REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL 1895-96.

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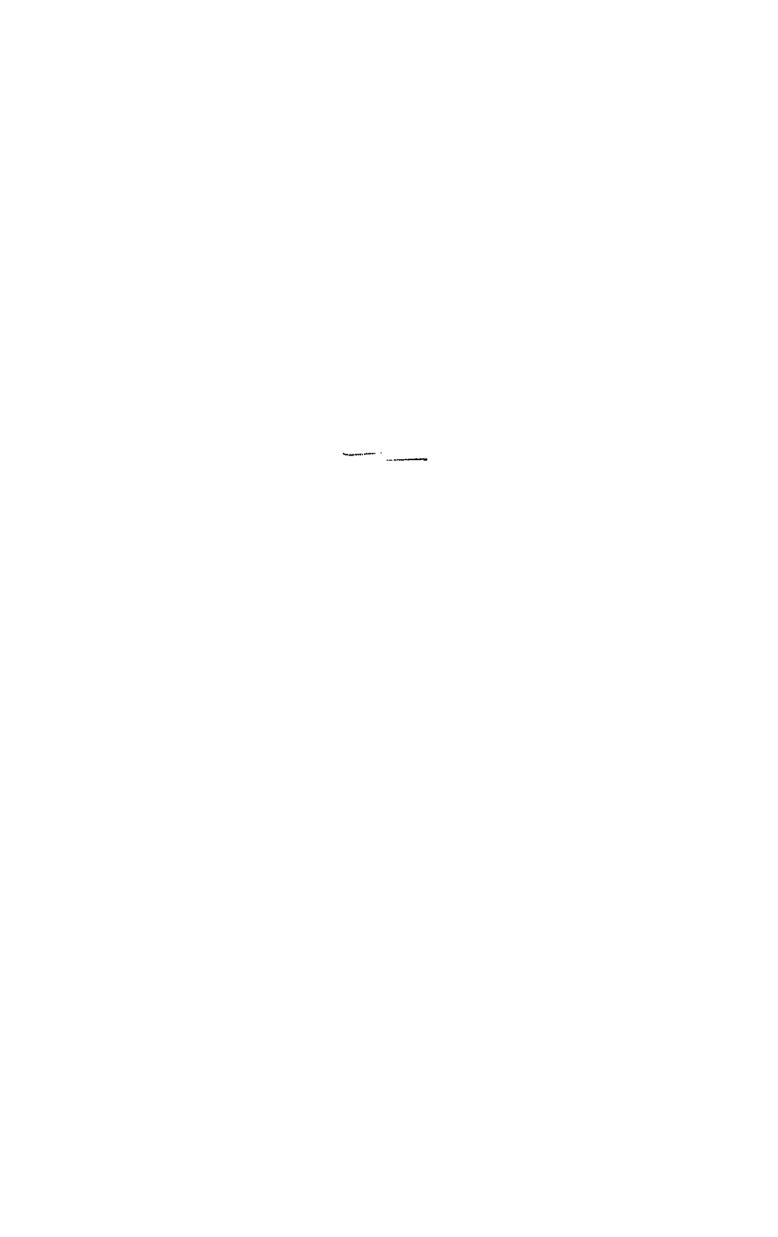


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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1895-96.

SUMMARY.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., completed his term of office as Lioutenant-Governor of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and was succeeded by Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzio, K.C.S.I., on the 17th Documber 1895.

- 2. The usual examination for the selection of probationers in the Executive Branch of the Provincial and the Examination for the Provincial Subordinate Civil Service. Subordinate Civil Service. Out of the total number of 160 candidates, there were only 20 Muhammadans, 6 Bihari Hindus, and 6 Uriyas. In 1895, the corresponding figures were 18, 11, and 9. The policy of promoting deserving Sub-Deputy Collectors to efficiate as Deputy Collectors has been continued. During the year 1894-95, 28, and during 1895-96 32 Sub-Deputy Collectors received promotion to the grade of Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- 3. In September 1895, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India sanctioned a rule under the Statute 33 Vie., Judicial Branch of the Provine. Chapter 3, authorising the Government of Bengal to appoint any Subordinate Judge, being a member of the Provincial Civil Service and a native of India, of proved merit and ability, to be also an Assistant Sessions Judge. In these appointments no question of transfer to a higher service or of an increased rate of pay is involved, but the object is to secure the preliminary training of certain Subordinate Judges in criminal work, with a view to the filling up hereafter, with those officers, of vacancies which may occur in the appointments of District and Sessions Judge to which members of the Provincial Service may be promoted. Three officers have been so appointed.

POLITIOAL.

4. The Raja of Sikkim was restored during the year, and returned to his capital, Guntok, in November, He has since been associated with the Council in the administration of the State which is conducted under the advice and general supervision of the Political Officer.

The State is making steady progress. The revenue and trade are increasing, reads are being constructed, and a school has been opened at the capital, to which, however, for the present, only the sens of the best families are admitted. The material condition of the people during the past year was generally satisfactory. The land settlement has been practically completed.

The exports from the State to British territory amounted in value to Rs. 5,03,681, against Rs. 4,18,879 in the provious year, while the imports from British territory rose to Rs. 4,33,856, against Rs. 3,00,000.

The trade between British territory and Tibot, which passes through the State, also shows an increase in value, which occurred chiefly in wool, woollen cloth and musk, in the case of imports, and in cotton goods and metals, in the case of exports. The Tibetans have, however, continued to obstruct, rather than give facilities for, trade at Yatung across the border, and the mart has so far proved a failure.

The Commission appointed to demarcate the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet towards the close of 1894-95 was unable to proceed with the work, owing to the unwillingness of the Tibetans to send their delegates. An enquiry will be made next year into a claim of the Tibetans to lands lying within the Sikkim boundary as laid down in the Convention with China, and on the settlement of that matter it may be hoped that the demarcation of the boundary will be completed.

- 5. The relation of the British Government with Blutan continued friendly during the year. Two frontier disputes were satisfactorily settled, and the subsidy was paid in the usual way to the Bhutan representative at Baxa.
- 6. The affairs of the Cooch Behar State were satisfactorily managed by the Superintendent and the Council. The total collections of land-revenue again exceeded the current demand, and the arrear balance was further reduced. The year was, however, less prosperous than the provious one, owing to injury done to the crops by excessive rainfall at one period and deficiency at another. A project for extending the State Railway to the town of Cooch Behar has been approved, and a further extension in another direction is proposed. The total revenue of the year shows a slight reduction, due to smaller rent collections from the landed estates in British territory. Economy in the Maharaja's personal expenditure continues to be necessary, and attention has been drawn to the matter.
- 7. The administration in the State of Hill Tippera appears to have been Hill Tippera. generally efficient. The outturn of the principal crops was less favourable than in the proceeding year, and, in consequence, the revenue declined, but a further reduction was made in the outstanding debts of the State. The settlement of the landed estates in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali is proceeding. The State was administered during the year by the Maharaja's two sons, known as the Jubraj and the Bara Thakur, according to the arrangement previously the local officers remained cordial. The Maharaja's health necessitated bumbed to his illness since this report has been under preparation. The Jubraj has succeeded.

- In the South Lushai Hills, an expedition was despatched during the cold season against Kairuma and his dependent. South Lushni Hills. Chiefs, Jaduna and Kapleheya, who had never been completely brought under control. The arrangements were made by the Assam Administration, columns of Military Police from Burma and Bengal being sent as supports. The objects of the expedition were fully attained, and the Chiefs have accepted the obligation to pay tribute and furnish labour. The Chief Jacopa, who attacked a party of the South Lushai Military Police in 1891, was captured by the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills. The measures for controlling the possession of guns in these Hills continue to be enforced. The Lushais are not permitted to retain guns which have not been licensed and marked, and unlicensed guns are confiscated. The Superintendent held conferences with the Political Officers of the North Lushai Hills, the Chin Hills, and the Arakan Hills during the year. The advantage of such annual conferences is great from an administrative point of view, and also as affording evidence to the tribes of the consolidation of British power in these hills. The South Lushai Hills wore formally annexed to British India during the year, and a Regulation has been passed to enable the Bengal Government to declare what laws shall be in force in the district. Rules will also be framed for the administration of the Ilills, which will assimilate the system to that proposed for the North Lushai Hills by the Assam Administration.
- 9. Ruja Raghunath Bebarta Patnaik, whose succession to the Chiefship of Athgarh was recognized by the Government Tributary States of Orissa. of India in March 1894, died in January 1896. The condition of his widow necessitated the postponement of a decision regarding the succession for some months, but as she was confined of a daughter, who died almost immediately, the Raja's younger brother, Babu Biswanuth Samunta, who had in the meantime acted as Regent, was recognized as his successor. The Bhayans and other aborigines of the hilly portion of Koonjhar affected by the disturbances of 1892 and two succeeding years who left the State during those disturbances have roturned or are still returning, and the country is peaceful. The settlement operations of the State under a Government officer, who also represents the Government as Agent, are not yet completed. Having regard to the education and capacity of the young Chief of the large State of Moharbhanj, the Lieutenant-Governor entrusted to him higher criminal powers during the year, under the discretion reserved in the Sanad granted to the Chiefs in 1894. The material condition of the people of the States generally was good, owing to a fair outturn of the crops, and the public health satisfactory. Vaccination was largely carried out in the States of Moharbhanj, Dhonkanal, and Nilgiri; and medical relief was afforded to an increased number of patients in the dispensaries of the States, The collections of revenue in the six States under Government management owing to the minority of their Chiefs, were good, except in Nilgiri; and the year closed with a satisfactory surflus to the credit of each State. Five of the States were under settlement during the year, and the settlement of one was completed. The settlements are made on the principle of main aining the old rents and looking for an increase of revenue only from the assessment of new and unsattled lands brought uniter oultivation since the pravious sottlement

10. In the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, there was no occurrence of importance during the year. The Maharaja Tributary States of Chota of Sirguja, the largest State, has received the title of Maharaja Bahadur in consideration of his meritorious conduct. The Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Company have, after much discussion of the terms, been granted a prospecting lease over a large area in the Bonai State, with the approval of the Government.

The material condition of the people was affected during the year by unfavourable harvests and a consequent rise in prices, necessitating in Changbhaker the distribution of grain to the poor and the grant of money advances to the cultivators. The general health was, however, better than in the previous year in most of the States. In Scraikela the Raja's eldest son, a young man of intelligence and promise, unfortunately fell a victim to cholera during an outbreak of the disease. Vaccination was carried on everywhere except in Bonai, and the operations were more frumerous than in the preceding year. The number of patients who attended at the four dispensaries of the States increased considerably. There was an unsatisfactory decrease in schools and pupils, especially in Scraikela, and the attention of the Commissioner has been drawn to the subject.

PROTECTION.

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

- 11. The total expenditure incurred on the Police during 1895-96 was

 Expenditure.

 Rs. 47,64,304, as compared with Rs. 46,83,430
 in the preceding year. The recommondations of
 the Police Redistribution Committee are being gradually carried out, and
 for some time to come an annual increase must be made to the expenditure
 of the Department.
- 12. During the year the Inspector-General submitted to Government

 Police Training School.

 a scheme for the establishment of a permanent
 Police Training School at Bhagalpur, with the
 object of giving suitable training to the investigating officers of the force.
 The project has since received the sanction of the Government of India
 and of the Secretary of State, and the institution is now in full working
 order. The system of selecting officers for the higher ranks of the police
 force by competitive examination is reported to have worked well, and much
 improvement is anticipated in the morale and general working of the force
 in consequence of the employment of men of superior education and special
 training.
- During recent years the conduct of subordinate police officers has been watched with increasing attention.

 Conduct of the police and Every adverse comment made by the Courts upon the conduct of an investigation is at once brought to the notice of the District Superintendent, who is required to nacessary to enable him to pass appropriate orders. Fewer charges of corruption are now preferred against investigating officers, but complain

is more often made of their incapacity to successfully detect crime. With a view to prevent the abuse of departmental punishment of police officers, instructions were issued by the Inspector-General during the year to District Superintendents to calculate in each case, and give due consideration to, the actual pecuniary loss entailed by an order of suspension or degradation. An improvement is, however, already observed in the matter of punishments. The number of officers convicted under the Penal Code and Police Act decreased last year, while the number punished departmentally was lower than in any of the previous ten years.

- 14. Considerable progress has been made in recent years in extending the provisions of Act VI of 1870, the number of chaukidars appointed under the Act having risen from 96,787 in 1892 to 114,134 in 1895. The largest number of chaukidars not under the Act are found in the Burdwan Division, where, however, the introduction of the Act is proceeding, the service lands being resumed, and the excessive number of chaukidars reduced. Rewards were more freely distributed to the rural police during the year; but improvement is still needed in this respect, and District Superintendents have been instructed to devote more attention to this means of encouraging good work.
- 15. Improvement is also being effected in the status of the town chaukidars. The rate of wage paid to these men is often too low to attract respectable recruits, and steps have been taken, where advisable, to increase their pay, or replace them by constables of the lowest grade.
- Anthropometry.

 Anthropometry.

 Anthropometry.

 Anthropometry.

 of the Inspector-General. During the year the courtal office in Calcutta was able to trace the criminal history of 207 ex-convicts, whom the efforts of the local police had failed to identify. In 1894 the total number of persons identified by this means was 142, or 21 per cent. of the total number registered as unidentified, while in 1895 the number identified was 207, or 27 per cent. The Inspector-General anticipates that the substitution of finger impressions for measurements would yield even better results, and he is engaged in devising a systematic method of classifying impressions, which would enable this to be carried out.
- 17. The orders passed by Government in 1894 to facilitate the renewal of licenses by permitting licensess to forward their applications for renewal through the post or present them to the Subdivisional Officer or at the police-station are reported to have worked satisfactorily, especially in the Dacca Division. During the year instructions were issued directing that all guns for which licenses were granted should be marked by punching consecutive numbers on the stocks to enable identification.
- 18: The extraordinary prevalence of murders in the district of Backergunge, and especially of murders by gunshot,
 Murders in the Backergunge which was noticed in the Report of last year,
 district.

 has continued to cause anxiety to Government.

 Notwithstanding the deputation of five additional Inspectors to the district.

in 1895, the number of murders showed a large increase during the first.

•		5
,	Number of	half of 1896, as appears from the figures on the
Year.	murders.	mergin. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly
1889	27	
1890	.,, 26	took advantage of a visit to Barisal during
1891	61	his autumn tour to discuss the whole subject
1893	42	
1803	68	with the local officers, and, as a result of this
1894	65	
1896 1896 (six months)	75	conference, His Honour was constrained to adopt
Tero (SIX MODUTA)) 6U	the measure, which had been strongly advocated

by the Inspector-General of Police and was supported by the local officers, of withdrawing all licenses for going armed with, or for possession of, firearms throughout the district, and for the sale or repair of arms and the sale of ammunition. It was at the same time decided to allow Government arms and ammunition to the village panchayats for the destruction of wild animals; to authorise the Magistrate to raise the number of chaukidars to the maximum, especially in those villages in which serious crime had occurred; to liberally reward chankidars who rendered assistance; to address a circular to zamindars and their servants, calling upon them to give the Magistrates and the police every assistance possible to facilitate the detection of orime and the conviction of offendors, and warning them that, if such assistance were not rendered, it might become necessary to adopt further and more stringent measures for the suppression of crime; and to acknowledge appropriately any assistance rendered by zamindars. The duty of supervising the conduct of police investigation, and of scoing that the evidence is fully and satisfactorily placed before the higher courts, has been impressed upon the Magistracy. The Lioutenant-Governor has authorised the District Magistrate to appoint all members of the village panchayats to be head mon within the meaning of section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

19. In 1887 a Conference was assembled in Calcutta to consider and report on the practice of throwing corpses and Prohibition of the practice of throwing dead bodies into the rivers of Bongal. carcasses into the river Hooghly. The members recorded their opinion that effective control over the practice would be a matter of great difficulty, but suggested that a proclamation should be issued warning the people that they would be prosecuted under sections 188, 200, and 291, Indian Penal Code, if bodies were thrown by them into the river without cromation, and that all riparian municipalities should be instructed to publish a bye-law on the subject. After consultation with the Law Officers of the Crown, notices were published in convenient places in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions that prosecutions would be instituted undersection 290 of the Penal Code, the throwing of the dead bodies being treated as a public nuisance. During the past year the Sanitary Commissioner pressed up on Government that similar notices should be issued in all the Divisions of Bengal, and that a clause should be added forbidding the staking of dead bodies in the beds of rivers, khals, or other water-courses resorted to for drinking or culinary purposes. The Commissioners of Divisions, who were consulted by Government on the subject, were unanimously of opinion that the evil complained of was decreasing in all parts of Bengal, but that the feeling of all educated persons was in favour of steps being taken by Government to prohibit the practice where it provails. The replies received by Government

from unofficial persons also showed that the practice had not the sanction of religion, and that there was no reason to apprehend any agitation or opposition if it were generally prohibited. Magistrates have accordingly been authorized to publish notices threatening prosecutions under section 200 of the Indian Penal Code in places where they are needed, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division; but instructions have also been issued that prosecutions should be instituted with discretion.

- 20. From time to time the necessity of maintaining the system of granting rewards for the destruction of venomous Payment of rowards for the snakes has been under the consideration of Governdestruction of vonomous anakes. ment. It has constantly been represented that, as the people themselves generally attempt to kill any deadly snakes they see, and require no encouragement to do so, such rewards can have no appreciable effect in actually reducing the number of snakes, but rather affords encouragement to professional snake-dealers to breed snakes or collect them from distant and jungly tracts. After full consideration. the Lieutenant-Governor issued instructions in the past year directing that in future the payment of rewards should be discontinued, except in municipalities, where the matter has been left to the option of the Municipal Commissioners.
- 21. The total number of offences reported during the year increased from 322,400 to 329,820. The increase occurred Oriminal Courts. chiefly under breaches of local and special laws, but there was a considerable rise also in offences affecting the human body. miscellaneous offences under the Indian Penal Code, and offences by or relating to public servants. There was an appreciable decrease, on the other hand, in offences against property and offences affecting the public health, safety and convenience. The total number of eases brought to trial rose from 187,631 to 188,902. The number of persons tried for all offences was 254,036, against 250,928 in 1804, and the percontago of porsons convicted increased from 65.9 to 66.1. The total number of Stipendiary Magistrates, including the District Magistrates outside the Presidency Town, at the close of the year was 430, against 420 in 1894. Of this number, 278 exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 104 of the second class, and 48 of the third class. The total number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 104,120.

There were 100 Benches of Honorary Magistrates outside Calcutta, the number of Honorary Magistrates being 2,092. These gentlemen disposed of 52,797 cases during the year. The number of cases brought to trial in the Courts of Magistrates in the mufassal rose from 154,985 to 156,963, and the number decided from 154,672 to 157,016. The disposal of the cases occupied on the average 8½ days, the number of witnesses examined being 476,208, as compared with 475,490 in 1894. The number of cases committed to Courts of Sessions, or referred to the Sessions Judge for confirmation of sentence under section 34 or section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, rose from 1,435 in the provious year to 1,646, and 1,423 were disposed of against 1,551 in 1894, the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried being 60.3 against 64.2. The average duration of trials rose from 42.2 days to 150 days. The number of persons tried by jury was 625, and the Sessions

Judgo agreed with the verdict of the jury in respect of 535 persons, and differed from it in respect of 90. In respect of 30 persons the Judges disagreed so completely as to refer the verdicts to the High Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The vordict of the jury was reversed by the High Court in the case of 17 persons, uphold in the case of 15, and modified in the case of 2.

Appeals to Sessions Judges fell from 8,187 in 1893 and 7,046 in 1804 to 7,252 in 1895. The percentage of decisions confirmed to decisions appealed against was 49.41, as compared with 54.11 in 1894. Appeals to District Magistrates rose from 5,238 to 5,539, and the percentage in which the order of the lower Courts was affirmed fell from 62.79 to 60.82.

PRISONS.

- The revision of the Jail Code, nocossitated by the passing of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894) and the Prisoners Act Hevision of the Jail Code. (VII of 1894), was completed during the your, and the revised Code approved by Government.
- 23. The total number of prisoners admitted into the jails decreased from 91,740 to 85,957, and the daily average Statistics of the year. population from 17,844 to 16,929, probably in consequence of the more favourable prices of food grains. The average cost per prisoner rose slightly from Rs. 79-14-3 to Rs. 80-1-0, the increase being attributed to a somewhat larger outlay on public works in subsidiary jails.
- 24. The construction of additional wards in the Bhagalpur, Buxar, and Hazaribagh Central Joils, and in the Jossore Jail buildings. District Jail, was undertaken during the year. A plan of cubicle for the segregation of prisoners at night prepared for the Bhagalpur Central Juil has been approved by the Government of India as the best hitherto submitted, and steps are being taken to provide the new wards under construction with cubioles of this type.
- 25. The public health of the Province was generally botter than in the previous year, which was one of the most Sickness and mortality. unhealthy known; but the improvement was not such as to account entirely for a marked decrease of mortality in the jails, where the death-rate per mille of average population fell from 47.1 in 1894 to 27.3, or the lowest figure recorded for more than 50 years. This result must in part be ascribed to the assiduous attention which has been devoted by the medical and other officers to the general comfort and health of the prisoners. The daily average number of sick among prisoners of all classes fell from 744 to 716, and the ratio of daily avorage sick per mille to daily average strength decreased from 42.8 to 42.3. principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the year were dysentery and diarrhea, which accounted for 155 deaths out of a total of 463. The number of admissions for intermittent and remittent fever rose slightly, but the number of deaths remained almost the same. instructions were issued to all jails to adopt the prophylactic treatment of administration of quinine or sulphate of cinchonidine, which has been followed with success in the Punjab jails; and, although no general or marked offect has been reported, the results have been sufficiently

encouraging to justify the continuation of the experiment. Cholera was less provalent than in the previous year, the number of admissions to hospital from this disease having fallen from 110 to 47, and the number of deaths from 65 to 26. The only serious outbreak of the disease occurred in the Dinajpur Jail, where 13 prisoners died out of 15 attacked.

Medical Committees were appointed during the year to enquire into the sanitary condition of the Balasore, Chaibassa, Motihari, Burdwan, and Dumka Jails, in which the mortality had been excessive during the previous year. The recommendations of the Committees have been approved by Government, and some have already been carried into effect. No pains have been spared to improve sanitation where defects could be found, and special attention has been directed to the jails in which severe outbreaks of disease have occurred, or in which the general mortality of the prisoners has been excessive. The question of diet has been prominently before the medical officers during the year, and every opportunity has been taken to vary the diet or substitute more nutritious food where this appeared desirable. That expense was not spared is shown by an increase in the expenditure under this head during the year.

26. The question of pure water-supply has continued to receive carnest attention, and the conditions of each jail in Water supply. this respect have been considered. The Pasteur-Chamberland filters ordered in the preceding year for the Motihari and Dumka Juils were delayed in transmission, and it has not yet been possible, therefore, to report on their practical efficiency. The supply of these filters has been sanctioned for seven more jails during the year 1896-97. The attention of all officers has been drawn to the advantages of the method of disinfection by quick-lime, alum, and permangamate of potassium, as recommended by Mr. Hankin, Bacteriologist to the Government of the North-Western Provinces; and with a view to enabling local officers themselves to estimate the relative purity of water from different sources, sanction has been accorded to the supply to each jail of the simple apparatus for testing the prevalence of microbes prepared by the same officer. Important projects for the supply of filtered water have been undertaken in two jails, where the existing arrangements were considered deficient; and minor improvements have been offected in many of the jails of the Province. In the jails which were inspected during the year by Medical Committees, the water-supply formed a subject of careful enquiry, and measures were adopted to remedy any defects that were brought to light.

OIVIL JUSTICE.

27. The number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court rose from 558,593 to 565,642. Suits for money or moveables, as well as title and other suits, showed an increase, while suits under the rent law slightly decreased. The total number of cases for disposal in the Courts, including those pending from the previous year, was 667,654, of which 581,118 were decided, against 574,225 in the preceding year; the number remaining for disposal at the close of the year being 86,586. The number of contested disposed of has steadily indicated during the past three years. The

number of Munsifs employed at the close of 1895 was 290, as against 292 at the close of 1894, and the average number of cases disposed of by each Munsif rose from 1,856 to 1,908. Nineteen thousand two hundred and forty appeals were instituted in the lower appellate courts, against 19,234 in 1894, and the number determined fell from 20,771 to 20,125. These appeals were decided by 95 Judges, against 93 in 1894, giving an average number of 212 per Judge as against 223 in the proceding year. The number of appeals pendingat the close of the year was 11,450. The number of applications dealt with in all classes of Courts for the execution of decrees which resulted in full or partial satisfaction was 222,769, against 205,700 in the preceding year, and the total amount realized rose from Rs. 1,68,98,475 to Rs. 1,94,47,866. The number of persons imprisoned for debt fell from 508 to 476.

REGISTRATION.

28. The registration offices were increased by fourtoen during the year, and 397 were in existence at its close. The total number of registrations, compulsory and optional, fell, however, from 793,837 and 238,115 to 762,304 and 215,570, respectively. This decrease is ascribed generally to the better harvests of the year and the consequent diminution in the number of transactions for raising money. The receipts fell from Rs. 13,52,328 to Rs. 13,13,588, owing to the reduction in the number of registrations. Expenditure on the other hand, rose from Rs. 8,02,031 to Rs. 8,03,745, in consequence of more offices being open, and remuneration being given to an increased number of Sub-Registrars.

The system of identification of parties and their witnesses by thumb impressions, which was introduced in 1894, has been generally adopted in the offices, and the registering officers are acquiring sufficient knowledge and skill to work it effectually. A complete and valuable Manual of Rules and Circular Orders, as revised by Mr. Holmwood, was published during the year. Rules under the Act for the maintenance of records-of-rights in tracts which have been brought under survey and settlement of rents were passed, and the fees to be levied for the registration of mutations, as well as the remuneration to be allowed to Sub-Registrars, were sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 55,030 was sanctioned for the erection in the west block of the Collectorate building in Calcutta of a new and enlarged office for the Registrar

MUNICIPAL.

29. The constitution of the Calcutta Corporation remained unchanged during the year. The Commissioners assembled in general meeting 51 times, the total number of meetings of all kinds being 215. The total income of the Municipality during the year was Rs. 48,70,783, of which Rs. 35,82,710 represented income from taxation proper, while the expenditure was Rs. 48,27,169, including Rs. 7,61,278 paid on account of loans. The Corporation were permitted, with the sanction of the Government of India, to raise a loan of Rs. 18,00,000 in the open market at interest not exceeding the cent, per annum, and repayable in 15 years. The object of the loan

was to place the Commissioners in funds to enable them to meet an immediate domand of 12 lakhs, which had been awarded by the Civil Court as compensation to the appellants in the No. 54, Clive Street case, and in respect of which interest at the rate of 6 per cent. was running against the Corporation, and also to enable them to provide for certain works of improvement. Their total loan liability at the close of the year was Rs. 2,88,56,568, and against this they had in their reserve funds a total sum of Rs. 15,61,606. Since the close of the year they have, with the sanction of the Government of India, raised a further loan of 20 lakhs.

The principal questions dealt with by the Corporation were the temperary scheme for connecting the suburbs with the town system of sewers, the disposal of the sewage of Fort William, the establishment of a dhobikhana or public wash-house, the improvement of cow-sheds, and the final settlement of the question of the statutory three lakes to be expended annually on suburban improvements.

30. Complaints from certain residents of Alipere and its vicinity, and a strong representation from the Bengal Goragacha tronching ground. Chamber of Commorce, having been received regarding the nuisance caused by the depositing of night-soil at Goragacha, where trenching operations had been carried on by the Calcutta Corporation to an extent which had rendered the land noxious and a source of danger to the public health, the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Chairman of the Corporation, personally visited the locality and found that the place had really become a serious nuisance to the neighbourhood. Considering, however, that the Corporation were about to introduce a comprehensive system of underground sewage throughout the suburban area, it was not doomed necessary to insist on their at once taking up new land elsewhere. the cost of raising and preparing which would be considerable, but they wore requested to less no time in propering for immediate use a piece of land adjoining the Goragacha trenching ground. This they did; but after a time it was found that the new ground was becoming as bad as the oldowing to the neglect of the necessary precautions. It was discovered, on inspection, that the trenches had been dug too deep and too much sewage had been deposited in them; some had been dug in low-lying ground where water would lodge after rain had fallen; others had been dug in loose and freshly laid earth which heavy rains would saturate and convert into a swamp. No attempt had been made to arrange the trenches symmetrically, so that different parts of the ground should come into use in regular rotation, no crops had been grown, nor had a proper relation been preserved between the population to be served and the area of the trenching ground. To prevent the further misuse of these and other trenching grounds, specific instructions as to the manner in which trenching operations should be carried on wore issued for the guidance of the Corporation.

During the year the Commissioners adopted a temporary scheme proposed by Mr. Baldwin Latham for discharging the night-soil of about three fourths of the population of the suburbs of Calcutta into the Circular Road sewer. This, when carried out, will finally get rid of the serious difficulties which have arisen in connection with the trenching grounds at Grougscha and other places in the suburban area.

The question of amending the Bengal Municipal Act came up for consideration towards the close of the year, in Amendment of the Municipal Act, 1884. connection with a proposal to empower Municipal Bengal Commissioners to devote a portion of the funds at their disposal to the provision of a veterinary staff and of veterinary hospitals for the treatment of horses and cattle. The opportunity was taken to remove certain defects in the Act, to extend the franchise to cortain classes of persons who did not before enjoy it, and to increase the powers and responsibilities of the Commissioners in several directions. The Bill received the assent of the Viceroy in October 1896, and has come into force, with effect from the 28th of that month, as Bengal Act II of 1806. By it Commissioners of Municipalities are now enabled to apply municipal funds to the creation of open spaces, to the training and employment of femule medical practitioners and of veterinary practitioners, to the establishment and maintenance of free libraries and votorinary hospitals, and to the improvement of the breed of horses and cattle. Municipal expenditure on hospitals, dispensaries, education, and vaccination, which before rested with the Municipal Commissioners, has now been brought under the control of the Commissioner of the Division, so that municipalities can now be required to incur a reasonable expenditure on these items. By the amended Act also the levy is permitted of a differential water-rate according to the distance of houses and lands from the nearest hydrant or other source of water-supply, and of a higher rate on premises which have communication with the Municipal pipes than on those which have not.

32. The triennial general elections held in municipalities during the year 1893-94 caused a considerable amount of excitement Amendment of the rules for the cetion of Municipal Commisin many places, and several instances were brought to notice in which the validity of the elections was impugned on various pretexts in order to unscat successful candidates. April 1894, when the subject was still fresh in the memory of all concerned, the Commissioners of Divisions wore called upon to report whether the past elections pointed to the necessity for any amoudment in the rules for conducting the proceedings, which had then been in force since August 1889. On receipt of their reports a revised draft of the rules was made and circulated for general opinion, after which the rules woro finally framed. In the meantime, however, the law underwent an important change in regard to the qualifications for voting at municipal elections, and the opportunity was taken to bring the rules into accordance with the law. The main feature of the change in the rules was the transfer to the Municipal Commissioners and Chairman of the powers hitherto exercised by the District Magistrate in regard to the control of election proceedings. The next general elections, which were to have been held during the months of November and December 1890, have been postponed to the first week of March 1897, in order to enable the preliminaries to be arranged in accordance with the terms of the revised election rules.

88. A question was raised by the Magistrate of Monghyr regarding the title of proprietors of private ferries to compensation for ferry rights.

Densation for rights to ferries acquired by Government. After consulting the Legal Remembrancer, it was decided that the mere registration of a private ferry under the existing Ferry Rules does

not ipso facto entitle any person to compensation under section 17 of Act I (B.C.) of 1885 in every case when a ferry has been appropriated by Government.

- 34. The water-works for the Howrah Municipality, referred to in paragraph 34 of the report for 1894-95, were Water-supply. completed during the year, and the provisions of Part VII of the Bengal Municipal Act for the imposition and levy of waterrates were extended to the Municipality. With the object of improving their system of water-supply and ensuring the purity of the water, the Darjeeling Municipality, with the sauction of Government, entered into an agreement with Mossrs. Heatly and Grosham for the construction of a Pasteur-Chamberland filter at a total cost of Rs. 62,000, on the condition that half of this sum should be paid when the work was completed and the filter found to act efficiently, and the other half after three years. The Commissioners of the Bhagalpur Municipality submitted a scheme for the extension of the water-works in that town, and proposed to borrow three lakhs of rupees from Government for the purpose. The Sanitary Board, who were consulted in the matter, having given a favourable opinion, the scheme and the lean were sanctioned.
- In order to facilitate the repayment of the balance of the loan obtained by them from Government in Dacen water-works loan. December 1880 for the extension of their watersupply, the Dacca Municipal Commissioners proposed to borrow Rs. 1,16,302 from the Mitford Hospital Fund, which consists of Government promissory notes to the value of Rs. 1,76,000 held in trust by them as managers of the institution. They subsequently asked for permission to raise another lakh of rupoes for laying down pipes for an unfiltered water-supply for watering roads and flushing surface drains in the town. Of this amount, it was proposed that Rs. 50,000 should be met from the unexpended balance of the donation given by the late Nawab Sir Abdul Gunny Miah for the purpose of supplying the town with filtered water, and that the rest should be borrowed from the Hospital Fund. With the advice of the law officers of Government, the Commissioners were asked to combine the two proposals and to submit a formal upplication for the sanction of the Government of India. It was at the sumo timo pointed out to them that they ought to raise the housetax from 8 to 10 per cent., and record a formal resolution at a meeting, binding thomselves to repay Rs. 1,05,000 to the Hospital Fund, and providing sufficient security for the maintenance and proper management of the hospital and the water-works.
- 36. Cases having occurred in which important works had been carried out by local authorities without reference to Governliules for the preparation, submission, and execution of projects for water-supply or drainage by local authorities.

 wiew, a set of rules were framed for the preparation, subsubmission, and execution of projects for water-supply or drainage by local authorities under section 69, sub-sections (2) and (4) of the Bengal Municipal Act and section 138, sub-sections (6) and (70) of the Bengal Local SelfGovernment Act of 1885.
- 37. The town of Nator, in the district of Rajshahi, has long been notorious for its unleasthiness which was reported to be due mainly to the filthy state of the tanks and the extensive mosts which he around the residence of the Nator Raj family, and

on which nearly the whole population of the town depend for their supply of drinking-water. Attempts were from time to time made to improve the condition of these meats without any effect, and it was not till September 1895 that the Commissioner reported that a scheme, prepared by the District Engineer and estimated to cost Rs. 6,000, for flushing the meats and the Laldighi by water from the river Godai, had been completed and that the Raj family had agreed to bear all the expenses. This settlement of a question which had been under discussion for about fourteen years was approved by Government, and the correspondence was published in the Calculta Gazette.

- 38. The attention of Government was drawn to the insanitary construction of the houses in the town of Monghyr, wherebyr.

 Drainege of the town of Monghyr.

 by the drainage of the roads was seriously obstructed. It was pointed out to the Commissioner that the evil was one to be remedied by a vigorous use of sections 202 and 223 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, and that the first step necessary was to induce the Municipal Commissioners to make use of those sections. Action has since been taken on these lines.
- 39. The number of mufassal municipalities in existence at the close of the year was the same as in the provious year, Statistics. viz., 146, and the population within the municipal limits amounted to 2,704,900, as against 2,725,434 in the preceding year. The total number of rate-payors in those towns was 450,050, or 3,700 less than in 1894-95, being 16.8 per cont. of the municipal population. The percentage varied from 20.2 in the Presidency Division to 13.58 in the Bhagalpur Division. General elections were held in two municipalities only, viz., Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktola in the district of the 24-Parganas. The elections were keenly contested in two out of four words of the former, and two out of three of the latter Municipality, the percentage of voters who attended ranging from 43 to 61 per cent. of the number entitled to vote. The average incidence of taxation throughout the municipalities of Bongal (except Calcutta) rose from annas 13-7 in the previous year to annas 14-1, inclusive of the tax paid on Government buildings. In 37 towns, as against 31 in the provious year, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupes per head of the population, whilst in 53 towns, as against 62 in the previous year, it fell short of 8 annas per head. The total demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 29,91,606, of which 78.1 per cent. was collected. Of the current demand of Rs. 25,27,826, Rs. 20,89,234 was realised during the year.

There was a total net increase in the income of the municipalities (excluding Calcutta) of Rs. 71,510, the increase of income from taxation amounting to Rs. 74,115, or 3.2 per cent. over that of 1894-95. The total municipal expenditure was Rs. 41,31,562, against Rs. 40,67,711 in 1804-95, being an increase of Rs. 63,851.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

40. The system of Union Committees was further extended during the Pormation of Union Committees. In the Burdwan Division altogether 21 in Bengal. Unions have been started 6 in osch of the two districts of Burdwan and Midnapore. 5 in Hooghly, and 4 in Howish. In the Presidency Division there are 22

Unions—3 in the 24-Parganas, 4 in Nadia, 4 in Murshidabad, 5 in Jessore and 6 in Khulna. In the Tippera district of the Chittagong Division 5 Union Committees were formed during the year. The Committees have for the most part been entrusted with the control of pounds and village roads, and of matters relating to sanitation and water-supply. In regard to primary schools, the authority of the Union Committees has been restricted to more inspection, and no power of control over those institutions has been conferred on them. The income of the Union Committees consists of (a) not pound receipts, (b) a consolidated grant from the District Board for the maintenance of village roads and for sanitation and water-supply, (c) funds raised under section 118 of the Act. As most of these Unions were formed late in the year, it is too early as yet to express a decided opinion as to their success.

- 41. A Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of was drawn up during the year. 1885 Amondment of the Bengal Local immediate object of this Bill is to enable Self-Government Act. District Boards to dovote some portion of their funds to the improvement of the breeds of horses and cattle and the prevention and oure of the diseases of these and other domestic animals. The opportunity has been taken to amend certain sections of the Act which deal with the original elections of members of District and Local Boards, the election of Chairmon and Vice-Chairmen, and the filling of casual vacancies; and a clause has been inserted in section 138 empowering Government to prescribe by what authority disputes relating to elections shall be decided. Provisions have also been added empowering District Boards to spend money on the training and employment of medical practitioners and the promotion of free vaccination. After the Bill had been introduced into Council and referred to a select Committee its provisions wore greatly extended so as to legalise the levy of tells by District Boards subject to cortain conditions, and to empower Union Committees to raise a small local tax mainly for the purposes of village water-supply and sanitation. Opinions were invited on the enlarged Bill, and these are now under consideration.
- 42. The number of District and Local Boards remained the same as in the provious year. The receipts during the year Results of the year. amounted to Rs. 67,70,987, against Rs. 66,74,986 in 1804-95, and the charges to Rs. 70,97,463 against Rs. 66,77,267. The year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 14,05,689, of which Rs. 3,36,971 consisted of deposits, against Rs. 3,52,645 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred by the Boards upon civil works, including roads, buildings, watersupply and drainage rose from Rs. 41,72,578, or 50 6 per cent. on their total expenditure, to Rs. 44,71,881, or 63.0 per cent. The amount spent on education increased from Rs. 11,28,359 to Rs 12,26,642, or from 21.5 per cent., to 23.1 per cent. on ordinary income. The total expenditure on sanitation increased from Rs. 86,585 in 1894-95 to Rs. 99,040 in 1895-96. On the improvement of water supply the total outlay was Rs. 65,894, against Rs. 63,768, the largest expenditure (Rs. 16,910) being incurred in the Dacon Division. The minimum limit of Rs. 5,000, prescribed by this Government last year, was attained only in Mymonsingh and Monghyr, where the expenditure under this head was Re. 8,278 and Re. 7,857 respectively. Systematic inquities are being made under the special orders of Government into the

sufficiency of the rural water-supply throughout the Province, and the subject is being considered in connection with the Bill to amend the Local Solf-Government Act.

SANITATION.

- 43. The Sanitary Drainage Bill was passed into law during the year.

 No applications were made to Government to put the Act into effect in any local area.
- 44. In order to relieve the Chemical Examiner to Government of the work which devolved on him in connection with Analysis of water. the analysis of samples of drinking water for municipalities and local areas, arrangements were made in January 1894 with Mr. Norman Rudolf, Analytical and Consulting Chemist and Assayor at Siwan, in the district of Saran, for conducting analyses, and local bodies were instructed to send samples of water to him for examination, on payment of prescribed fees. The Sanitary Board, Bengal, however, represented that the analysis of water was too important a matter to be left to the chance of a private practitioner, however capable, being willing to carry it on, and that it would be a better and more permanent plan to strengthen the establishment of the Chemical Examiner and entrust the work to him. The Lieutenant-Governor agreed in this view, and as it happened that Mr. Rudolf was giving up his business at the time, the opportunity was taken to adopt the Sanitary Board's suggestion, and orders were issued through the Sanitary Commissioner instructing all local bodies to send in future their samples of water for analysis to the Chemical Examiner.
- Tube-wells.

 Tube-wells have been introduced, experimentally, in certain districts in the Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur Divisions. The Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, during his tours of inspection in the interior examined some of these wells, and submitted a note of the result of his examinations. The conclusion he arrived at was that tube-wells were especially suited for loose sandy soil, but in hard laterite soil or in clay it was impossible to get them to work. In const tracts subject to tidal influence the water is brackish, and tube-wells cannot be used. As the note contained important and useful information, a copy of it was circulated to all Commissioners of Divisions for communication to District Boards and municipalities.
- 46. A considerable step in advance was made in Faridpur by the Vaccination.

 Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Northern Bengal Circle, who induced 36,240 Forazi Mahammadans, including the leaders of the community, to submit to vaccination with landing lymph.

It was stated in the last Administration Report that arrangements had been made to provide the Nepal Darbar with a regular supply of vaccine lymph from the Darjeeling Depôt. Of the lymph sent last year, three consignments out of five proved inert, owing to the change of temperature, but 694 persons in all were vaccinated, 573 being successful. The Medical Officer in charge of the Bir Hospital, Nepal, has taught the arm to aim method to a number of vaccinators, who will commence work next season.

- 47. In July 1895 the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division submitted Insanitary condition of the Terai. a report on the unhealthiness of the Darjeeling Terai and certain measures proposed with the object of improving its sanitary condition. The Deputy Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling had made a personal inspection of the unhealthy tracts, and proposed—
 - (i) To circulate, for the information and guidance of managers of teagardens and others in the Terai, a note on sanitation in the Terai.
 - (ii) To make known, through the agency of chaukidars and village schools, the advantage of boiling all water which is to be used for drinking.
 - (iii) To provide as an experimental measure a boiler of the Alipere Jail pattern for drinking-water at Siliguri, at an initial cost of Rs. 400 and Rs. 196 a year for maintenance.
 - (iv) To appoint a Civil Hospital Assistant, at an estimated cost of Rs. 800 a year, to visit the hats and villages of the Terai, and afford medical relief to the people.
 - (v) To establish a dispensary with 10 beds at Pankabari, at an initial cost of Rs. 5,000 for building and equipment, and Rs. 624 a year for establishment and maintenance, to be met from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund and the Government Estate Improvement Fund.
 - (vi) To construct wells in different parts of the Torai, at the cost of local funds, as has been done in the Duars.
 - (vii) To bring under regulation the markets in the Terai, in order to prevent the sale of bad food.
 - (viii) That an officer of the Sanitary Department should be deputed from time to time to inspect the sanitary arrangements in coolylines, in order to ascertain what remediable defects exist.

All the above proposals were sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. Sunction was at the same time accorded to the payment from Provincial revenues of the sum of Rs. 8,000 in addition to the amount available from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund, in order to carry out the scheme.

MEDICAL.

- Vesting of the Howroh General Hospital was vested in the Trasurer of Charitable Endowments, the management of the Hospital in the Trasurer of institution being retained in the hands of the Charitable Endowments.

 in accordance with the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.
- 49. A Committee was appointed in December 1893 to consider the position of Civil Hospital Assistants in Bengal, the madical education.

 schools, and cognate matters. The Committee submitted two reports—one dealing with the training, pay, and prospects of Civil Hospital Assistants, and the other with questions relating to medical education and the vernacular medical schools. In accordance with the Committee's recommendations, an Assistant Surgeon was added to the staff of lecturers medicals and Assistant Surgeon was added to the staff of lecturers

at the Cuttack Medical School, and the resident Assistant Surgoons in all the vernacular medical schools were replaced by Civil Hospital Assistants. The school allowance for Assistant Surgeons was revised and regulated according to the grade of each incumbent, and a teaching allowance of Rs. 20 a month was sanctioned for each Civil Hospital Assistant employed as a teacher in the vernacular medical schools.

The course of study in all the vernacular medical schools was extended from three to four years, and the scholarships and froe studentships awarded at these institutions were distributed over the four years' course. It was also decided to grant stipends of Rs. 20 a month after the third year to a certain number of students who elected for Government service and executed the requisite security bond. The number of students was limited to 250 at the Campbell Medical School, Scaldah, and to 160 at each of the other medical schools, exclusive of femule students and of those students who, having failed to pass in one subject at the final examination, were permitted to go back to the school to study for a further examination.

In order to encourage female medical education, a hostel was built near the Sealdah Medical School for the accommodation of female students, and arrangements were made at the other medical schools for the education of this class of students. It was decided to award special scholarships of Rs. 20 a month to promising female students in the University for the purpose of study in the certificate classes at the Medical College, female students at the vernacular schools receiving scholarships of Rs. 7 a month. These scholarships are conditional on the holders binding themselves to serve Government for four years at a fixed rate of pay, if called upon to do so within a year of their passing out of the College or school. Female students will be allowed, whother they hold special scholarships or not, to compete for the ordinary scholarships attached to the College or school and for all class prizes, medals, and cortificates, but special prizes for them are to be abolished. They will be exempted also from the rule of the Medical College that a student who receives a scholarship of Rs. 20 or upwards shall pay fees.

50. The Government of India forwarded a note on the administration of lunatic asylams in India by two of Establishment of a Central Asy-lum for both European and Native the Members of the Hemp Drugs Commission, together with a copy of a memorandum on the subject by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, and invited the opinion of this Government on the various points raised therein. The conclusions that had been arrived at were that montal disease was not always systematically or sympathetically treated in Indian asylums, that the management of lunatics within the asylums was left too much to subordinates, and that sufficient attention was not paid to classification of the patients. These effects were said to be due partly to bad haildings, and partly to the system under which the charge of a lunatic asylum was a minor part of the work of the Civil Surgeon instead of the work of a full-time officer, other causes being the inefficiency of the subordinate estabdistinuents, and the omission of medical officers, superior and subordinate, to make a special study of insanity. With the object of remedying these defects, the Government of India desired especially to know how far it would be practicable, without large additional expense, to amalgamate thee, without

asylums, so that the larger ones might be in charge of a full-time officer, and to improve the subordinate agency by introducing the study of insanity into the curriculum of medical schools. The Lieutenant-Governor agreed generally in the conclusions arrived at by the Government India, and a proposal for the establishment at Bandel, near Hooghly, of a central asylum for both European and Native lunatics was submitted after the close of the year.

Tenure of appointments of Principal and Professors of the Medical College and Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital.

51. It has been decided by the Government of India that the tenure of the appointments of Principal and Professors of the Medical College and Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital shall be limited in the first instance to five years, the Local Govern-

ment having power to grant extensions for similar periods to an officer whose service is approved by it. The orders will not apply to the present incumbents.

Nursing arrangements—Campbell Hospital.

52. The Vernacular Medical School Committee recommended, among other matters, the improvement of the nursing arrangements of the Campbell Hospital. Enquiries were accordingly made whother the Calcutta Hos-

pital Nurses Institution could supply a staff of nurses for the Hospital, but this was found to be impracticable, and at the instance of the Superintendent of the Hospital, the employment of a matron and eight nurses was sanctioned at a monthly cost of Rs. 260, in addition to the 16 dhais already employed on Rs. 6 each a month.

In order to conduct a series of experiments in the system of protective inoculation with cholera virus, two Cholora incoulation. junior Commissioned Medical Officers and an Assistant Surgeon were placed on duty with Mons. Haffkine. Operations were undertaken by this staff in the cooly depôts at Calcutta, Raniganj, Asansol and Purulia, and ultimately at Bilaspur in the Contral Provinces. All District Officers were asked to inform Mons. Haffkine of any outbreaks of cholora in an opidemic form.

54. With a view to encouraging the increased use in the medical depôts of indigenous drugs of known therapeutic value, Extension of the use of indigethe Government of India in their Resolution of nous drugs in India. the 31st October 1895 appointed a Committee to consider the whole question in a practical way. The Committee consisted of Drs. King, McConnoll, Warden, and Watt, and Rai Kanay Lal Dey The report of the Committee was not received during the year.

55. The Government of India having invited attention to the question of the advisability of legislating for the purpose Salo and possession of poisons of restricting and regulating the sale and possesin India. sion of poisons in India, the Inspectors-General of Police and Civil Hospitals, the Bengal and National Chambers of Commerce, the Agents of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, and all Commissioners of Divisions were consulted on the subject. The replies had not all been received at the close of the year.

... 56. A proposal was made by the Government of India, for the training Establishment of a bacteriological of young medical officers in bacteriology and ballishment of a bacteriological challes of young medical officers in bacteriological training of young medical officers. Inboratory in Agra and a central laboratory for chemical analysis in Calcutta, where the medico-legal and commercial chemical

work of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Assam would be done. The Government of Bengal supported the scheme of the Imperial Laboratory at Agra, on the ground that such a laboratory would serve as a training school in bacteriology for young officers of the Indian Medical Service, and possibly also for members of the subordinate staff of the Sanitary Department when reorganised. The arrangements suggested for the establishment in Calcutta of a chemical laboratory were also accepted, and an approximate estimate of the additional cost involved was furnished for the information of the Government of India.

677. In order to equalize the distribution among modical officers

Grant of medical certificates.

at the Presidency of the work of examining and granting medical certificates to Government servants and candidates for Government service, revised rules allotting particular departments of the service to special medical officers were issued in supersession of all previous orders on the subject. In the mufusual this duty was, as heretofore, assigned to the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer of the district.

MARINE

58. Of legislative measures considered by the Marine Department of this Marine legislation.

Government during the year 1895-96, the most important, perhaps, was the Bill framed by the Government of India in 1893, to amend and consolidate the several emetaments relating to passenger traffic by sea and merchant shipping. The criticisms which, at the request of the Government of India, were offered in 1894 by the Government of Bongal, led to a revision of the Bill by a Select Committee appointed by the Government of India, and a further expression of the Bengal Government's opinion was invited in March 1895.

The views of the local officers on the amendments made were then communicated to the Government of India, but a further expression of the views of this Government was reserved until the Bill had been recent into the shape in which it would be likely to be passed.

59. Another measure of great importance on which the Bengal Government was consulted by the Government of Pilgrim truffle. India was the Bill to amend the Native Passenger Ships' Act of 1887. The many evils in connection with the pilgrim traffic . between India and Mecoa had long been recognised, and had formed the subject of a correspondence between the Government of India and other Maritime Governments for some years previous to 1894, when the International Sanitary Conference, held at Paris, drew public attention to it. The proposals which were then made, together with this Government's comments on them, were described in the Summary of 1894-95. Based on the suggestions made by the several Governments which had been consulted, a Bill was framed by the Government of India for the regulation of the pilgrim traffic, and a set of rules drafted under its provisions. The opinion of the Bengal Government was invited on both the Bill and the rules, and was communicated to the Government of India in August 1895. Several modifications were suggested, and the Bill was passed into law on the 4th October following. The rules under it were, however, still under discussion at the close of

- At the instance of the Inspector-General of Police, measures were taken during the year to stop the overcrowding of steamers carrying pilgrims and coolies between Calcuttta and Chandbally. Owners or Agents of such vessels will in future be prosecuted whonever they disregard the rules regulating the number of passongers which may be carried.
- oo. In November 1895, the opinion of this Government was invited by the Government of India on a request, urged by two of the most prominent Inland Steamer Companies, that the law relating to common carriers might be amended, so as to relieve the River Steamer Companies in India from some of their present liabilities as insurers of cargo. In reply, the Lieutenant-Governor gave it as his opinion that no modification could be made in the law in so far as it made the carriers responsible for any loss occasioned by negligence or criminal acts, but that there would be no objection to amendments to provide for making six months from the date of loss the period of limitation of suits to enforce such liability, and to extend the power of signing special contracts, under section 6 of Act III of 1865, to the person delivering the goods, whether duly authorized by the owner or not.
- Considerable anxiety was caused to shipowners in November 1895 61. by the partial closing of the channel of the Hooghly The James and Mary Sands. at the James and Mary Sands. The depth of water in No. 4 track diminished to 7 feet at low water, and it was predicted by many that the river would shortly be entirely closed to vessels of deep draught. These gloomy forebodings were soon dispelled by the channel deepening again, but the matter was considered very serious, and led to much discussion. As opinions, however, differed regarding the measures which might be taken to arrest the further deterioration of the river, the Port Commissioners decided, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, to obtain the best expert advice possible on the problem. The services of Mr. Vernon Harcourt, of wide reputation in such matters, were secured, and that gentleman made a careful investigation of the whole subject. He returned to England to write his report, and it has not as yet been received.
- 62. Early in 1895 a proposal was submitted to the Government of India
 to provide an additional rule under the Deck and
 Load Lines Act of 1891, for an Indian Summer
 Fresh-water mark on vessels trading in Indian waters. The Board of Trade
 at first objected to the proposal, but subsequently agreed to it, and a rule was
 then framed and submitted to the Government of India.
- Begin and the Hooghly, near the Fort, has long been held to be intolerable. On the other, the Military authorities decline to allow the construction of underground drains in or about the Fort. Various measures have been suggested since the attention of Government was first directed to the matter in 1889; but the difficulty of satisfying the requirements of both the Military authorities and the Calcutta Municipality has hithorto prevented the adoption of any of the schemes put forward. At the close of the year, the Municipality of satisfying the requirements of both the adoption of any of the schemes put forward. At the close of the year, the Municipality of satisfying the requirements of both the adoption of any of the schemes put forward. At the close of the year, the Municipality of the schemes put forward. At the close of the year, the Municipality of the schemes put forward. At the close of the year, the Municipality of the schemes put forward.

Commissioners proposed that all the sewage, both liquid and solid, should be conveyed to a large depôt on the Budge-Budge Road which is under construction. The matter is still under consideration.

64. The discussion on the question of providing Chittagong with increased facilities for the landing and shipping of goods was continued during the year. It was started in 1893 by proposals which were then made for the acquisi-

tion of land for the Assam-Bengal Railway and the Port Trust. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Apjohn and O'Conor, appointed by the Government of India, submitted an exhaustive report in December of that year, in which they showed that it would not be necessary to construct more than one jetty, and suggested that the Railway Company might be allowed to acquire a piece of the foreshore for the landing and storing of material. In submitting this report to the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor stated that he was willing to accept the recommendations of the Committee subject to cortain conditions. One of these was that the Railway Company were to construct any jetties which were required for their traffic on the foreshore which they were to be permitted to acquire.

The Government of India, while accepting generally the recommendations of the Committee, demurred to some of the conditions proposed by this Government, and were of opinion that the Port Trust, and not the Railway Company, should construct the jetties. A reference was then made to the Chittagong Port Commissioners, and elicited a reply that the Port were unable, for want of funds, to undertake the work of building a jetty, and suggested that the Railway might be permitted to construct it. In September 1895, the Government of India was again addressed, and a hope expressed that the negotiations which were going on with the Railway Company with regard to the proposed jetty, might soon be brought to a successful termination. It was added that the Lieutenant-Governor did not advocate making a loan to the Port Trust for the work.

In reply, the Government of India stated that the cost of the jetties which the Railway proposed to construct would amount to 5% lakks of rupeos, and that they could not sanction this expenditure as a debit against the Capital of the Railway. They did not consider the provision of such accommodation a proper object for the expenditure of Imperial Funds or the business of the Railway, and held that it should be arranged for by the Port with the assistance of the Local Government. They added that the necessity for the construction of the jetties was not established. This letter was followed by another, in which the Government of India stated that the Secretary of State, upon representations made to him by the Railway Company, was of opinion that facilities for the landing and shipping of goods should be provided at Chittagong without further delay, and that it was necessary to concert measures to this effect as soon as possible. The question was still undecided at the close of the

Unemployed somen year was the large number of discharged seamon who were brought to Calcutta from other ports, allowed to remain long in Calcutta, they would be reduced to extreme destitution, and probably have redourse to robbery and violence. It therefore became hecessary to send a large number of them to England at Government expension.

With a view to stop this evil, all Colonial Governments were requested to discourage discharged seamen from resorting to Calcutta in the hope of finding employment, and the Government of India was asked to instruct all Local Governments to take stricter measures to prevent, under section 4 of Act XIII of 1876, the discharge of seamen at the ports under their jurisdiction, unless there were a reasonable chance of their re-employment. The advisability of enacting for the Colonies some measure similar to section 4 of Act III of 1876 was also impressed on the Secretary of State by the Government of India.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRIOULTURE.

60. A Conference, consisting of the officers named on the margin, with the Hon'blo Mr. C. C. Stevens, Senior Member Agricultural enquiries and im-

Sir Alfred Croft, R.O.I.E., Director of Public Instruction. The Iton'ble M. Finucane, c.s., Officiating Secretary to the Board

Agriculturo.
G. A. Grierson, Esq., C.I.E.,
FII. D., Magistrate of Howenh.
Maulvi Delawar Hosaon
Ahmad, p.A., Inspector-General of
Registration.

of the Board of Revenue, as Prosident, held on the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th January, and the 10th and 11th February 1896, to meet Sir Edward Buck, who had been deputed by the Government of India to visit this and other provinces in order to ascertain the views of Local Governments upon the recommendations of the Agricultural ference which met at Simla in October 1893. The proceedings of the Conference have been submitted to the Supreme Government, together with an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's viows.

The Conference discussed, among other questions, the possibility of affording relief in Bengal, as is done in other provinces on the occurrence of seasonal calamities, by the suspension or remission of revenue, on the condition that suspension or remission of rent be also granted by the landlords to their tenants. The conclusion reached was that in neither permanently nor temporarily settled estates could this condition be enforced without recourse to legislation, which is both unnecessary and unadvisable in Bongal. Moreover, it is always open to Government, if necessity arises, to offer to suspend or remit payment of revenue in the latter class of estates conditionally on the suspension or romission of rent and to insist upon the conditions being fulfilled.

In permanently settled tracts it is scarcely possible to give increased facilities for the collection of information regarding the deterioration of lands, but in regard to temporarily-settled areas the Lieutenant-Governor accepted the opinion of the Conference that, as these lands came under resettlement. arrangements should if possible be made for assimilating the system of land records to that pursued in other provinces.

Analytical reports on the districts of Burdwan, Dacea, Cuttack, and Lohardaga have in recent years been prepared by officers of the Agricultural Department and published. It was thought by the Conference that similar analyses should be made for one or two more districts, and that a scheme should then be drawn up with a view to investigating and remedying, in the order of their importance, the deficiencies of agricultural method, such as the neglect of available manures.

It has been proposed to attach to the Agricultural Department a special Engineer, who should advise upon the construction of wind-mills, waterways, pumps, the use of improved agricultural implements, and kindred matters. The Board of Revenue have been requested to report on this proposal.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the suggestions of the Conference for the encouragement of special agricultural instruction, and an application has been made for the sanction of the Government of India to the opening of an Agricultural Class in the Sibpur Engineering College. The Conference also suggested the possibility of insisting on a greater knowledge of survey, settlement, and agricultural matters, among both young civilians and Doputy Collectors, and of utilizing the Sibpur College for this purpose. The Board have been requested to consider the question further.

Sir Alfred Croft showed at the Conference that the position of the agricultural population in Bengal, from an educational point of view, is by no means so backward as was supposed. It is, however, certain that the methods of instruction are capable of amendment. The Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the suggestion of the Conference that the Science course in primary and middle schools should be remodelled so as to include, at different stages, various branches of the elements of agriculture, and the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to consider how this suggestion can best be carried out.

67. In connection with the proposal for the organisation of a Subordi-The amendment of the Bongal Municipal and Local Self-Government Acts to legalise expenditure of money for veterinary nate Civil Veterinary Service in this Province, the question arose whother Municipalities and District Boards were legally competent to devote a portion of their funds to the establishment of vetorinary dispensaries and to the employment of the passed students of the Bongal Vetorinary Institution as vetorinary assistants in charge of those dispensaries. It was found that section 69 of Act III (B.C.) of 1881, which laid down the purposes to which municipal funds might be applied, did not recognise the expenditure of money on veterinary matters. were also entertained as to whether section 100 of the Bongal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, empowered District Boards to make contributions for the same purposes. Logislation was accordingly undertaken by this Government, at the instance of the Government of India, in January 1896, to amend these Acts with a view to legalise the expenditures of the kind referred to. The amendment proposed to be made in the Bengal Municipal Act has, after the close of the your under report, passed into law and appeared as section 7 of Act II (B.C.) of 1896, but the Bill to make the corresponding amendment in the Bengal Local Self-Government Act is still pending in the Bengal Legislative

68. With a view to prevent the spread of glanders and farcy among animals collected at the annual fairs of Sonotis Son

Veterinary Department, Bengal, will generally attend these fairs, but in case it should not be possible for him to do so on any particular occasion, there will be present one of four veterinary officers, who have since the close of the year been appointed for this purpose to be Veterinary Surgeons under Section 2 of Act VIII (BC.) of 1880.

FORESTS.

- 69. An area of 13,348 square miles was under the control of the Forest Department during the year, and of this 44 per Statistics of the year. cent. consisted of fully reserved forest land, the remainder being composed of protected and unclassed State forests. There was but a slight increase of 38 square miles in the area of the reserved forests, but owing to the inclusion, for the first time, of the figures for the Sonthal Parganas, 346 square miles were added to the area of protocted forests. Special protective measures against fire were adopted during the year for 1,957 square miles or 33.3 per cent. of the total area of reserves. The total area burnt amounted to 584 square miles or 2983 per cent of the area protected, as compared with the exceptionally small percentage of 0.49 in the previous year and 37 per cent. in 1893-94. Settlement operations were concluded in respect of 96 square miles of reserved forests in the Darjeeling and Tista Forest Divisions, and working plans were completed for 225 square miles during the year. Now buildings and roads have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 18,507 and Rs. 14,133 respectively. The total outturn of timber from all sources was about 55½ lakhs of cubic feet, and that of fuel about 327 lakhs, whilst 207 lakhs of bamboos were extracted and a sum of Rs. 3,28,864 was obtained from the sale of minor produce other than bamboos. The financial results are the best on record since the formation of the Forest Department. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 9,18,709 against an expenditure of Rs. 4,66,068, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4,52,641, against Rs. 3,97,072 during the year 1894-95.
- 70. The Forest Department entered into contracts to supply 15,000 and 2,000 sleepers to the East Coast and Darjeeling-Supply of sleepors. Himalayan Railways, respectively, from the Angul and Kurseong Forest Divisions, through which these railways pass, and an extra grant of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned to meet the necessary expenditure. Later on sanction was accorded to the Conservator of Forests to enter into another contract to supply 200,000 sal sloopers to the Rai Baroli-Bonares Railway from the Singhbhum forests. The reasons which actuated the Lieutenant-Governor in sanctioning this large contract were, first, the probable profits of the undertaking; and secondly, the advantage of securing that wood should be used for the new railway from the first instead of iron, and that the wood used should be the produce of Bengal forests; for the forests of the North-Western Provinces are too young to yield the mature timber required for sleepers. If the Bengal Forest Department had not come forward at the time to supply the wants of the new railway, a valuable outlet for forest produce would in all probability have remained closed in the future. Moreover, there has been for yours little or no demand for standing timber : from the Singhbhum forests, and there was here an excellent opportunity to utilize the supply. Fonders were invited for the purchase of the timber as it stood, but owing to a combination in the trade, the offers made were so low as not to loave an adequate profit to the Department, which was

thus compelled to take up the manufacture of the sloepers itself. Since the close of the year the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has made a representation protesting against the Forest Department undertaking those contracts as being an infringement of the principle of non-interference with private enterprise. The Lieutenant-Governor was unable to accept the view of the Chamber, and at their request laid the matter before the Government of India. The Forest Department is one of the recognised State commercial departments, and should, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be at liberty to conduct its business on commercial lines. The Government of India have since the close of the year expressed their concurrence with His Honour's views.

- 71. Eight forests in the district of Jalpaiguri wore constituted "Reserved Forests" under section 34 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, by notification dated the 23rd January 1879: and in 1890 it was decided to prepare a record of the rights of private persons in these forests. On enquiry, the Deputy Commissioner, however, found that no such rights existed, but reported that the boundaries required revision. In 1895-96 a notification was finally issued describing these more accurately.
- Rules to regulate hunting, shooting, fishing, &c., in all reserved and hunting, shooting, fishing, &c., in all reserved and protected forests.

 Rules to regulate hunting, shooting, fishing, &c., in all reserved and hunting, shooting, fishing, &c., in all reserved and protected forests in Bengal, with a view to prevent the extinction of certain harmless wild animals and birds, and also to protect the forests from fires occasioned by the carelessness of sportsmen. Among other things, one of the rules prohibited the public from fishing in the tidal waters of the Sundarbans, except under a license for which a fee of Rs. 5 was charged for one week, Rs. 10 for a month, and Rs. 20 for a year. The public and the officers of Government represented the hurdship entailed by the operation of this rule, and the matter formed the subject of an interpellation in the Bengal Legislative Council. The Lieutenant-Governor held that the rule should not apply to tidal waters, and a provise has accordingly been added to that effect.
- 73. Rules for the remittances of forest revenue by means of postal money-orders were approved by the Government of Bengal in July 1803, and have been found to work well. The Government of India decided that a similar procedure might with advantage be introduced into other provinces. The rules promulgated in Madras allowed the remittance of advances to disbursers, a matter for which the rules in force here did not provide. This improvement has been incorporated in the Bengal rules.
- Rules for taking of security from Government Officers generally should be made applicable, mutatis mutandis, to the Officers peculiar circumstances of the Popartment, rules have been passed laying down that—
 - (1) Head-clerks of Forest Divisions must furnish security of not less than Rs. 500, ordinarily, and of Rs. 1,000 in special days, subject to the approval of the Conservator of Forests.

(2) Forest Rangers must furnish security of Rs. 1,000; and, when in tharge of revenus stations, of Rs. 2,000.

- (3) Foresters must give security of Rs. 500; and, when in charge of revenue stations, of Rs. 1,000.
- (4) Peons and guards need not give security in cash, unless they prefer to do so; but if they do not give security in cash, they must furnish a security bond, executed by some person of known respectability and solvency, for their good and honest conduct.

These Rules are applicable to permanent as well as officiating, and to prosent as well as future, incumbents. Security will be accepted in eash or Government promissory notes, or deducted by monthly instalments of not less than one-fourth of the pay of the officer at the discretion of the Conservator, and no other form of security shall be accepted, except in the case of poons and guards.

75. During the year 1803-94, all waste-lands, in villages which are the property of Government in Chota Nagpur, were Protected Forests in Chota Nagconstituted "Protected Forest" under Chapter IV pur. of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, subject to existing rights, in the districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardaga, into the nature and extent of which it was decided in February 1895 that no enquirios nood be made, but that in Palamau, Singhbhum, and Manbhum advantage should be taken of settlement operations to prepare a record of forest-rights. In respect of Palamau, it was specially ordered that the village areas should be marked off in blocks of convenient shape, which should include, besides the village site and cultivated lands, such quantity of wasteland as would be sufficient for the needs of the villagers. All lands outside these blocks were to remain Protected Forest. These orders were not thoroughly understood by the local officers, and revised orders were issued in August 1895, directing that no regard should be paid to the old internal boundaries of the Government villages; but that the Settlement Officer should make new village boundaries, following natural features of the country and taking the cultivated blocks and adding to them waste-land to a reasonable extent: to every 100 acros of cultivated land, he might add 100 acros of wasto, or as much as 200 acres, if the waste did not contain much valuable timber. The balance of waste-land was to be formed into blocks of Protected Forest, provided that blocks, less than half a square mile in area, were not to be made into Protected Forests. Effect is now being given to these orders.

70. In August 1893, the Commissioner of Orissa reported that the liberty granted to the raivats of the Government estate Rules for the Khurda Protected of Khurda to out and remove certain kinds of trees on payment of a small annual fee of six pies per rupee of their rent by the Rules of May 1892 had resulted in the indiscriminate cutting of timber, and that the effect of the Rules had thus been prejudicial to the interests of Government and the poorer raiyats. It was, therefore, suggested that the Rules should be amended, so as (1) to prohibit the cutting of trees growing on the banks of tanks, or on the sides of roads, without permission of the Collector; (2) to restrict the privileges of wood-outting and grazing in tracts where they have been abused; (3) to regulate the transport of forest produce; and (4) to prohibit the cutting of the banyan tree, and of other trees which ordinarily grow to a greater girth than two foet. It was also (5) proposed that the management of the Protected Forests should be transferred from the Forest to the Revenue Authorities.

After much deliberation, the Lieutenant-Governor negatived the proposals Nos. (3) and (5), and sanctioned the other proposals, with the approval of the Government of India. The rules were amended accordingly in December 1895. A list was prepared of 66 species of trees, which ordinarily grow to a greater girth than two feet, the cutting of which was prohibited. At the close of the year 1895-96, the Conservator of Forests represented that the prohibition to cut all the trees included in the list entailed hardship on the raiyats by depriving them of the use of fuel; and therefore suggested that the restriction should be removed in regard to 24 of these species of trees. This suggestion has been approved, and the list corrected accordingly.

77. At the close of the year 1894 the Board of Revenue reported that the Settlement Officer of the Western Dunra had, Forest reserves. in accordance with the previous instruction of Government, set apart 843 blocks of waste lands, covering an aggregate area of about 50,000 acres, for the formation of fuel and fedder reserves, and proposed that they should be placed under the management of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri until detailed enquiries could be made into the character of each block, and that the Forest Department should then formulate proposals for their reservation under the Forest Act. This proposal has been accopted by Government, and it was further laid down that, as a general rule, no block should be taken up by the Forest Department which is loss than one square mile in area, unless it contain exceptionally good timber. Blocks declared unfit for inclusion in reserved or protected forests are to continue to be managed by the Deputy Commissioner through tabsildars, and should be loused out for grazing or cultivation.

78. The total number of living cinchona plants at the Government plantations, excluding the nursery stock, at the Canohous. close of the year was 3,483,701. The crop collected during the year amounted to 467,190 lbs. of dry bark against 500,534 lbs. in 1894-95, and consisted of 53,380 lbs. of rod and 413,810 lbs. of yellow bark. The whole of this crop, with the exception of 700 ths. supplied to modical depôts or sold to Government institutions, was, as usual, made over to the Cinchona Factory for manufacture into quinine and febrifuge. In addition to the bark cropped at the Government plantations, 170,000 lbs. of bark of the quinine-yielding sorts were purchased from certain tea companies in Darjeoling. The outturn of the factory was 9,004 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 3,124 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge. The receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchena febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the year were Rs. 1,89,530, against Rs. 1,44,103 in the previous year. Rs. 73,025 which was paid on account of the last instalment of the purchase money of the Nimbong Cinchona Plantation, and Rs. 34,000 paid for the purchase of bark from the Darjoeling Toa and Cinchona Association, the expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 79,865, against Rs. 73,806 in 1894.05. The net profit on the working of the plantations amounted to Rs. 4,598, against Rs. 7,705 in the previous year. PUBLIO WORKS.

76. The number of useful and important works undertaken during the

80. Attention was directed to the provision of hostels in connection with school hostels.

educational institutions, among which were a hostel for female students attending the Campbell Modical School, Sealdah. This hostel was built at a cost of Rs. 1,08,000, entirely from private contributions received from the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad and from the boquest of the late Mr. Walter Thompson of Bohea. The Nawab Begum stipulated that it should be named after Lady Elliott, whose warm sympathy and active interest in any movement for bettering the condition of the women of this country was well known. The building, which is two-storied, is capable of accommodating 48 students.

The present arrangement of lodging students in the upper storey of the Calcutta Madrasa having been found inadequate and unsuitable, and donations to the extent of Rs. 19,000 having been received and further amounts promised for the erection of a separate boarding-house, Government promised to aid in the scheme by contributing one-half of the cost. It was decided to proceed with the acquisition of a plot of land and the construction of a hostel building, in the hope that the commoncement of this useful work would elicit further contributions. It is a two-storied building, estimated to cost Rs. 1,05,343, and provides accommodation for 96 students; at present it is being erected as a two storied building, but the design allows of the addition of a third storey affording space for 52 more students. The site is to the north of the Madrasa, alongside the Principal's house, and contains sufficient area to permit of an extension of the buildings to accommodate a further number of 96 boys.

An additional three-storied building is also being constructed, on land specially acquired for the purpose, for the Edon Hindu Hostel, Calcutta, providing accommodation for 168 students, besides the number that are accommodated in the building erected in 1890. The dining rooms, kitchens, servants' quarters, bathing rooms, and latrine have been reconstructed on a larger and more suitable scale, and an infirmary has been added.

Numerous applications for admission into the boys' school at Kurseong having had to be refused for want of sufficient room, and the necessity for the provision of a middle class girls' school in the hills being acknowledged, it was decided to creet an entirely new building containing quarters for the staff of masters and accommodation for 200 boys. On the completion of these buildings the present boys' school will be converted into a girls' school.

The urgent need of reconstructing the Calcutta Medical College buildings and of making proper provision for the accommodation of the medical students had been fully recognised for several years. As a first step towards attaining this desirable object, plans were get out for a new Anatomical block, the construction of which was completed in time for the work of the dissecting classes in the cold season. Besides this building, the scheme contemplates the erection of a separate structure for the Chemical department of the College as well as for the Chemical Examinar's offices and laboratories, a Pathological and Physiological block, and a building to contain the Principal's office, library, students rooms, and a large theatre with the necessary fittings. The construction of new quarters for the military students was also taken up as an essential work in connection with this project, since the erection of new buildings necessitates the demolition of existing quarters, and the sanction of the Government of India was applied for.

81. The necessity for improved sleeping barracks in Jails being recognized, a new double-storied barrack to accommodate 160 prisoners was completed, and a second barrack, similar to the first, was in progress in the Bhagalpur Central Jail. And it is proposed to erect three other barracks in the same jail to accommodate 200 prisoners each in place of the existing kutcha wards. Two new double-storied barracks to accommodate 104 prisoners each were under construction in the Buxar Central Jail, and arrangements were also being made for the supply of filtered water for cooking and drinking purposes, the Pastour-Chamberland system of filtration being adopted.

In accordance with the wishes of the Government of India and of Hor Majesty's Secretary of State, a scheme has been prepared for supplying cubicles in the sleeping wards in jails on the type devised by this Government and approved of by the Government of India, with a slight modification in regard to the use of corrugated-iron divisions between embicles, instead of wire-netting. On the completion of the cubicles which are now being provided in some of the new wards of the Bhagalpur, Jossoro, and Hazaribagh Jails, it is proposed to supply cubicles in the remaining new wards of those jails and in the new barracks in the Buxar Contral Jail, and subsequently in those jails which have wards most nearly approaching those in the new type plan, and also in the Gaya, Motihari, and Darbhanga Jails.

82. A new hospital with the necessary subsidiary buildings was creeked to the Hospitals.

at Bhawanipur on the recommendation of the Committee which was appointed to report on the medical needs of Calcutta. The site was furnished by the Corporation. The accommodation consists of three wards containing 36 bods for native make patients and one ward with 12 beds for native females: provision has also been made for the treatment of out-patients and for an Assistant Surgeon and Lady Doctor to live on the premises. The usual kitchens and servants' quarters were also included.

The long-felt want of a lying-in ward for the Campbell Hospital, Scaldah, was supplied, accommodation being provided for 16 patients with an examination room, a confinement room, and a segrogation ward.

Missellaneous.

accommodation for the officers and work rooms of the Museum and Geological Survey was completed, and the requisite fittings were being arranged for preparatory to the occupation of the building. The fitting up of show-cases and provision of other requisites for the Economic Court in the new Sudder Street block, Indian Museum, with a view to the proper and systematic exhibition of samples of products from their raw to the finished state, were sanctioned and put in hand, and arrangements were also made for supplying water to provide amply both for general and for fire protection purposes throughout the Museum buildings.

Additional accommodation was provided for the storage of forms in the Stamps and Stationery Department in a new three-storied building, which has been so designed that a fourth storey can be added if further accommodation is required hereafter.

Owing to the inadequacy of the accommodation provided for the civil courts in the buildings of the Magistrate-Collector at Howrah, it was proposed to remove the Munsife from them, and a new double-storied court-house

was therefore sanctioned for the accommodation of five Munsifs and the Small Cause Court Judge, on the completion of which the rooms now occupied by the civil courts will be utilized by the Magistrate-Collector, who is greatly in need of additional space.

The question of residential accommodation for Munsifs in outlying stations where houses are not available, or are only to be had under circumstances that are not free from objection, came under consideration, and it was decided to propare a type plan and to gradually supply the want of such accommodation.

The construction of a new four-storied building in the compound of the General Post Office for the accommodation of the office of the Comptroller of the Post Office was sanctioned by the Government of India, but for the present only a part of the project, namely, the ground floor, is being carried out.

Some important additions to the Opium Factory at Goolzarbagh were set on foot, viz., the construction of a new leaf godown and a new chest shed.

84. The most noticeable feature of the record of establishment matters during the year under review, are the questions raised, and the opinions expressed, in connection with the experimental scheme of entrusting Provincial Civil and Imperial works in certain districts to the control of their District Boards. Prominent amongst these questions was that of the remuneration to which District Engineers were entitled for the extra work imposed on them, more especially in those districts where their services were required for the supervision of work in Government and Ward's Estates.

As the period for which the scheme was sanctioned expired on the 31st March 1898, and as opinions on its working had been invited from all officers qualified to give them, it was decided to defer passing definite orders on the questions raised until the whole scheme had been carefully reviewed.

The sanction of the Secretary of State was accorded during the year to the appointment of an officer of the Public Works Department, drawing his grade pay and allowances, to fill the post of Sanitary Engineer. The provision for his salary will in future be made in the budget estimate of the Roads and Buildings Branch and not as hitherto in the Medical Budget.

Among the more important projects for providing road communications in the province may be mentioned the feeder-Communications. roads to the Eastern and Northern sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Bengal Central Railway. complete programme of feeder-roads to these lines has been prepared with the joint assistance of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Commissioners of the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, and the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Central Railway. The feeder-roads have been arranged in their order of importance, and two officers of the Public Works Department, with suitable staff, have been deputed to survey the proposed roads and prepare estimates of their cost. Considerable progress has been made towards the completion of those surveys, and, when the work is finished, the Lieutenant-Governor has resolved to make public the information obtained, and to sanction grants from Provincial Revenues as far as possible. It is hoped the District Boards may be able to supplement. these grants for the construction of the roads. Three projects have already been prepared, and are now under scrutiny, and these, it is expected, will

absorb the whole of the provision of Rs. 60,000, made in the Budget for 1896-97, for feeder-roads to the Eastern Bongal State Railway. Other projects will be taken up in their order of importance as funds become available.

The subject of road communications in the Duars has engaged the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and it has been decided to prepare a scheme of feeder-roads to the Duars Railway and for the traffic requirements of the district generally. Separate schedules have been drawn up, giving a complete list of existing roads in the Eastern and Western Duars, as well as new lines of roads proposed. The scheme is now receiving the attention of the Commissioner of the Division, and it is hoped that it will shortly reach Government.

Schedules are also under preparation of roads to be maintained or constructed in the several districts of Bengal, and proposals are now awaited from Divisional and District Officers in regard to the drawing up of a detailed scheme of such roads.

Of the larger bridges sanctioned for construction, the bridge over the Poenpoon river, between Baroon and Aurangabad on the Grand Trunk Road in the Gaya district, was the most important. A project was sanctioned for replacing the existing and unsatisfactory suspension bridge over the Poenpoon by a light iron girder-bridge at a cost of Rs. 30,475.

Sanction was also accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 16,184 for constructing a masonry bridge across the Dhauria nala on the 47th mile of the Cuttack-Puri Road.

- 86. Towards the improvement of read communications in Sikhim an estimate amounting to Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned for an iron suspension bridge of 215 feet span over the Tista River at Tokul, and special repairs were also ordered, at a cost of Rs. 2,500, on the read from Gnatong to the Jalep Pass.
- 87. The draft Bill, which has been for some time under consideration, to facilitate and regulate the establishment of works Calcutta Electric-Lighting Act. for the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes within any part of Calcutta, was made law by the passing of the Calcutta Electric-Lighting Act, 1895. Its provisions extend to the whole area of the town of Calcutta, as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, but power is reserved for extending its provisions to the Howrah Municipality. Under this logislation the Government of Bengal is empowered, from time to time, to grant licenses to any Company or person to supply electricity for any public or private purposes within any specified area of Calcutta, and to make rules in relation to applications for licenses, &c. A set of rules has been framed and pullished with respect to applications for licenses, and intimation has been made to this Government by two or three Calcutta Firms of their intention to apply for the grant of licenses under the Act, as soon as cortain preliminary steps, which have been laid down, are complied with.

The sanction of the Government of India was accorded to contracts being given out to Messrs. F. & C. Osler and Mossrs. Martin & Co. for the supply of materials and completing the installations for lighting the Alipore Jail and the Sibpur College respectively by electricity. It is intended to utilize the surplus power, at the Alipore Jail to light the Lightenant Governor's residence at Belvedere.

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88. At the request of the Government of India, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were placed in possession of corre-Indo-European telegraphic rates. spondence regarding the reduction, urged by the Karachi and Rangoon Chambers of Commerce, of rates for telegraph messages between India and Europe in view of the assembling of the International Telegraph Conference at Buda Pesth in 1896. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, while noting with considerable satisfaction the expressed intention of the Government of India to press for a roduction of the charges for Indo-European messages on the occurrence of a favourable opportunity, contended that the reduction made at the Berlin Conference was so slight as practically to have but little effect, and that on the other hand a reduction of rates would be more than made up by the increase in traffic in mercantile mossages. The Committee also held the opinion that the charge of 3 francs, or, say, 28. 6d., instead of the present charge of 5 francs, or 4s. per word, would, as in the case of Australia and South Africa, not only increase the present traffic, but create an entirely new branch of traffic highly productive to the telegraph companies, and of the greatest value as a convenience to the general body of the Indian communities. The Lieutenant-Governor, in placing these suggestions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce before the Government of India, gave them his strong support. In a subsequent communication the Government of India requested that the Chamber of Commerce might be informed that delegates from the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments would be sent to represent the interests of the Government of India at the Buda Posth Conference, and that the Secretary of State had been informed of the representations made by the various Chambers of Commerce in favour of a reduction of rates.

A protest put forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce against the compulsory use of the Berne Official Vocabulary as a Code to be brought into general use for telegraphic purposes, on the ground of its being incomplete and unsuitable, was communicated to the Government of India. In answer, the Government of India pointed out that the matter is one for primary action by British and other European delegates to the Buda Posth Conference, affecting as it does European interests only, i.e., as regards telegraph traffic between European countries. The Indian delegates to the Buda Posth Conference will have no lowe standi to move in the matter, but the Government of India will have no objection to their co-operation in opposing the use of the Berne Official Vocabulary in Europe if a suitable opportunity offers.

Railways.

Railways.

Moghalserai to Gaya. The former is to be constructed by the East Indian Railway from Moghalserai to Gaya. The former is to be constructed by the East Indian Railway on behalf of the South Bihar Railway Company, Limited, while the latter is to be taken in hand as a part of the East Indian Railway "Grand Chord" scheme, which, if the contemplated extension to Barakar is carried out, will save about 57 miles in direct communication with Calcutta. In regard to the Moghalserai extension, it may be mentioned that the scheme has met with much opposition from the Chambers of Commerce of Upper India and Bengal and the Calcutta. Trades' Association, who advocate the construction by a company other than

the East Indian Railway Company of a line from Moghalsorai through Palamau, Sini and Midnapore to Calcutta as being more desirable from a trade point of view. The objection of these bodies having however been overruled by the Secretary of State, the construction of the Moghalsorai-Gaya line has been entrusted to the East Indian Railway, to be carried out as a part of that undertaking.

Sanction has also been accorded to the construction, as an extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway system, of a line from Sini vià Midnapore

to Calcutta and from Midnapore to Cuttack.

The following surveys were undertaken by the East Indian Railway, viz.—for a line from Burdwan to Katwa and from Katwa to Hooghly; also for a railway from Bhagalpur via Bousi to Ahmedpur, with a branch to Baidyanath. A concession for the latter has been applied for by Sir W. B. Hudson.

The extension of the Cooch Behar State Railway from the right bank of the Torsa river was sanctioned during the year, and a survey is in progress for the extension of the line from Cooch Behar to Santrabari.

Surveys were also undertaken for the following lines in connection with the Eastern Bengal State Railway, viz., an extension from Rajbari to Faridpur on the Eastern Section, and from Lahmonirhat to the Tistariver and from Saidpur to Titalya on the Northern Section.

Surveys were also undertaken for the extension of the Dacca-Mymonsingh line to Jamalpur and Subhankhali, and a reconnaissance survey was made for alternative routes for connecting Upper Bengal with Gauhati and Assam.

Survey reports and estimates were submitted by the Managor, Eastern Bengal State Railway, for alternative branch lines from Hilli to Kaliganj and from Sultanpur vii Bogra to Kaliganj. The latter alignment has been adopted, and the Indian and General Investment Trust Limited, of London, has been offered a concession by the Government of India for its construction on branch line terms.

The views of this Government on the prospects of the feeder line to the Tirhut State Railway, proposed by Sir W. B. Hudson, from Sakri station to Jainagar were in favour of its construction, and the Government of India were informed accordingly.

A survey was made for an extension from Khagaria to Katilar in connection with the proposed chord on the Tirhut Section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Hajipur vid Begumserai and Garhara to Khagaria.

Messrs. George Yule and Company of London, on behalf of the Indian Railway Syndicate, have applied for a concession for a branch line from Gogri on the Ganges to Birpur on the Nipal Frontier to be constructed and worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company. This project has been recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor, who has suggested a slight alteration in its alignment, viz., that the line should take off a little further east from the Ganges, opposite Sultanganj station.

A satisfactory termination has been arrived at in the matter of the lengstanding dispute regarding the amount of compensation payable by the Bengal and North-Western Railway for damage done to the crops of certain raily at a of the Saran district, owing to the construction by that Railway of an embandment near Bunwardhak station, the Railway Company having

agreed to pay the sum of Rs. 10,000 in full of all claims for distribution among the raivats.

The question of the proposed extension of the Bengal Central Railway from Singhia to Madaripur, and the establishment of a ferry service connecting Madaripur with the Assam-Bengal Railway at Chandpur, engaged the further attention of this Government, and on this subject the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were also obtained and communicated to the Government of India. These views, which were unfavourable to the extension from Singhia to Madaripur, were concurred in by Sir Charles Elliott; they did not, however, conflict with the Lieutenant-Governor's previously expressed opinion in favour of the construction of a line from Singhia to Lohagara on the Madhumati, which, in the opinion of His Honour, will serve a great doal of local traffic.

In the matter of tramway construction a concession has been granted to Messrs. Martin and Company of Calcutta for a 2-feet 6-inch gauge tramway between the right bank of the river Choorni at Ranaghat and the left bank of the river Jollinghee at Krishnagar, with a siding 11 miles long, to be constructed by the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the standard gauge from Ranaghat station to the left bank of the Choorni. it is expected, will shortly be carried out.

IRRIGATION.

- The area irrigated by the canals in Bengal during the year 1895-96 was 614,600 acres as compared with 530,200 Arons irrigated. acros in the provious year, showing an increase of 84,400 acres. The increase occurred chiefly in the area commanded by the Sone Canals, and may be attributed to the insufficient rainfall of Practically no rain fell from October to March, and the area under rabi crops was consequently largely extended.
- The not revenue from all major works in Bengal was Rs. 2,20,400, as compared with Rs. 1,36,000 in the previous Revenue. year. The working expenses show a satisfactory reduction of over Rs. 79,000.
- 92. The measures adopted to check the deposits of silt in the Sone Canals have met with woll-morited success. The Reduction of silt deposit-Sone annual cost of clouring the heads of the two main canals has hithorto exceeded Rs. 65,000. During the year 1805-96 there has been a great change. Practically no dredging was done, and the cost of clearing the heads of the Main Eastern and Main Western Canals will be less than Rs. 7,000. The total cost of silt clearance from the whole of the Sono Canals will be about Rs. 16,000, as compared with the average of nearly a lakh of rupees.
- 93. The construction estimate of the Orissa Canals project was closed on the 31st March 1895, and up to that date Completion report—Orissa Canals. the outlay amounted to Rs. 2,61,84,061. The further expenditure required to complete works already sanctioned, but which had either not been commenced or hind not been completed on the 31st March 1895, was Rs. 1,86,621. The total cost of the project is therefore Rs. 2,03,70,682. As the result of this outlay, the province

of Orissa has been provided with the following works, which are for the most part situated in the Cuttack district:—Seven weirs across river channels, with an aggregate length of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and constituting, with the canal head sluices and entrance locks, the most extensive system of lead works of any canal system in India. There are $204\frac{9}{4}$ miles of canals which are navigable in addition to carrying water for irrigation. These canals communicate with tidal waters at five points, of which the more important are the locks at Alba and Jumboo. The former gives the most direct route to Chandbali, and thence by sea-going steamers to Calcutta; while the latter opens into tidal creeks leading to False Point harbour. There are also 75 miles of canal for irrigation only.

The distributaries aggregate 1,0914 miles in length. First-class ombankments for a total length of 1721 miles have been constructed and charged to the project which give protection to an area of ever 850 square miles. More than 200 miles of drainage cuts have been made to prevent the soil being water-logged from the use of canal irrigation, and a considerable number of natural drainage channels have been opened up and made more efficient. The aggregate supply of water available at the heads of the main canals is 6,058 cubic feet per second, out of which 5,340 might be usefully employed in irrigation. With this supply it is probable that in a year of drought, the area on which a full crop could be guaranteed would be about 272,000 acros. The largest area hitherto irrigated is 186,627 acres. The Orissa Canals have proved an expensive undertaking, and there is little hope of their becoming remunerative, but on the other hand the works have been and are of great value to Orissu. The large expenditure has greatly improved the position of the labouring classes. Trade has been developed, and a large area has been put practically beyond the fear of famine.

94. The construction estimates of the Orissa Coast Canal, the Circular and Eastern Canal, the Circular and Hijili Tidal Canal were formally closed at the

Completion reports of the Orissa Cleast Conal, the Circular and Eastern Canals, the Hijili Tidal Canal were formally closed at the end of 1894, but at that time there still remained works which, although sanctioned, were

incomplete or had not been commenced. These works have since been carried on, and are now nearly finished. The completion reports were compiled during the past year. The High Itaal Canal was referred to in the Administration Report of last year, and it is only necessary to say here that the supply sluice at Terapakhia has been completed, and the extension of the Kalinegar lock has made good progress, and is nearly finished. Little now remains to complete this project, which will place the Hijili Canal in the same state of efficiency as that of the Coast Canal, of which it forms a part. The growth of the revenue from this canal has fallen a little short of the original forecast, but it is calculated that the net revenue after the completion of the works should yield a return of 28 per cent. on the direct capital outlay.

The Orissa Coast Canal was commenced in 1880-81, and was opened for traffic in 1888-89. The sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs. 44,74,941. At the time of closing the construction estimate in 1894, the works which were incomplete or not commenced were for the most part minor, though involving a considerable expenditure. These works have since progressed.

and are now almost completed. As regards financial results, the actual receipts for the first nine years have fallen short of the original forecast, and during this time the canal has not paid its expenses. The damages caused by the cyclones in 1885 and 1887 necessitated heavy expenditure on repairs, and since the River Subarnarika changed its course, the expense of keeping open a channel to the Jamcoonda lock has been great. The total yearly cost of maintenance is now calculated to be Rs. 79,460, and the probable receipts, Rs. 1,50,000. The net revenue would therefore be Rs. 70,540, or 1.6 per cent. on the capital outlay, exclusive of indirect charges. This forecast is made for the 19th year, or 1898-99. The country bordering on the canal is still backward, and requires opening up, and a further growth of revenue after the year named may reasonably be expected.

All the works included in the construction estimate of the Circular and Eustern Canals, which was closed in 1894, have been completed. scheme are included Tolly's Nulla and the Circular and new cut canals, the latter forming the northern and the former the southern boundary of Calcutta. The Eastern Canals extend from Dhappa to Barisal, a distance of nearly 200 miles, and consist of a series of artificial cuts which conneet the natural drainage lines of the Ganges delta. It is not possible to show with cortainty the financial position of these canals, there being no Capital Account. An approximate account of expenditure was made out in 1882-83 for and up to that year, and to this account yearly additions have been made of sums expended on extensions and improvements. This constitutes the Capital Account of the Canals, and the expenditure thus recorded up to the time of closing the construction estimate amounted to As regards revenue from the canals, very considerable Rs. 53,57,446. fluctuations have taken place in the last ten years, and it is evident that the gross revenue is decreasing. The principal reasons for this are compotition with the railway and reduction of tolls. This year the percontago of not revenue to Capital was 3.7.

Water communication between Madaripur, a large jute centre in the Faridpur district, has been considered for years. A canal was at one time proposed, but the estimated cost was very large, and in view of railway extension, the matter was never very seriously taken up. A more feasible, and comparatively inexpensive, alternative was to open out and improve the bhil route between these two places, and this is now being done. The route adopted is that used during the flood season by steamers and flats, and the work consists of outs through bad bends, deepening in the centre, where the tides meet and there is an accumulation of silt, and clearing away jungle and trees. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 22,388.

Of. The silting up of the Booriganga river at Dacca, which has attracted attention for some time, has lately caused anxiety Booriganga river. on account of the formation of a bar at its western extremity, and the subsequent formation of a large char immediately opposite the town of Dacca. The question is one of considerable importance, as the closing up of the Booriganga might cause extreme unhealthiness in the town of Dacca and the diversion of its trade elsewhere. The efforts of the local authorities to improve matters seemed to produce no good

result, and recently the Chairman of the Dacca Rivers Improvement Joint-Committee applied to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, for advice on the subject. The Chief Engineer visited Dacca and investigated the existing condition of the river. Surveys are being made which, by comparison with the surveys of former years, will show what changes in the river have actually occurred. The Chief Engineer will then be able to suggest the construction of training works, which will probably have the effect of throwing more water down the Booriganga and improving the state of things generally.

that this river was showing signs of an intention to shift its course in an easterly direction, and this action on the part of the river was viewed with some alarm and gave rise to much comment. An experienced Executive Engineer was selected to conduct an exhaustive investigation of the whole question, and his report was awaited with interest. The result of the investigation has been to allay all fear of imminent danger. It seems that there is no immediate prospect of any great change occurring in the course of the Kosi, and that expenditure on training works is unnecessary; in fact, it is better to leave the river alone for the present. Elaborate surveys have been made, on which all changes of the river will be recorded; its movements will be carefully watched, and suitable measures will be adopted when necessary.

98. The improvement of the Bhangore khal in the Calcutta and Eastern Canals has been under consideration for the last Bhangoro khal. 20 years. This khal is about 17 miles in longth, and forms part of the inner boat route of the Eastern Canals between the Biddiadhari, or Central Salt Lako Channel, and the Kultigong, which is a branch of the Matla. These rivers run north and south; and as the direction of the Bhangore khal is from east to west, the tides enter from both ends, meet in the centre, and silt up the channel so rapidly that only boats of moderate draft can pass at high water. The cost of keeping this portion of the boat route open has yearly been increasing, and now amounts to an average of nearly Rs. 38,000. The need for decided action became very pressing, not only on account of increasing cost of maintenance, but also because the revenue and usefulness of the canals were stoudily decreasing. At last, however, the question has been satisfactorily settled, and a schomo for the canalization of the Bhangore khal is being carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,84,513. The future maintenance charges, togother with interest on the capital expended, are calculated at Rs. 60,000. Against this there will be an annual saving of some Rs. 40,000 on silt clearance, and it is expected that the increase in traffic receipts will exceed Rs. 30,000. The works are to be completed by March 1898.

99. The encroschment of the Roomarain river on its left bank necessitates the retirement of the existing protective embankment at several places. One such retired line is about to be made at Mellock at a cost of Rs. 12,219. On the right bank of the Roomarain, the construction of a long length of retired line at Nagoria has been proposed, the cost of which would amount to about half a lath of supees. There is, however, no immediate necessity for this line, and its construction is held in abeyance.

- 100. The question of the retirement of the Bhagirathi left embankment has now been finally settled. It has been said that there is probably no other embankment in Bengal which has been injured or breached so often, which has given so much trouble to maintain, or which has been the subject of so much discussion. Three schemes have been suggested as solutions to this problem—to embank the Bhagwangola road, to embank the Dowanserai road, and to abandon all the embankments. The scheme which has now been adopted is that for embanking the Bhagwangola road. This road is 7½ miles long, and connects the embankments on the Bhagirathi with those on the Jellinghi. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1,48,129, and will be carried out as funds are available.
- 101. The question of draining the Ampta swamp, which has received attention for many years, has now resolved itself into a workable scheme. The project has been worked out in detail, and is now under consideration, the estimated cost of the works being Rs. 9,50,359. The estimate provides for the drainage of 112-51 square miles in the Ampta basin, and 75 square miles in the adjoining Madaria basin by means of over 25½ miles of drainage channels. The area benefited by the project will be 67 square miles, and the annual value of the improvement is calculated at Rs. 1,57,855, which represents a return of 11-6 per cent. on the capital outlay.
- 102. The original cost of the Dankuni Scheme, including maintenance charges up to the time of capitalization, has been realized, and fair progress was made during the year in the realization of the capitalized maintenance charges. Howrah Scheme.—The original cost and capitalized maintenance charges have been apportioned together, and the collections were fairly good during the past year. The survey operations in connection with the Rajapur Scheme were completed, and the records prepared during the year. The preliminary apportionments have also been made and confirmed by the Drainage Commissioners.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

103. The total Imperial receipts amounted to Rs. 14,41,27,161 in 1895-96, against Rs. 13,79,36,863 in 1894-95; Imporial Finance. and the charges: were Rs. 2,79,20,361, against Rs. 2,29,07,641 in the preceding year. Both the receipts and charges of 1895-96 showed increases of Rs. 61,90,298 and Rs. 49,22,720, respectively, or a not improvement of Rs. 12,67,578... The increase under receipts took place mainly under Customs (621 lakks) owing to the re-imposition of import duties, and partly under Salt (2% lakhs), Excise (6 lakhs), and 5 Interest (34 lakhs)... The increase in expenditure was chiefly under Opium (45½ lakhs), and was due to the larger production of the year, viz., 69,084 maunds, as against 50,673 in 1994-95, and partly also to the raising of the price paid to cultivators. There was also an increase of 11 lakhs under Land Revenue for larger outlay on settlement operations and of 12 lakhs under Stationery and Printing, owing to the increased demands for paper. by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the presses of the Postal Department. Department.

The financial results of the year 1895-96 were very satisfactory. It opened with a balance of Rs. 43,21,996 and Provincial Finance. closed with a balance of Rs. 57,89,149, so that there was a provincial surplus of Rs. 14,67,153. The total receipts in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 4,58,27,096, against Rs. 4,46,23,191 in 1894-95, The special contribution of 3 showing an increase of Rs. 12,03,905. laklis levied by the Government of India in 1894-95 was refunded Increased assignments were received from the Imperial 1895-96. revenues for the remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal and for additional establishment entertained in the Calcutta Custom House on the introduction of the new Tariff Act. The Excise revonue showed an increase of more than 2 lakhs under various heads, and there were smaller increases under Salt, Assessed Taxes, and Forests.

On the expenditure side the total charges rose from Rs. 4,29,25,233 in 1894-95 to Rs. 4,43,59,943 in 1895-96, so that there was an increase of Rs. 14,34,710. The increase was made up of 1½ lakks under Land Revenue, partly under partition establishment and partly under improvements in Government estates; 1½ lakks under Customs for increased establishments entertained in consequence of the introduction of the new Tariff Act; 2½ lakks under Jails for larger outlay in the purchase of raw materials; 1½ lakks under Police for earrying out the improvements recommended by the Police Commission; 1 lakk under Minor Departments for purchase of cinchena bark and up-keep of the Nimbong plantation; 1 lakh under Irrigation Minor Works owing to the transfer of the suspense balances of the Brahmini-Baitarni Division from Major Works, Insperial, to this head; and 6 lakks for increased expenditure on civil buildings and reads.

105. Including the newly-created District Chaukidari Roward Fund, there were altogether nine Incorporated Local Local finance. Funds on the books of the Accountant-General. The total receipts of these amounted to Rs. 92,14,992, and the charges to Rs. 96,47,483, so that the balance at the beginning of the year was reduced by Rs. 4,32,401 at the end of the year. The total receipts of the Excluded Local Funds, including those from Municipalities and the Chittagong Port Trust, amounted to Rs. 27,62,172, and the charges to Rs. 28,26,048: they closed the year with a balance of Rs. 5,86,860, against Rs. 6,48,736 at the end of the preceding year. The new funds created during the year were the Lebong Cantonment Fund in Darjooling and the Chittagong Hill Tracts Bazar Fund; while, on the other hand, the Cantonment Hospital Fund was closed on the 31st March 1890, and the hospital at Dum-Dum was on the 1st April 1896 converted into an outdoor dispensary.

Currency notes.

Rs. 41,61,455 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 42,92,170 at the close, or by Rs. 1,30,715.

The value of notes supplied to the treasuries by the Bank of Bengal to meet local requirements was Rs. 22,92,375, against Rs. 30,33,900 in 1894-95. The remittances made to the Bank of Bengal by the Calcutta Collectorate, the 24-Parganas, and Howrah amounted to Rs. 86,67,320, against Rs. 80,77,866 in the preceding year. The remittances of surplus notes made to Calcutta by

all the district treasuries aggregated Rs. 1,09,86,745, against Rs. 1,03,05,480 in 1894-95. The total value of notes received from the public in payment of Government dues came to Rs. 3,06,17,525, the highest figure on record, while the value of notes issued to the public in payment of claims against Government was Rs. 1,33,48,875.

107. Sir William Herschel's system of securing the identification of persons by finger impressions having worked well in the Registration Department, the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Bengal Government, sanctioned its introduction, as an experimental measure, into the Lower Provinces of Bengal, for the purpose of identifying Government pensioners. It was laid down at the same time that a thumb impression should be taken in the service books of non-gazetted officers, and that in all cases when an officer is sent for medical examination, the examining Medical Officer or Board should obtain the thumb impression of the candidate on the medical cortificate.

Increase in the salaries of menial divisional treasuries at an additional expenditure of about Rs. 6,000 per annum. It was also proposed to increase by one rupee the pay of all whole-time monial servants of Government, who receive less than Rs. 6 a month, the annual cost involved being estimated approximately at Rs. 50,000.

The year under review is the fourth in which the Financial Statemont of the Government of Bengal was laid before Financial Statement in Council. the Provincial Legislative Council by the Financial The Statement was read on the 28th March 1896, Socretary to Government. Several questions were asked by one of the and discussed on the 4th April. Hon'ble Members, and the Hon'ble the President, in allowing the questions to be put and answered before the discussion on the Budget, observed that this practice was irregular, and that the procedure in Bengal ought to conform to that of the Supreme Council, where any member could draw attention to any point in the statement, obtain the necessary information from the Finance Momber, and deal with it in his speech after the Statement had been explained to the Council. In the discussion on the Budget which followed, reference was made by the non-official members to the possibility of making larger grants for education, of introducing an agricultural primer in primary schools, of providing school instruction for Muhammadan girls of good family, and of establishing scholarships for the education of young men of this country in Europe with a view to their admission into the Education Department on their return to The attention of the Government was also called to the desirability of increasing the number of Munsifs and constructing houses for them in outlying stations; to the necessity of making grants for the provision of a better water-supply, and adopting measures for the prevention of outbreaks of cholera; to the growth of stamp and excise revenue and the administration of the Excise Department, especially with reference to the recommendations of the Excise Commission; to the salaries of menial and ministerial officers of Government; to the improvement of the Calcutta hospitals; to the reduction of institution fees in the Calcutta Small Cause Court; to private composition with juil manufactures; and to the form in which the Financial Statement is presented. The Financial Secretary and two other official members having replied at length, the discussion was concluded by the Hon'blo the President, who observed that, if the finances continued to prosper, this Province could usefully spend larger sums on education, and stated his intention of practically remodelling several of the hospitals, in Calcutta.

LAND REVENUE.

Amendment of the Bengal Tonancy Act,

Amendment of the Bengal

Tenancy Act.

VIII of 1885, relating to the record of rights and settlement of rents, and for amonding certain other sections of that Act, were considered during the year 1894-95; they have been submitted to the Government of India since the close of the year, and are still under consideration.

111. Section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act was, with the previous Extension of section 39 of the sanction of the Government of India, extended to Orissa during the latter part of the year 1805-06.

112. In November 1892 Sir Charles Elliott visited Chota Nagpur chiefly for the purpose of discussing the extension of Landlord and tenant in Chota the Bongal Tonancy Act to that Division, and Nagpur. the supplementary Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents and the commutation of predial services. He directed the Commissioner to hold a conference of persons representing the interests of both landlords and tenants, and to discuss with them cortain points which required to be settled. This conference was held in 1893-94; and the Bill already mentioned was revised in the light of the suggestions made. After being further considered by the Board of Revenue and Government, the revised Bill was submitted to the Government of India for sanction to its introduction into the Bongal Legislative Council. During 1894-95 the Supreme Government communicated their criticisms on this Bill. A Bill, amonded in accordance with the suggestions of the Government of India, was submitted to that Government for approval during the year 1895-96. The introduction of the Bill into the Bengal Legislative Council, with cortain modifications, has since been sanctioned.

113. The ghatwali tenures in Bankura are divided into the three following classes:—(1) The samindari panchaki, i.e., those Settlement of ghatwali tenures lands the panchak or quit-rents of which are paid to the Government through the zamindars; (2) the sarkari panchaki, i.s., those ghatwali lands which by a special arrangement between the Government and the Raja of Bishenpur, to whom they then belonged, were in 1802 taken over by the Government, the Government collecting the ghatwal's quit-rent, and granting a corresponding abatoment of revenue to the Raja. It was further stipulated that if the Government ever relieved the ghatwals of their services, their tenures would be "reannexed to the zamindari." (3) Bepanchaki ghatwali lands, which paid no quit-rent. The total area occupied by these ghatwali lands is about 271 square miles, of which about 89 square miles are sarkari panchaki and be-panchaki, and about 182 square miles are zamindari, panchaki. The number of sarkari panchaki ghats is 43, of bepanchaki ghats 0, and of samindari pannhaki 218 total 270. The panchak realized from the sarkari panchaki ghats is Rs. 5,008, and from the zamindari panchaki ghats Rs. 5,800 total Rs. 10,809. The services which the ghatwals, as a sort of inferior

police, used to render are no longer required by Government, and Sir Charles Elliott decided to undertake the settlement of a few ghats without legislation by amicable arrangement on the following conditions:—(a) That the figures as to area of the survey of 1880 to 1887 be accepted; (b) that the lands be assessed with rout at a rate about 25 per cent. below current rates; and (c) that the ghat be settled with the zamindar, the Maharaja of Burdwan, at 50 per cent. of the assets, the ghatwals henceforth becoming raiyats of the zamindar. It was ruled by Sir Charles Elliott that the status of the ghatwals would be that of occupancy raiyats, the raiyats under them being held to be entitled by custom to acquire a right of occupancy.

Settlement operations were commonced in December 1894, and were at first confined to panchaki and bepanchaki ghats. Up to 31st March 1896, 30 out of the 52 sarkari panchaki and bepanchaki ghats were settled at a rental of Rs. 25,949. Work was begun in the zamindari panchaki ghats during the latter part of 1895-96. The increase of revenue expected is Rs. 54,000.

Since the close of the year the Government has ordered that the principles on which the settlement of these ghatwali lands were being conducted should be reconsidered; and the question of legislation for the commutation of ghatwali services is under consideration.

114. In December 1888, when there were no general rules to regulate the grant of mining rights in Government lands, Mica Mine Rules. a sot of rules was, with the approval of the Government of India, issued especially for the mica mines in the district of Hazaribagh, in the Chota Nagpur Division. In May 1892 the Supreme Government promulgated general rules, and the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur was asked to report whother they were suitable to the case of mica, and how the rules of 1888 had worked. He replied that the general rules of May 1892 were not suitable to mica mines, and that the mica mine rules of December 1888 had worked satisfactorily, except in certain matters of detail, in respect of which they required amendment. It was therefore proposed to the Government of India that the general rules of May 1892 should not be applied to mica mines, but that the old rules of 1888 might be allowed to stand with the modifications rendered necessary The general rules of May 1892 have since by experience of their working. been superseded by rules published in December 1894, and the Supreme Government have directed that mica leases should be granted under these rules, with such modifications as were indicated. These modifications have been made, and the new rules will be published for general information as soon as the form of the mica mine lease has been adapted to the altered conditions.

The rules for the grant of waste lands for tea cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, originally Rules for the grant of waste promulgated in 1888, were republished with the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

In February 1895 the Indian Tea Association made the following objections and suggestions with regard to the revised rules:—

(a) that the extreme penalty of forfeiture of a lease (both preliminary and renewed) on failure to comply with any condition thereof

was additional to the penalty of fine in some cases, and was too severe to be properly applied to other cases;

(b) that working instructions should be laid down for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri modifying the absolute character of the Waste Land Rules;

(c) that the Deputy Commissioner should keep a register of the Calcutta agents of the tea-garden lessees to whom, before penalties were incurred or extreme steps taken, notice should be sent in case of any disregard of Government requirements by the local representatives; and

(d) that the renowed lease form contained no express provision for

a further renewal.

Sir Charles Elliott agreed to the proposal that the Deputy Commissioner should keep a register of agents of tea gardens and should communicate with them before imposing ponalties. It was also admitted that the form of renewed lease should contain provision for a further renewal. A revised form of lease was proposed, distinguishing the clauses entailing liability to forfeiture from those entailing liability to a pecuniary penalty; but Government, considering that the power of appeal afforded a sufficient guarantee for the reasonable enforcement of the rules, declined to modify their requirements by the issue of a separate set of instructions. Sir Charles Elliott further proposed the following important changes, yiz.—

- (1) that the Board of Revenue should be omitted from the chain of correspondence with regard to tea land grants;
- (2) that the leases should be put up to auction, and not morely granted to the first applicant;
- (3) that grants for tea cultivation should, unless under very exceptional circumstances, be limited to 1,500 acros;
- (4) that transfers and amalgamations of grants should not be allowed unless 5 per cent. of the land leased had already been cleared and planted with tea, and that a fee of Rs. 2 per acre should be levied on such transfers and amalgamations;
- (5) that provision should be made in the leases for the addition of such clauses as may be found necessary to these leases on renewal.

These proposed changes were embodied in a druft of rules on which the Indian Tea Association and the Board were consulted. Their opinions were generally unfavourable to the proposals, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie decided to adopt them only in a modified form. The following were the most important points in which the draft rules finally submitted for the sanction of the Government of India differed from the rules of 1894:—

- The imposition of a fee of one rupee per acre on the transfer of applications and of annas 2 per acre on the transfer of proliminary leases;
- (2) the extension of the ordinary limit of tea grants within the competence of the Deputy Commissioner and the Board to 1,500 and 3,000 acres respectively; and
- (3) the taking power to add additional clauses to the leases on renewal provided they are not inconsistent with the law and the terms of the original leases.

The Government of India has sanctioned these rules with the following amendments, which have been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and revised rules have accordingly been published:—

- (a) that a transfer fee of one rupes per sere should be levied if less than 5 per cent. of the area leased has been brought under tea before the date of transfer, and a fee of two annas per acre if not less than 5 per cent. of the area leased has been brought under tea before the date of transfer;
- (b) that power be reserved to the Local Government to exclude any particular area (whether before or after application made) from the system of free grant under these rules, and to sell grants under the rules in that area by auction on such terms of sale and in such manner as the Local Government may determine.

By the order of the Lieutenant-Governor, all pending applications for the grant of tea leases are to be disposed of under the new rules.

Amendment of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

Towards the Close of the year 1894-95, a Bill to amend the law
relating to the Recovery of Public Demands was
passed by the Bengal Legislative Council, and
became Act I (B.C.) of 1895. Certain errors and
omissions in the Act, chiefly of a clorical nature, have since been discovered,
and with a view to rectifying these, a Bill to amend Act I (B.C.) of 1895 has
been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council since the close of the
year under report, with the sanction of the Government of India. The opportunity has been taken to include in the Bill all demands specified in enactments
subsequent to Bengal Act VII of 1868, and to correct certain clerical errors
in sections 6 (2), 15, and 16 of the Act and in Form No. 2 of the
Schedule.

117. The formation of a separate establishment for certificate work, and the entertainment from 1st April 1894 of a fixed Cortificato Department. permanent staff, calculated at 1,200 cases per man per annum on the average number of cases instituted during the three years 1888-80 to 1800-01, were sauctioned in January 1894. Since that time changes had been made in the strength of the temporary and permanent establishments of certain districts; it was therefore found necessary in 1895-98 to rovise the whole certificate establishment. The permanent establishment now sanctioned will number 135 muharries and head-muharries 2 daftaries, and will cost Rs. 3,200 a month. Its cost is to be borne by Government and the Coss Department in the proportion which the number of certificates issued on behalf of Government and the Court of Wards bears to the number issued on behalf of the Cess Department, the calculation for each year being made on the average of the three preceding The pay of daftaries and of the temporary establishment is to yoars. The Board of Revenue be charged entirely to the Cess Department. were asked to consider whother it was possible to fix a sliding scale to regulate the employment of certificate muharrirs, similar to that which now governs the employment of process-peons. The Board have since the close of the year formulated a scheme of this kind, which is now under the consideration of Government.

- 118. In March 1895 a Bill, framed in consultation with the Board of
 Revenue to amend the Estates Partition Act, VIII

 Amendment of the Partition (B.C.) of 1876, was submitted to the Government of India. The following were the principal changes which it was proposed to make in the existing law:—
 - (1) that no partition be made, the result of which would be to create separate estates with a land-revenue demand not greater than Rs. 100;
 - (2) that a survey and a record of existing rights be made to serve as the basis of each partition according to the procedure laid down in Chapter X of the Tenancy Act.
 - (3) that the "general arrangement" be abolished as a distinct stage in the process of partition, and
 - (4) that the number of separate appeals be reduced so as to savo time, labour, and expense without materially curtailing the power of appeal.

The Government of India agreed that the law required amendment, and accepted the Bill subject to certain modifications. These have now been embodied in the draft Bill which was resubmitted for the approval of the Supreme Government in December 1895. The more important points in which the Bill has been revised are the following:—

- (1) the scope of the Bill is now confined to partitions, by which the responsibility for payment of the Government revenue is divided; and the power of making partitions, which are merely separations of proprietary interests, without involving partition of revenue, is left unaltered and may be exercised through the Civil Courts;
- (2) the interests of tenants are safeguarded by a provision that the Partition Deputy Collector shall, when tenants' holdings are subdivided in partition proceedings, apportion the rents among the landlords and notify the apportionment to the tenants concerned.

The revised Bill also lays down the torms on which the Deputy Collector may, instead of himself making a survey and proparing a record-of-rights, accept the map and records prepared at a provious survey or partition, or by the parties themselves. In accordance with the further instructions of the Government of India the Bill was further revised on certain minor points, and was introduced into the Bengal Logislative Council after the close of the year.

Tauni frauds in the Burdwan from 1879-80 were checked by a special establishment. The result showed that the not amount due which Rs. 32,071 were due from the Burdwan Raj and Rs. 1,087 from other proprietors. Instructions have been issued to the Board that steps should at once be taken to recover all sums due to Government.

Examination of the tauzi accounts of the Hooghly Collector-

120. Suspicion of frauds also arose in connection with the tauzi accounts of the Hooghly Collectorate, and there too a special establishment was found necessary to look into the registers relating to the years 1881-82

to 1891-92. This enquiry was concluded during the year, and the Collector's Completion Report was received after its close. A net discrepancy of Rs. 46,510 was discovered between the figures of the Estates Ledger and those of the Accountant's Register of Land Revenue, of which amount Government has been defrauded. Certain zamindars had been credited with loss than they had actually paid. The difference will be placed to their The French Government had regularly paid land revenue for their estates in Chandernagore to the late tauzi navis, who misappropriated the whole or part of a sum of Rs. 6,541 paid to him on this account. He has been convicted for this offence and sentenced to imprisonment; and this Government has no claim upon the French Government for the sum which he embezzled. With the other zamindars against whose estates short payments have been found the case is different, and it has been decided to call upon them to make good the arrears, and failing payment, to sell their ostaios.

The Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned the deputation of two Deputy Collectors experimentally for six months to examine the tauzi accounts of other districts, and they have received orders to commence with those districts which have large outstanding balances.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

121. The summary paragraphs on surveys and settlements, prefixed to the Provincial Administration Report for 1894-95, Chief tracts under survey and were written on the eye of Sir Charles Elliott's departure from this country, and the opportunity was taken to review the progress of survey and settlement work in this Province during his tenure of office down to the close of the survey year onding 30th September 1895. For the financial year ending 31st March 1896 there is therefore no great change to record in the chief tracts under survey and settlement as mentioned in the report for 1894-95. In North Bihar a small area was taken in hand in the district of Darbhanga under special circumstances, but, with the exception of traverse survey made for about 1,058 square miles, the district as a whole still remained to be dealt with. The only addition of any importance to the areas under survey and settlement was that of 87 Paharia villages in the Damin-i-koh Government estate, covering an area of about 112 square miles. As in previous years, the work everywhere proceeded without friction or disturbance.

122. Up to the close of the financial year 1895-96 the total area cadastrally surveyed in the district of Muzaffarpur The Ordestral Survey. was 2,927.02 square miles, and the survey of the remaining 147.98 square miles has since been completed. It was brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that the settlement procedure laid down in the Tonuncy Act was not suited to the shifting character of diator lands, and orders have been passed that such kinds should be excluded from the operations now in progress. Dima lands temporarily settled are to be dealt with under the Regulations, and those in permanently settled estates will be altogether excluded unless the landlords or tonants desire a survey and deposit the cost of the work.

In Champaran a jungle-tract of about 208 square miles in the north of the district, known as Arazi Janglistan, has been excluded from the operations, as containing no inhabited or cultivated villages; and in the villages bordering on this tract the waste and jungle lands have been surveyed in blocks, only main features, such as streams, being shown in the maps. An area of 1,027 square miles was surveyed during the year, and the total area cadastrally surveyed up to the end of March 1896 was 3,107 square miles. The total area of the district is 3,531 square miles, and the remaining 126 square miles have been surveyed since the close of the year.

The area of the district of Saran is 2,622 square miles. At the end of the year, an area of about 255 square miles remained to be traversed, 1,101.48 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed.

In Darbhanga (the whole area of which district is 3,335 square miles) the traverse survey of about 1,200 square miles remained to be done; and taluk Lahiri, covering 15·19 square miles was the only area cadastrally surveyed. This tract was separately brought under survey and settlement under section 101 (2) (b) of the Tenancy Act, with the object of settling certain disputes which existed between landlerds and tenants.

The settlement staff was at work in Muzasarpur, Champaran, and Saran. Considerable progress was made in the first two districts, and the records of a large number of villages were finally published. In order to simplify work, the practice of entering all four boundaries of each field in the parchas given to landlords and raiyats has been discontinued, and only two boundaries are now entered in the parchas, though the entry of all four continues to be made in the khatians.

The question was raised whether rights in trees should be entered in the settlement record as a special incident. In the view that the record of rights should be confined to essentials, and that matters which are not properly speaking "incidents" of a tonure should not be entered in the record in connection with that tenure, the following directions have been given with regard to the entry of rights in trees:—first, the right of the zamindar to cut down isolated trees, or to take a share of their value if they fall, should not be entered; secondly, in the case of fruit-trees which produce annually, the manner of dividing the produce should be recorded; thirdly, in the case of groves, the right to cut the trees and to share the value of the timber should be entered.

Survey and settlement of the Tikari Ward's Estate in Gaya during the Tikari Ward's Estate in Gaya during the year under report. The total estimated area under settlement of rents was 49240 square miles, which included 10140 square miles of the Balkhara Mahals jointly held by the Raj and Government in equal shares of 6 amas each. The whole of this area was cadastrally surveyed during the year, and attestation was completed of 548 out of 542 villages comprised within that area. The total number of villages of which the draft and final records of rights were respectively 516 and 409. The total cost of the operations during the year amounted to Rs. 38,839. The suggestions made by this Government in

July 1893, whilst Sir A. P. Macdonnell was the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the conversion of the bhack or produce rents into nakd or cash rents should be resorted to on a large scale in the Tikari Ward's Estate was made the subject of a further correspondence during the year between the local officers and the Board, who unanimously advocated the continuance of the existing system of bhack rents on the ground that payment in kind is more popular with the landlords and the tenants, and is better suited to the physical features of the country. The suggestion was accordingly withdrawn.

124. In June 1895, instructions were issued laying down the principles on which the landlord's and tenant's shares of the cost of the survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights in North Bihar were to be recover-

ed. It was thought more convenient and more equitable to assess the cost at a general rate per acre for the whole tract than to fix separate rates for each district; a rate of 8 annas was taken as the basis of calculation for the whole tract, so that the share to be recovered from landlords and tenants, according to the orders of the Secretary of State, is 6 annas an acre, in the proportion of 7 to 5. It was at first hoped that nearly Rs. 1,50,000 would be recovered by the end of March 1896, but owing to pressure of other work and to the difficulty of the task, the preparation of the accounts took more time than had been anticipated, and during the financial year 1895-96, only Rs. 11,500 were actually recovered in Champaran and about Rs. 21,000 in Muzaffarpur. The estimates for recoveries in the financial year 1896-97 are Rs. 1,63,000 in Muzaffarpur, Rs. 1,52,000 in Champaran, and Rs. 15,000 in Saran; and these recoveries are now being made, the amount due from each person being taken in exchange for a copy of that part of the record which relates to his lands.

125. In roviewing, on the eve of his retirement, the survey and settlement reports for the year ending 30th September Question of extending sur and sottlement to South Bihar. AUTVOY 1805, Sir Charles Elliott observed that the question would soon arise whether, when the survey and proparation of a record of rights were completed in the four districts of North Bihar, the operations should be extended to South Bihar or to the Bhagalpur Division, and he recorded his opinion that they should be so extended. He believed that the work already done had to a great extent dispolled the fears and suspicious with which the undertaking had at first been looked upon. The raivats were learning to regard the record of rights as a valuable protection of their tenure, and the zamindars had begun to realise that it gives them a useful opportunity of securing a reasonable enhancement of rent, especially where cultivation has extended. The indigo-planters had always perceived the advantage they reap by obtaining accurate knowledge of the rights and position of the parties with whom they have to deal, and the vague alarms felt as to the irruption of a great flood of litigation and as to the imposition of a heavy burden of expenditure had been to a great extent dissipated. Sir Charles Elliott trusted that the blessings now being conferred on the districts of North Bihar might in course of time be extended to all Bengal.

The Board of Revenue have since been asked for a report as to the need of extending these operations to South Bihar, and the advisability of doing so generally. Government is awaiting that report.

The Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, was passed on the 18th April 1895. It provides for the maintenance of rocords of rights in land in Working of the Land Records Maintenance Act. surveyed areas to which it may be extended by requiring tenuro-holders, raiyats at fixed rents and fixed rates, and settled and occupancy raiyats, to register all mutations of tenant-rights, whether the changes are due to succession or to transfer. The registration of mutations of the rights of non-occupancy raivats and of under-raivats is left optional. In December 1895 the Act was extended to the Hajipur thana of the district of Muzaffarpur, and the Bottiah thana of the district of Champaran; and the Sub-Registrars of Hajipur and Bettiah were appointed Registrars of mutations under the Act. Rules, forms, and executive instructions for the introduction and working of the Act were finally published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 11th December 1895. Arrangements have been made for the opening of mutation offices and the commencement of the work of mutations at Bettiah and Hajipur since the close of the year under report.

127. Shortly after his assumption of charge of the administration of these provinces, Sir Alexander Mackenzie's atten-Futuro conduct of settlement operations in Orissa and Bihar. tion was attracted to the slow progress of the resettlement operations in Orissa, where the current The traverse and cadastral settlement will expire in September 1897. survey had been completed according to the programme by September 1894, but the settlement portion of the work had not proceeded beyond the stage of attestation. The settlement of rents and revenue had practically not been begun, except for a few unsuccessful experiments made within limited areas. For the season which commenced in October 1895, the programmo fixed was the completion of attestation and the commencement on a large scale of the assessment of ronts. The whole temporarily-settled area in Orissa, including the Khurda Government estate, is about 5,218 square miles, and it was estimated that the Rovenue officers would have to settle rents for no less than 13½ lakhs of tonants. Apart from its magnitude, the work is rendered specially difficult by the fact that in the temporarily sollled area a large body of tenants have to be dealt with, whose rents have been stationary for 60 years, and many of whom were assessed at the last settlement in 1837 at privileged ronts far below the ordinary rates. Honour therefore thought that at the rate of progress then being mude, the resottlement of Orissa would not be completed till long after the expiry of the current sottlement, and a considerable amount of revenue would thus be lost to Government. It was clearly necessary to expedite settlement work in Orissa by the deputation of more Revenue officers; but as there were already about 120 gazetted officers employed on settlement work in Bongal, it was not possible to withdraw more officers from the general work of administration without seriously hampering it. The only way to meet the difficulty was to reduce the pace of work in North Bihar, where the survey portion of the work was already too far in advance of the settlement portion, so as to make more officers available for Orissa, and in March 1896 proposula were submitted to the Government of India for prolonging the survey work in North Bihar to September 1900 and the settlement work to September 1909. These proposals have since been approved by the Supreme Government, and arrangements have been made to withdraw one of the two survey parties now employed in this Province.

- 128. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has approved provisionally of a scheme for the Settlement of Rents in Orissa, the essence of which is—
 - (a) That in the case of the pahi raiyats of Orissa (whose rents the zamindars were empowered to enhance, and did enhance during the past 60 years) the existing rents should be taken to be fair rents, unless application be made by the zamindar for enhancement, or by the raiyat for reduction;
 - (b) that in the case of than raiyats whose rents have not been altered during the term of the last settlement, rents should be proposed to them, which would be somewhat lower than the competition rents paid by paki raiyats; that the rents so proposed, if accepted by the raiyats, should be recorded with their consent as the fair rents; and that if the rents proposed be not accepted, then fair rents should be settled in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act following the Civil Procedure Code and Tenancy Act Rules, enhancements being mainly based on the great rise in prices that has taken place since the existing rents were fixed 60 years ago.
 - (c) that in the case of baziaftidars and other privileged tenants, rents should be proposed in a similar manner which would be somewhat lower than those fixed for non-privileged tenants, and should, if accepted, be recorded as fair rents. If not accepted, rents are to be settled strictly in accordance with the Procedure laid down in Chapter X of the Tenancy Act and the Government rules made under it.

This scheme is not a perfect one, but it is practical, and probably the best that could be devised under the existing law. It is reported to be working smoothly and at a very moderate cost. Up to the end of August 1896, 122,105 tenants' rents had been proposed and accepted, with the result that the assets were increased in the case of the tenants concerned from Rs. 3,21,020 to Rs. 3,76,906, and the Government revenue would, in the mahals in which rents have been settled, be raised by about 55 per cent., supposing the proportion of the assets taken to be as low as 50 per cent. The rentals in force at the commencement of the existing settlement have been largely increased by the proprietors during its currency.

The cost incurred in the temperarily settled estates of Orissa from the beginning of the operations down to the end, of March 1896, was Rs. 9,69,151 under the head of Survey, and Rs. 9,62,529 under that of Settlement, and, including Rs. 9,109 spent in Khurda, the total expenditure was Rs. 10,40,780.

129. The Kanika Ward's Estate is a deltaic tract lying along the estuary of the Dhamra river in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore. This estate was recently surveyed and settled, the survey work being done by a professional party, and the settlement mainly by the Manager; the completion report was submitted to Government in February 1896. The area of the estate is 439.81 square miles; it contains 458 villages and a population of 77,129; and about

two-thirds of the whole area is cultivated or capable of being brought under cultivation. The rents were settled by amicable arrangement with the tenants, the Tenancy Act not having at the time been extended to Orissa; and the rent-roll now amounts to Rs. 1,52,499, showing an increase of Rs. 33,038 over that of the last settlement, due as well to the extension of cultivation as to the growing value of ferries, fisheries, and forests. The rents settled have been realized in full since the completion of the settlement.

The cost of the survey was Rs. 71,124, of which sum Government contributed Rs. 10,450 on account of the traverse survey, and the cost of sottlement was Rs. 33,742. The total cost of the proceedings to the Estate was only Rs. 93,916, or about five annas and four pies an acre; and this expenditure will be recouped by the increased rontal in less than three years, so that the settlement has been financially most profitable. It is in contemplation to create a local agency for the maintenance of the records.

130. The current settlement of the Kolhan Government estate in the district of Singhbhum will expire on the 31st March Kolhan settlement. 1897. The area of this estate, not included in reserved forest, is estimated at 1,423 square miles. Operations for a new settlement commenced with a traverse survey of this area in November 1804. By the end of March 1896 1,410 square miles had been traversed, and this part of the work has been completed since the close of the year. The total cost of the traverse survey up to the end of March 1806 was Rs. 39,340, or about Rs. 28 per square mile. The field survey is in the hands of the settlement staff under Mr. J. A. Craven. They commoneed work in February 1895, and had surveyed 594 square miles before the end of the financial year 1895-96. The whole operations will, it is hoped, be finished by the end of March 1897.

Lands in the Kolhan estate are divided into three classes, viz., (1) gora, unembanked uplands, (2) bad, embanked autumnal rice-lands, and (3) bera, embanked lands for late rice crops. At the settlement about to expire, gora lands were left rent-free, and an assessment of 12 annas an acre was imposed on the two other classes of lands. For the new settlement it has been decided, in consideration of the backward condition of the Kols, that a light assessment of one anna per local bigha of 2,500 square yards shall be imposed on the gora lands, but that the present rates for bad and bera lands shall remain untouched. Nevertheless it is expected that the present settlement will result in the Government revenue, now Rs. 46,247, being more than doubled owing to the assessment of gora lands and the extension of cultivation since last settlement.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway runs through the tract which is now likely to develope considerably, and the term of the new settlement has therefore been fixed at 20 years only. If at the end of that period it is found that there are no sufficient grounds for the enhancement of rents, the term may be extended. It is proposed to keep the settlement records corrected by means of the village headmen who already collect the revenue.

131. The area under survey and settlement in the Palaman GovernPalaman settlement. ment estate is 293.15 square miles comprised in 398 villages. The survey has now been completed, an area of 48.16 square miles having been cadastrally surveyed during the year. The cost incorred under this head in 1895.96 was

Rs. 20,462, and the total cost of the work amounts to Rs. 58,499, resulting in a cost rate of Rs. 199.5 per square mile, or about five annas an acre. The attestation of records was completed for all villages of the estate except one; and since the close of the year rent-rolls have been prepared in accordance with rates approved by Government. It has also been decided that the estate as a whole shall be managed direct, except in the case of villages held by such farmers as may have special claims to consideration on account of their long ancestral connection with the village, or of extensive improvements made by them. The cost of settlement incurred during the year was Rs. 17,994, and the total expenditure under this head up to 31st March 1896 is Rs. 26,352.

132. The total area under survey and settlement in the district of Chittagong is 1910.29 square miles, and contains Chittagong sottlement. 1,037 villages with 230,000 tenants. The area remaining to be surveyed in 1895-96 was 4.7 square miles, and the work here has been completed by the Settlement staff. The work of recordwriting and attestation had already been done, and the staff were entirely occupied during the year in assessing rents and revenue. The ronts of 135,549 tonants and the revenue payable to Government by: 42,026 talukdars and others have now been settled; the whole of this work is expected to be finished by July 1897. The expenditure on survey was Rs. 4,82,544, and that incurred on settlement up to the close of the year amounts to Rs. 7,19,655, including Rs. 1,31,912 spent in 1895-96. So far as the settlement of revenue has proceeded, the Government demand upon the persons assessed has been raised from Rs. 2,67,790 to Rs. 4,01,639. The method of sottlement finally adopted is as follows:-in the case of raivats, the existing rents are assumed to be fair rents, for the areas shown on their pottahs and are enhanced in proportion to any proved increase in the area of the holding; in the case of tenure-holders, rent is assessed on lands which they cultivate directly, and that rent, together with a percentage of the aggregate ront assessed upon their tenants, is taken as the Government revonue.

The Damin-i-koh Government estate in the Sonthal Parganas is 133. for the most part peopled by Sonthalis, but over Paharia settlement. an area of 200 square miles among the hills dwell the Paharias, a race of aborigines, who occupy the land free of rent. Many of the hills take the form of table lands. The Paharias cultivate the level portions with the plough, and the slopes with an instrument Each hill is hold by one or more headmen, called onlled khunti. tiltridars, and generally the land within each tiltri is cultivated by tenants holding from two to five acres under the tikridar. When the Damini-koh estate was settled by Mr. Brown-Wood in 1879, it was expressly declared that the hillmen were the direct tenants of Government to the exclusion of any rights to the land that might at any time have belonged to the zamindars, but no clear and authoritative declaration was made as to the terms on which the Paharias held the hills. Although, however, the lands were left unassessed by Government, the tenants as a fact pay rents to the tikridars, who in their turn are in the habit of selling their tikris to Southals for merely nominal same a practice which generally results in the ejectment of the Paharia tenants, When, therefore, some of the Paharias in the Pakann subdivision applied for a settlement of their lands with

Government, the late Lieutenant-Governor accorded his sanction to proceedings being taken; and, having regard to the backward condition of the tract, decided that the survey as well as the settlement should be made by the Subdivisional Officer. The increase of revenue anticipated from those proceedings is small, and the work of settlement has been left largely to the discretion of the local officers. The total number of villages under settlement is 87, with a total area of about 112 square miles. Field work was commenced on 13th December 1895, and by the end of March 1896 boundaries of 73 villages were surveyed, and an area of 18,066 acres, comprising 7,894 acres cultivated lands and 11,072 acros uncultivated lands, was measured in 19,230 plots. Enquiries were made regarding the rights, customs, and duties of the village headmen for 36 villages. census of the population and of the agricultural stock has been taken, and a list of fruit trees in possession of the raivats prepared. Considerable areas of village waste and forest, which were beyond the requirements of the villagers, have been reserved as Government forest, expenditure incurred from the beginning of the operations up to the oud of March 1896 amounted to Rs. 6,766.

134. In the Deoghur subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas there is a class of privileged village headmen called mul Enquiry into mul-raiyati rights in the Southal Parganus. raiyats. They have police and other duties to perform, and have a right to the settlement of their villages. Certain private estates in the Sonthal Parganas were recently settled; after the close of the operations, it was found that some mistakes had been made in granting revised mul-raiyati pattas. A special enquiry had therefore to be made in pargana Teour; this enquiry was subsequently extended to the whole of the Deoghur subdivision and has not yet been completed. The cost of the experimental enquiry in pargana Toour was met from the balance of the deposits made by the proprietors of the estates settled. The cost of the proceedings in the rest of the subdivision, estimated to amount to Rs. 3,100, is being met by Government, but a fee of one rupeo and eight annas is being levied on each application for onquiry made by a headman.

Settlement of the Darjeoling Torai is grants, including blocks of khas land. Operations commenced in 1894-95, and the whole of the survey, both traverse and cadastral, was completed before the end of 1895-96, except for an area of 6.04 square miles, which had not yet been cadastrally surveyed; the records for 648 jetes had also been attested. It is hoped that the work will be finished during the current year. The cost of the traverse survey amounted to Rs. 2,412, or Rs. 15.9 per square mile, and that of cadastral survey and record-writing by the Survey Department to Rs. 39,852, giving a rate of Rs. 1897 per square mile. The cost under the head of settlement incurred up to the end of 1895-96 was Rs. 6,368.

136. The survey, both traverse and cadastral, of the estates of His Settlement of the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, in the Highness the Maharaja of Hill districts of Tippera and Nonkhali, comprising a total area of 555.64 square miles, was completed before 1st April 1895. The records of 173 villages were attested in 1894.95

and of 545 villages in 1895-96, leaving those of 792 villages pending at the close of March 1896. Up to the end of 1895-96 fair rents were settled for 1,459 tenants whose rents were raised by 21 per cent. from Rs. 15,218 to Rs. 18,465. The records of 59 villages have been published in draft, and those of 22 villages have been finally published.

137. In October 1894, in response to a call from the Government of India, a report was submitted, after consulting the Terms of sottlements and pro-Board of Revenue, on the question of the term for which settlements should ordinarily be made and on the system of progressive assessments. The matter went up to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, whose orders reached the Government of Bengal in December 1895. As regards the term of settlements, it has been laid down that where a reasonable expectation of any particular term, whether 30 or 20 years, has been created in the minds of the people by past practice, that term should be adhered to as the normal term of settlement, but shorter terms may be fixed in backward tracts and under exceptional circumstances. In accordance with these orders the term of the new settlement of the Palamau Government estate has been fixed at 15 years, and that of the Kolhan Government estate in the district of Singhbhum at 20 years. The period for which the new settlement of Orissa should be made is still under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration.

The orders passed on the second point are that, subject to certain conditions and limitations, the method of progressive assessments should be more regularly employed than has hitherto been the case wherever it is found inexpedient to impose at once the full enhancement which would result from even a moderate assessment based upon existing assets; and more especially where the term of the settlement is 30 years or the revenue-payers are men of substance; the object being, not merely to recover a portion of the revenue which it is thought inexpedient to demand at once, but still more to reduce the difficulty of enhancement which may recur at the next revision of settlement.

CUSTOMS.

During the first ton months of the year 1895-96 duties were collected under Act XVI of 1894, which modified Working of the Cotton Duties the tariff values fixed by the Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, and imposed a duty of 5 per cent. on cotton goods. From the 3rd February 1896, duties have been collected under Act III of 1896 which amended the previous Tariff Act of 1894 by abolishing the import duty on cotton twist and yarn, including sewing thread, and by reducing the rate of duty on cotton piece-goods from 5 to 31 per cent. The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is entrusted with the supervision of the working of the Cotton Duties Act in respect of cotton mills in Bengal. The number of cotton mills in the Bengal Presidency was nine and the total number of spindles and looms in those mills was 346, 864, and 203 respectively; the mills are engaged for the most part in the manufacture of twist and yarn only, the outturn of cotton cloth, which under the present Act is alone dutiable, being relatively ineignificant

The revenue realised during the period from the 27th December 1894 to the 31st March 1895 under Act XVII of 1894 was Rs. 417. The amount realized during the period from the 1st April 1895 to the 2nd February 1896 under Act XVII of 1894 was Rs. 9,608. In addition to this, Rs. 69 were realized as duty on piece-goods between the 3rd February and 31st March 1896 under Act II of 1896.

Rs. 3,48,56,819 in 1894-95 to Rs. 4,12,51,355, import and export duties alike contributing to the larger receipts from cotton piece-goods, twist, and yarn, which increased by Rs. 61,40,306, the remainder, Rs. 2,05,007, being accounted for by the rise in receipts from salt duty. The export duty increased by Rs. 49,223, owing to larger shipments of rice to foreign ports. The charges of the year amounted to Rs. 12,81,266, against Rs. 10,82,456 in the previous year, and the total not revenue, including receipts other than duty, showed an increase of Rs. 63,22,364 during the year.

140. The number of cases in which goods were detained in the Calcutta Customs House for infringement of the Working of the Merchandise Marks Act. Merchandise Marks Act rose from 285 in 1894-95 to 393 in 1895-96. The increase of 108 cases, or 38 per cent., consisted mainly of false trade descriptions under clause (d), section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, as amended by section 10 of the Morchandise Marks Act. Cases of importation of piece-goods without proper stamp coming under clause (f) of the same section, have not approximally diminished, and these two kinds of cases form 51 per cent. and 46 per cent., respectively, of the whole, the cases falling under clause (a) being very insignificant, viz., 11, against 3 in the year preceding the year under report. In 49 cases the goods were released without fine, against 37 in the year 1894-95. Simultaneously with the increase in the number of cases, the amount of fines realised was larger by Rs. 4,700.

141. During the year the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, represented that the test of yarns as applied at the Calcutta Marks Act.

Yarns under the Merchandise Custom. House under the Morchandise Marks Act was imperfect, and caused considerable friction between the Customs authorities and the mercantile community, owing to the fact that yarn which had been tested to more than the full length at Manchester was frequently found to be deficient when examined at the Custom Office. Information on certain points connected with the complaint was called for from the Chamber, but their reply had not been received at the close of the year.

Length of Turkey red yarms. of Scotch dyers, complaining that hanks of Turkey red yarms of lengths less than the minimum of 819 yards, prescribed by the rules of the Government of India, were imported into this country from Germany and Switzerland, the law being evaded by stamping the total length of the bundle on the ticket which bore the count or trade description. This practice, the memorialists stated, was virtually a fraud; as it is to the count or number (which ha understands to represent so many hanks of the standard length) that the native purchaser looks, and not to the figures which state the actual length

· of the bundle: these he would not notice, or if he did, would not understand. As, moreover, native purchasers often buy, not by the bundle but by the hank, the fraud was one that in many cases it was practically impossible to discover. The complaint of the memorialists has on enquiry been found to be well founded, and it is proposed, with the approval of the Government of India, to instruct the Collector of Customs to stop such goods in future.

SATZE.

143. The total receipts from salt rose from Rs. 2,47,02,366 to Rs. 2,51,04,307, showing an increase of Salt revenue. Rs. 4,01,041, or 1.6 per cent., while the charges increased by Rs. 31,388, or 7.7 per cent. The net revenue thus was higher by Rs. 3,70,553, or 1.5 per cent., than in the previous year. The revenue from excise salt showed a material improvement, owing to the larger sale of salt manufactured at the Government factories in Orissa. The stock of salt in the golas at the commencement of the year was over 36 lakhs of maunds, an amount far exceeding the opening stock of any of the 10 previous years, and in addition there were 1,602 maunds of salt affoat in the Port of Calcutta ready to be sold direct to purchasers. Clearances of imported salt from bond rose from 34,81,646 to 39,01,585 maunds, but the total clearances of all kinds, including those of excise salt, fell from 1,04,61,216 to 1,04,41,017 maunds.

The consumption of salt in the province fell from 97,80,674 to 95.67.463 maunds in the year under report. The rate of consumption per head, after allowing for a yearly rate of increase of 7 per mille in the population since last consus, works out to 4 scors 15 chitaks, against 5 soors 1 chitak in 1894-95. In the saliferous districts, excluding Orissa, there was a not decrease of 8,232 maunds in the consumption of licit salt, and the average consumption foll from 5 seers 4 chitaks to 5 seers 2 chitaks.

The combined imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net decrease of 26,08,816 maunds, or 20.2 per cent., as compared with the provious year. The decrease was confined to Calcutta and is attributed to the large stock brought forward from the previous year, combined with the low range of prices which prevailed throughout the year and the want of bonding space. Prices on the whole were generally lower than in the previous year, the decrease being due to abundant supplies.

144. The new Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, VIII of 1896, to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at Now Bonded Warehouses Act. places other than customs ports, and to afford facilities for the bonding of salt in such warehouses, was passed during the year. The Act being permissive, salt dealers are at liberty to choose whether they will carry on operations as before under the old Act XXI of 1887, or avail themselves of the new system of removing and warehousing salt under time-bonds. The rules for working the Act are under consideration.

145. The question of the retransfer of the administration of the Salt Salt affairs in Bongal and Orissa. Department in Orissa from the Madras Board of Revenue to the Government of Bengal, referred to in last year's report, is still under the consideration of the Government of India, together with other proposals which affect the general salt administration of the Province.

OPIUM.

146. The Board of Revenue reported that the Chinese authorities at Shanghai were attempting to impose an additional Proposed imposition of an additional duly on imported foreign opium at Shanghai. duty on imported foreign opium, in contravontion of Articles 2 to 5 of the Additional Articles of Agreement signed at London on the 18th July 1885. The matter was reported to the Government of India, an enquiry was instituted, and the following facts were brought to light:-

Certain foreign firms of Shanghai complained to Hor Majesty's Acting Consul-General that the Chinese authorities there had notified to the native dealers that a special war-tax of ten or twelve tacks per picul was to be levied on all opium imported there after the 20th August 1895. The Consul-General having pointed out to the Taotai that such action would constitute a violation of the Additional Article to the Chofoo Convention, was informed that there was no intention to levy any additional duty on foreign opium, but that the Superintendent of Southern Trade (the Viceroy of Nanking) had issued instructions that "subscriptions" should be raised on propared opium, and that the native wholesale dealers, who control the internal trade in opium at Shanghai, had undertaken to pay the impost themselves and to recover it from the retailers. The latter statement was incorrect, for the Chinese dealers had themselves complained to the foreign opium merchants. Her Majesty's Consul-General protested, and the Tuotai persisting in his contention that the proposed tax was in the nature of a voluntary subscription, reported the matter to Her Britannie Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of China, and at the Envoy's orders warned the Tuotai that he would be held responsible for any losses which might be sustained by British firms engaged in the opium trade if he carried out his intention of lovying the tax. The Taotui therefore abandoned that intention.

147. The question of substituting the assumiwar for the khatadari system in Bihar was montioned in paragraph Substitution of assemiwar system for khatadari system in Bihar. 111 of the summary of the Administration Report for 1894-95. The desirability of introducing, as soon as this may be practicable, a system of assamiwar payment at the option of the cultivator into the Bihar Agency and of developing throughout both Agoncies the system of direct dealing for settlement and advances, as well as for payments, in so far as the cultivators may themselves desire it, was regarded by the Government of India as established, and it was thought that the possibility of working in Bihar a system of assamiwar payment could be most satisfactorily tested by experiment. Accordingly the Government of India authorized in August 1895 the introduction, as an experimental measure in one or two selected subdivisions, of the system of making payment for opium delivered either direct or through a representative at the option of the cultivator concerned, and called for detailed proposals. from this Government to give effect to the measure sanctioned by them. The detailed proposals were accordingly submitted after commumostion with the Board. It was proposed that the experiment should for the present be tried in the three selected tracts of Burhi, Adapur, and Telhara at the approaching weighments, the last-named track being afterwards abandoned and Phulwari substituted for it. It was also, proposed that the biositied for it. It was als

experiment should be confined in the three selected tracts throughout the whole of the operations of next year. The additional expenditure necessary to carry out the experiment was reported to be Rs. 7,000, made up of Rs. 6,020 on account of an increased commission and khurchan to khatadars, and Rs. 980 on account of extra establishments, and it was also stated that for a whole year's operations a further sum of Rs. 250 would be required for extra establishment. The Government of India sanctioned the above proposals in their entirety, and wished it to be understood that the question of the extension of the assamiwar system beyond the three tracts should for the present be regarded as a perfectly open question, the main object of the experiment being to gain experience of the working in Bihar of the assamiwar system, both from the point of view of the Department and from that of the cultivators. A proposal was also submitted to the Government of India that a special enquiry preliminary to any general change of system should be made, and it was suggested that the enquiry should be conducted by an officer of the Financial Department and a selected officer of the Opium Department. The Government of India observed that an officer of the Financial Department would not be specially suited to take part in the enquiry. and considered that, in order to obtain the full benefit of the lessons to be taught by the experiment, it might be advantageous to place only an experienced officer of the Opium Department on special duty to supervise the actual operations and to make enquiries in matters relating thereto in other tracts under opium cultivation, and accordingly sanctioned the employment of any officer whom this Government might select for the purpose. Mr. A. G. Tytler, c.i.e., an experienced officer of the Opium Department, was accordingly deputed to this special duty for a period of six months with effect from 21st April 1896. During the course of operations Mr. Tytler submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor a note advocating the adoption of an alternative assamiwar scheme for This scheme has since been modified by him, and the Bihar Agency. Government have authorized its trial in Mr. Tytler's own Sub-Agency, viz., Aliganj,

Addit of local accounts in the Bonares and Bihar Agencies was under discussion Audit of local accounts in the for some time. In 1888 Mr. C. Rivett Carnac, an officer of the Accounts Department, was deputed to examine the system of audit of opium accounts in the two Agencies. The Board of Revenue did not agree with his conclusions, nor with the Accountant-General, Bengal, and a long discussion ensued, in the course of which the Opium Manual was produced in its present shape. The main discussion was set at rest by orders issued by the Government of India to the Accountant-General, Bengal. The Board having discussed with the Accountant-General and the two Agents the best way of giving effect to the orders of Government, have ordered certain changes in the forms of accounts.

140. In order to provide the chests required for both the Bihar and
Benares Agencies, the saw-mills at the Patna
Factory had been working full power since November 1893. The Board of Revenue reported that the stock of chests at the Patna Factory at the close of June 1895 was 36,054, besides 26,856 mange-wood chests at Ghazipur, and they accordingly recommended that the mills should be closed for a short time, because if work were continued at full power, there would not be sufficient storage-room for the chests turned out, and

mange-wood chests long in stock are liable to deterioration. The Board's proposal was sanctioned by Government, and the mills did not work during August, September, and October 1895. In November and December they were closed for 10 and 14 days respectively.

Sale of opium alkaloids manufactured at the Ghazipur Opium Factory.

State in London to be sold there through brokers.

A consignment was made in October 1892, but the prices obtained under this arrangement were very low. The Board of Revenue therefore proposed to sell the surplus stock to wholesale dealers in India at the same price at which the drugs are sold to Government departments, viz., Rs. 8-8 an ounce for codeia and Rs. 3-2 an ounce for morphia. An agreement was made in 1894 on this basis with Messrs. Bertio Smith & Co. of Bombay, but it proved unsatisfactory and was discontinued in the following year. The Board then submitted a scheme for the despatch of monthly consignments of opium alkaloids to London to be placed on the open market; the drugs to be put up for sale in fixed monthly instalments through the agency of some respectable firm of chemists, who would be allowed a commission on the proceeds and so would have an interest in the sale. The Government of India have approved the proposed arrangement for the information of that Government.

The Board of Revenue estimated the outturn of provision opium at each factory in 1895 at 18,538 chests for Bilur Sale of provision opium in 1896. and at 17,415 chosts for Beneres, or 85,953 in all. Out of this quantity, 426 chosts of Patna and 2,226 chosts of Bonneros were to be sold in 1895, leaving 18,112 chests of Patna and 15,189 chests of Bonarcs for sale in 1896, or a total of 33,301 chusts. This amount, the Board stated, would only allow a sale of 2,775 chests a mouth, or 330 cliests a month less than in the provious year; the Board therefore recommended that 42,000 chests should be advertised for sule in 1896; in order to do this, they suggested that the crop of 1896 bo indented on to the extent of 8,699 chests. The matter was reported to the Government of India, who decided that the quantity of opium offered for sale in 1896 should be 39,000 chests, and that this number should be divided equally between the two agencies. The indent on the crop of 1896 was accordingly reduced to 5,699 chosts, viz., 1,388 chests Patna and 4,311 chests Benares opium.

In view of the present depletion of the reserve of provision opium, the Government of India sanctioned Purchase of Malwa opium. the purchase in the past year of not less than 3,000 maunds of Malwa opium at 90° consistence, provided that that quantity could be procured of suitable quality, and Mr. Hastings, who had been deputed to Indore in the previous year, was again deputed to make the purchase. The operations were conducted more advantageously than in the previous year. Owing to the better quality of the drug obtained, the total amount of crude opium purchased was 4,112 manuals (equivalent to 3,052 maunds of 90° consistence), against 4,195 maunds in Of this amount, 1,408 maunds were 'special' opium, the previous year, that is, Malwa opium as free from oil as it can be had; in 1891-95 only 980 maunds of special opinin had been purchased. Not only was the

quality of Malwa opium purchased better, but its cost was less, and a saving was effected by the purchase of Hali rupees. In order to take advantage of the fall in the price of Hali rupees, and to lay in a stock of that coin, it was decided after the close of the year that Mr. Hastings should in 1896-97 proceed to Indoro at an earlier date in order to purchase 3,000 maunds of Malwa opium at 90° consistence. He has accordingly been again deputed to Indore since the 15th October 1896.

153. The orders of the Government of India on the subject of the future recruitment of the Opium Department, referred to in paragraph 108 of the last year's report, and consequently an examination was again held under the existing rules in February 1896 for the admission of European and Eurasian candidates, and on its results three gentlemen were appointed to the Department.

EXCISE.

154. The gross excise revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,77,980, against Rs. 1,25,67,855 in 1894-95, and the charges to Rs. 6,74,582, against Rs. 6,37,858. The receipts from country spirits rose from Rs. 55,61,516 to Rs. 69,11,840, those from ganja from Rs. 24,92,755 to Rs. 26,80,819 and those from opium from Rs. 22,13,721 to Rs. 23,65,128. Imported liquors, pachwai, tari and all the other articles of excise except beer, majum and madak contributed to the increase.

The average incidence of the excise revenue per head of population was 2 annas and 11 pies, against 2 annas and 9 pies in 1894-95.

The distillery and outstill areas remained the same, but a small distillery at Pakour was abolished, and arrangements were made to supply the shops in the subdivision from the distilleries at Dumka and Rajmahal. Unfermented tari has since 1883 been exempt from taxation in the Dacca Division in the interest of the trade in date sugar, but the exemption was recently withdrawn. For the first time after several years there was an increase in the consumption of ganja in Bengal from 4,828 to 5,203 maunds. On the recommendation of the Opium Commission, all madak and chandu shops have been closed from the beginning of the current year, but consumers are allowed to make madak and chandu for private use, and not for sale, up to the limit of one tola.

The number of licensees prosecuted for infringing the conditions of their licenses rose from 273 to 342, but the number of other persons prosecuted fell from 4,146 to 4,070. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the excise laws and rules was Rs. 79,377, of which Rs. 59,364 were realized. A sum of Rs. 67,585 was distributed in rewards to police and excise officers and informers, against Rs. 58,195 in the previous year.

155. In connection with the report of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission certain measures for the improvement of the Bengal system of excise administration in regard to hemp drugs.

Bengal system of excise administration in regard to hemp drugs engaged the attention of Government. In order to exercise an effective control over the produce, it has been decided to establish a Government central store-house or houses and to

ALTERIAL PROCESSION OF THE SECTION O

introduce a system for the compulsory storage of the whole of the ganja produced in the province. As a means of preventing the smuggling into British territory of ganja produced in the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, orders have also been issued directing the experimental introduction into those States of the system in force in Cooch Behar, under which the State suppresses the local cultivation of hemp for the production of intoxicating drugs, procures the ganja from Bengal at cost price, and arranges for its sale to the public on payment of the same duty and under the same conditions as are in force in British districts. An attempt will also be made to regulate the collection of bhang without endeavouring to extirpate its spentaneous growth, and to see that as a rule wholesale and retail licenses for the sale of homp drugs are not held by the same person. It is further under consideration whether the maximum of possession of hemp drugs should not be fixed at five tolas for ganja and charas and at one seer for bhang. Arrangements will be made from the 1st October 1890 to allow of the exportation of ganja to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh under bond without prepayment of duty in Bengal.

Amendment of the Bengal attention of Government during the present law, to give effect to cortain reforms suggested by the Hemp Drugs Commission, and to alter the law in certain particulars as regards inspection, search, arrest, and punishment. The provisions of the Bill had not been finally settled at the close of the year.

STAMPS.

Indian Stamp Act, I of 1870, and the Courtfees Act, VII of 1870, during 1895-96, were
Rs. 1,67,97,312, Rs. 4,72,813, and Rs. 1,63,24,490, against Rs. 1,67,01,147,
Rs. 4,74,453, and Rs. 1,62,26,694 in the provious year, so that the net income
increased by Rs. 97,805. The increase in receipts occurred under both
judicial and non-judicial stamps. The number of cases in which deficient
stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil and Revenue Courts during
the year was 4,072 against 4,517 in the provious year; the amount of
duty and penalty realized was Rs. 37,871 against Rs. 39,365; and the number
of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the stamp law was 1,240 against
1,077. The amount paid as rewards for the detection of evasious of
the stamp law was Rs. 2,230 against Rs. 3,083, and the amount of fines
imposed on offenders was Rs. 8,789, against Rs. 8,252 of the previous year.

Amendment of the Indian Stamp
Act, I of 1879.

And the Indian Stamp Law. A roport embodying various suggestions was submitted, and the matter is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

INCOMETAX.

159. Including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual receipts of the year from income tax amounted to Rs. 46,58,329, against Rs. 45,61,118 in 1894.95. The final demand

of income-tax for 1895-96, including penalties, fines, and arrears of past years, amounted to Rs. 48,14,912, against Rs. 47,20,384 for the previous year. The actual gross receipts amounted to Rs. 46,58,323 against Rs. 45,61,118, the charges to Rs. 1,81,774 against Rs. 1,75,703, and the net revenue to Rs. 44,70,549 against Rs. 43,85,415 in 1894-95. The number of objections filed was 10,707, of which 3,362, or 31·1 per cent., were successful. The number of distress warrants issued (5,636) was larger than in the previous year, but the cases in which actual sale was resorted to fell from 397 to 317. The average incidence of the tax in the whole Province (excluding the tax on interest of Government securities and the salaries of Government officials) was Re. 1 to every 17·2 persons, against 17·9 persons in the previous year, and in Calcutta it was Re. 1 to every '4 persons. Calcutta alone contributed 48·4 per cent. of the total collections.

EMIGRATION.

- 1895, for employment on tea gardens in Assam, Statistics of Inland Emigration.

 1895, for employment on tea gardens in Assam, Cachar, or Sylhot was 29,048, against 18,138 in 1894. Of this number, 3,603 were supplied by contractors, 16,054 by special local agents, and 8,401 by garden sardars. The total number embarked, including those registered in the previous year, was 32,041, as compared with 18,037 in 1894; while the number disembarked at the final landing stations was 32,805, against 18,895 in the previous year. There were also 44,773 free emigrants, of whom 44,515 reached their destination. The total number of emigrants of all classes, who reached their destination, was 77,320, against 50,218 in 1894. Of these, Assam get 35,381, Cachar 11,687, and Sylhet 30,252.
- 161. During the year the Rules under the Emigrants' Health Act I (B.C.) of 1889, for the supervision of free emigration to the labour districts of Assam, were revised with the object of ensuring—
 - (a) that proper accommodation shall be provided for coolies whether travelling by rail or read;
 - (b) that depots and rost-houses established for this purpose shall be periodically inspected;
 - (c) that notice shall be given to inspecting officers of the despatch of emigrants from all depôts, with particulars of routes and times, so that they may be inspected both before starting and, if necessary, during transit.

At the same time a schedule was published prescribing for the first time the routes by rail, read, and river which may be used by emigrants. The routes selected are such as to fulfil the three requisites of expedition, comfort, and capability of supervision.

The poetion of cooly depots and conjugate to Assam, against 111 and 83, respections, and conjugate to Assam, against 111 and 83, respectively, in the previous year. The largest numbers of depots and rest-houses were in the districts of Midnapore, Manbhum, the 24-Parganas, and Burdwan. These buildings were regularly inspected and their general condition has much

improved; the accommodation, the supply of drinking water, and the sanitary arrangements are now generally satisfactory. With a view to checking malpractices in connection with the recruitment of coolies, the district officers of recruiting districts are required to submit to Government a quarterly return of criminal cases connected with omigration. The returns for the first three quarters of 1895 showed that there was an increase in the number of cases reported in comparison with the corresponding quarters of 1894. The returns for the last quarter of the The Lientenant-Governor records a year, however, showed a decrease. resolution on these returns every quarter, and attaches to it an account of some of the most important cases tried in the courts. The object of this is to show how the accused recruiters found it possible to have decoyed the coolies from their homes. Copies of these resolutions are invariably forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions, and through them to the district officers in Bengal, and also to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for their information. The whole subject of the supply of labour to Assam was examined by a Commission appointed by Sir Charles Elliott, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opinions and recommendations on it have recently been submitted to the Government of India.

163. As in the previous year, there were seven colonial emigration statistics of Colonial Emigration. agencies at work during 1895. The demand for adult labourers was 5,151 less than in the previous year; the falling off, which is unexplained, was distributed between Demorara, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Mauritius. Demorara indented for 1,840 labourers, Trinidad for 2,000, Jamaica for 400, Mauritius for 330, Natal for 1,900, Fiji for 1,340, and Surinam for 1,617. The supply exceeded the demand, however, in the cases of Demorara, Mauritius, and Fiji, and fell short in respect of the other indenting colonics.

Although the number despatched to the colonies was only 10,688, as many as 17,715 had been recruited in the mufassal; so that the casualties and rejections were 30.85 of the whole number recruited. The fact that so large a proportion left their homes with the intention of emigrating and were finally obliged to remain in this country represents much avoidable hardship. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore directed that a strictor supervision should be exercised over the recruiters, and that more substantial compensation should be given to emigrants who are brought to Calcutta without adequate medical examination, and are thence sent back to their homes.

EDUCATION.

Abolition of the not grant system.

Schools has been abolished and replaced by the system of gross grants, such as is in force for Government Colleges, boarding schools, survey schools, and medical schools; and a sum of Rs. 25,000 year has been allotted for distribution to schools requiring additional grants for unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. The entirely in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, the power of creating such appointments up to a limit of Rs. 50 having been withdrawn from Inspectors of Schools.

Recreation ground for students of the north of Calcutta with a playground, and appealed for help to the opulent and charitable. His appeal was supported by the late Viceroy, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in his address as Chancellor of the Calcutta University. Nothing was, however, done until 1894, when a donation of Rs. 15,000 was made by Rajah Benoy Krishna Deb to the Society for the Higher Training of Young Men. With this sum a fund was started for a playground, the public square known as Marcus Square was given by the Calcutta Municipality as the nucleus of the ground, the tank in the square was filled up and additional land acquired. The whole space measures about 200 by 100 yards. The management of the ground has been vosted in a representative Committee.

The ground was formally opened by Sir Charles Elliott shortly before his retirement; but though much has been done, yet much remains to be done before the ground can be brought into proper working order. Over Rs. 42,000 have been privately subscribed, and Government has given Rs. 50,000; but additional contributions are needed to complete the scheme and secure its permanence.

166. The Society for the Higher Training of Young Men, which is located in the east wing of the Hindu School building, was started in 1891, and its constitution was settled in the following year. Its government is primarily vested in a General Committee, which includes many of the leading members of the educated community of Calcutta, and from this body is elected an Executive Committee, consisting of seven efficers of the Society and not more than eight other members.

The objects of the Society are the intellectual, moral and physical improvement of the educated youth of Calcutta. It has endeavoured to accomplish its aims by the establishment of a library and reading room, by the delivery of lectures, and by the promotion of athletic sports. It has also set on foot a monthly journal, the "Calcutta University Magazine."

Besides private subscriptions and donations, amounting to about Rs. 80,000, the Society received the most generous help and encouragement from the Marquis of Lansdowne, and has been materially assisted by the Bengal Government.

Much, however, is still required to make the Society permanent and self-supporting, and further help is needed for the purpose. It was suggested that the name of the Society should be changed to some less ambitious title, such as the "Calcutta Students' Society," or Institute or Union and this has been done since the close of the year.

Training of teachers for English
Secondary schools was considered during the year.

Training of teachers for English
It had been proposed to establish a Central
Training College, but it was thought that such
an institution in this province would be both exponsive and superfluous
and it was accordingly decided to add an English Department to each of
the existing Training schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack
and to hold an examination, at which three classes of teachers certificate
for students at the Entrance stage, at the F. A. stage, and at the B. A.
stage respectively, should be granted. In the case of the first two

classes the examination is to be preceded by a course of one year in a training school; but such a course will not be necessary for B. A's. Au exception is made in favour of those who have sorved with credit as teachers for three years or more, and these are to be allowed to compete without passing through a training school, for the grade of Cortificate corresponding to their academical standing. A teacher holding a certificate of a certain grade with credit for five years is to be permitted to compote for the next higher grade of certificate if his capacity as a toacher and his knowledge of the subjects of examination are cortified by the Inspector of Schools. The standards for the three classes of Certificates will be graduated in point of difficulty and extent, but each standard is to be complete in itself, and is to include the general principles and methods of the art of teaching, with application to particular subjects, moral and physical training, and the maintenance of school discipline, as well as the details of school management. The pupils of both English classes will, like all other pupils of the training school, take part in the work of the model or practising school attached to it. Fifteen stipends of Rs. 6 a month have been created for each of the two classes at the Calcutta, Hooghly, and Davea Training Schools, and ten of the same value for each class at the Patna and Cuttack Schools. These will provide for the training every year of 130 teachers for the Entrance and F. A. standards, in addition to those who may qualify for the first-grado cortificato.

168. Owing to the large increase in the number of associations for the sanskrit education.

Sanskrit education.

promotion of Sanskrit studies, and of tols and pupils coming within the sphere of the examinations, the annual grant of Rs. 18,000, sanctioned in 1892 for the encouragement of Sanskrit education in Bengal, was increased by Rs. 3,000.

169. With a view to relieving the Medical College classes of students who have no chance of obtaining a medical quali-Medical College rules. fication and to supplying a further incentive to application, it was proposed to establish a compulsory tost examination to be undergone at the end of each year's course. Accordingly rules were framed providing that promotion to the higher classes should be given according to the results of this examination. Students of the first, second, and third-year classes who twice fail to gain promotion in this way will be removed from the Collego and not be entitled to re-admission; students of the fourth-year class who fail at the examination will be relegated to that class for a further year; and students of the fifth-year class who fail at the second L.M.S. or 2nd M.B. examination will have to attend a further course of lectures in the subjects in which they have failed, in accordance with the regulations of the University. Students relegated to the class of the previous year upon failure at the examination will be required to pay the full fees; and those who, upon failure at the preliminary scientific examination or the final examination of the University, have to attend a further course of lectures in the subjects in which they have failed, will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 40 for a course in one subject, Rs. 60 for two subjects, and Rs. 70 for three.

Amalgament on of the Pates Survey in 1879 by private subscriptions to commemorate School with the Bihar Industrial the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bankipore and closed after a short period, was reopened in November 1882 under the orders of Sir Charles Elliott.

During the year now under review it was amalgamated with the Patna Survey School, and the combined institutions are now being worked under the name of the "Bihar School of Engineering." The management is vested in a special Committee appointed by Government, with the Commissioner of the Patna Division as President and Trustee and the Inspector of Works as Scientific Adviser to direct the practical working of the school and to control the expenditure on purchase of materials and appliances. The expenses are met from the interest on the invested funds of the Bihar Industrial School, amounting to Rs. 8,825 a year, and the Government grant of Rs. 5,920 to the Survey School, the proceeds of sales of work and the fees received being credited to Provincial revenues.

171. In order to promote the utility of the Survey Schools at Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack, it has been decided to grant an Survey schools. Amin's certificate to every student who passes the first year's examination, and to permit him (if he wishes) to leave the school at that stage, instead of taking the second year's course. Sanction has been given to the addition of a mechanical department to each of the schools. Government officials requiring the services of surveyors, kanungoes, and native amins have been instructed to apply to the schools. A certain knowledge of English is now required for admission to the schools at Patna and Dacca, the former of which has, as stated above, been amalgamated with the Bihar Industrial School; but students from Middle Vernacular schools are allowed admission to the Dacca School, on the understanding that they must qualify in English up to a moderate standard if they wish to remain at the school after passing the first year's examination. It was not thought advisable to introduce rules of this nature in the school at Cuttack.

172. The question of introducing the study of Goology into Bengal schools and colloges, with the object of enlisting qualified Revision of the Goological course for the M.A. degree examination of the Calcutta Univernatives in the Geological Survey Department, has long engaged the attention of this Government. Geology is an optional subject for the M.A. and

B.A. degree examinations of the Calcutta University. In 1891, a Lecturer on Geology was appointed in the Presidency College, Calcutte, as an experimental measure: the Geological classes there were made permanent under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd February Dr. Griesbach, Director of the Geological Survey Department, found that certain native candidates who passed the M.A. examination in Geology from the Presidency College were not qualified for employment in his Department; and at the request of this Government he has formulated a course of studies to be complete in four years. The syllabus of studies has been communicated to the Director of Public Instruction; and the Registrar of the Calcutta University has been requested to lay it before the Senato.

In 1895 sanotion was accorded to the introduction of a course of 173. . . . Mining instruction in connection with the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, Sib-Civil Engineering College. The College rules were accordingly revised so as to admit of the award of two Mining scholarships of Rs. 50 per mensom, tenable for two years, to holders of the B.E. degree who intended to take up Mining as a profession, and arrangements were made for their practical training under

Or. W. Saise, Manager of the East Indian Railway Collieries at Karharbari, in the district of Hazaribagh. As none of the passed candidates of the B. E. examination of 1895 were willing to undergo the training, a beginning was made with a Licentiate of Engineering, who is now undergoing a course of instruction under Dr. Saise.

1893 to enquire into the condition and requirements of the several medical schools in Bengal, a hostel was constructed near the Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, for the female students of that school, at a cost of Rs. 1,32,038. Of this amount, Government gave Rs. 18,795, and the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad Rs. 25,000, and the balance (Rs. 88,243) was met from the sum of Rs. 90,000 brqueathed by the late Walter Thomson, of Bihia, for the promotion of secular and scientific education among girls in the Province of Bengal. The hostel was named the "Lady Elliott Hostel" at the request of the Nawab Begum.

The number of pupils in public institutions rose from 1,501,159 175. to 1,587,810, but the number of pupils attend-Statistics of the year. ing private institutions fell from 140,360 to 139,193, the net increase in the number of pupils under instruction thus being 35,483. There was an increase in the number of public institutions from 55,800 to 57,100, and a decrease in that of private or indigenous schools from 13,941 to 13,744. All classes of public institutions, except middle English and special schools, gained in number and strength. The number of middle English schools declined by 3 and their pupils by 509; while in special schools, in spite of a loss of 59 institutions, the number of pupils increased by 125. Private institutions showed a loss of 197 schools and of 1,168 pupils. The number of colleges and secondary schools of all classes showed a slight increase: so did also the number of pupils attending them. The number of upper and lower primary schools advanced by 1,200 and that of their pupils by 34,295, the development having taken place in both upper and lower primaries, but more particularly in the latter. The number of girls' schools increased by 140 and their pupils by 1,407. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions advanced from 397,879 to 404,652, or by 6,773, while in private institutions it fell from 91,454 to 89,642, or by 1,812, the net increase in the number of pupils thus being 4,961. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils on the total number at schools fell slightly from 29.8 to 29.5. The statistics of education of Europeans showed an increase of 2 schools and 81

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,81,267, showing an increase of Rs. 8,51,695. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 3,59,287, due to large expenditure on educational buildings, the net result being an increase of Rs. 4,40,609 in the expenditure from public sources. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 4,11,086. The total expenditure on secondary education increased by Rs. 1,42,713, primary education by Rs. 1,59,001, and female education by Rs. 11,264. Both for primary and female education larger contributions than in the previous year were received alike from District and Municipal Funds.

STATIONERY.

The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 4,655 and Rs. 1,04,483, respectively, against Rs. 94,262 and Rs. 1,05,136 in the preceding year. The total value of the different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficioncies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, showed an advance of Rs. 3,14,129. The principal increases occurred under "Writing paper" (Rs. 60,114), "Printing paper" (Rs. 1,45,657), "Carbonic, papyrographic, and other kinds of paper" (Rs. 33,306), "Paste, mill and straw boards" (Rs. 9,366) and "Other articles" (Rs. 11,480). The only noticeable decrease was in the consumption of quill pens, which showed a falling off of 300,000 in number and Rs. 4,954 in value. The substitution of country-made for imported articles offected a not gain of Rs. 1,47,358 in paper and Rs. 7,997 in other articles.

The total number of standard and special forms received from the Press and issued during the year showed a considerable decline. This decrease was mainly due to the active co-operation of the District and Subdivisional Officers with the Superintendent of Stationery in adopting every possible method of economy in this direction.

The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted respectively to Rs. 37,084 and Rs. 47,740, against Rs. 34,057 and Rs. 48,109 in 1894-95. The increase in the receipts, amounting to Rs. 2,127, was mainly due to the sale of a larger number of forms and service-books to the public in Bengal and Assam, while the decrease in expenditure was the necessary consequence of the despatch of a smaller number of forms.

Appointment of a Paper Committee with the substitution of Indian-made for imported with the substitution of Indian-made for imported stationery, and the settling of contracts for Indian-made stationery. It was decided that a moeting of the Committee should be convened whonever there was any question of sufficient importance for their consideration.

178. The total cash receipts of the Printing Department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 82,510, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,28,251, against Rs. 83,309 and Rs. 3,78,114, respectively, in the preceding year. The value of work done was Rs. 5,00,044, against Rs. 5,38,689 in the previous year, the decrease being ascribed chiefly to the reduced demands of the Stationery Department. After making allowances for wear and tear of materials, for value of inter-departmental services rendered, and for house-rent, the profit and loss accounts of the presses showed a net gain of Rs. 1,90,163, against Rs. 1,59,791 in 1894-95.

FACTORIES.

The number of operatives employed in these factories was 135,829, comprising 106,093 male adults, 18,425 female adults, 10,303 boys, and 1,008 girls. As in the previous year, the sanitary condition of the factories and their management was generally satisfactory.

It has been calculated that about 15 per cent. of the boys employed in factories in Calcutta are unprotected by vaccination. The Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas has suggested that inspecting officers should be allowed to reject. as unfit for certification of age those children who are not vaccinated During the year under report some of the mills in Calcutta entirely recast their latrine arrangements. It was, however, reported by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division that some of the mills below Calcutta ran off their sewage into the river Hooghly. He considers that this practice is a grave public nuisance, and that mill-owners should be called upon to discontinue it. These matters are under the consideration of this Government.

Sir John Leng, M. P. for Dundee, visited many of the jute mills in and around Calcutta during the year under report, and on his return to England published a series of articles in which he expresses his approval of the system in force.

180. Early in the year the mode of calculating the duration of the employment of children in some of the large Working hours of women and jute mills for the purposes of section 7 (3) of children in factories in Bengal, the Indian Factories Act, 1881, formed the subject of consideration. It was found that, in certain factories, it was still the practice to count the intervals during which work was stopped, in order to give time for the bobbins to be refilled, as intervals of rest for the children, and to add these periods to the total of the daily hours of work. This practice was discontinued by order, as being contrary to the intention of section 10 (1) of the Act, which requires that the length of each interval shall be specifically stated in the Notice which the occupier has to set up and maintain in a conspicuous place within the factory, and that, during such intervals of rest, the children should be at liberty to run about and divert themselves as they please.

Protest by the Dundee Cham.

181. Later on in the year the Dundee Chamber of Commerce represented—

- (1) that it was unjust to the home textile industries to allow machinery to be worked by women, young persons and children, for a larger number of hours in India than is allowed in the United Kingdom;
- (2) that the Indian factories were not adequately or systematically inspected by officials trained to the work, as is done in the United Kingdom; and that it was doubtful, even if such inspections were carried out, whether it would be possible to prevent the intentions of the Legislature being defeated in factories where the shift system is in operation;
- (3) that a new industry had been developed by the employment of women and young persons for long hours and all night under the provisions of the shift system; and that it was doubtful whether, in allowing this, the evils naturally incident to the system had been sufficiently considered.

The transfer of the state of th

Enquiry showed that women and children do not work for a longer time than is permitted by Act XI of 1881, viz., 11 hours for the former and 7 for the latter; that the inspection of factories is neither inadequate nor unsystematic, the work being regularly carried, out by the Special Inspector, the District Officers and Civil Surgeons to whom it is assigned;

that there is no connection between the number of hours they work and the shift system; that among the labouring population in India work is frequently done by night in preference to the day time; and that, since the law was passed permitting night-work, nothing had happened to render a change advisable.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Separation of the offices of Senior Marriage Registrar of Calcutta was formerly held by the Inspector-General of Registration. When in August 1893 a native gentleman, Nawab Syed Amir Hossain, was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Registration, it became necessary to appoint some other officer to be Senior Marriage Registrar, as section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, requires that the Senior Marriage Registrar must be a Christian. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly appointed to the post Mr. E. L. Martyr, in addition to his duties as Registrar in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments of the Bengal Secretariat. This arrangement having been found to work well, the office of the Senior Marriage Registrar has been finally separated from that of Inspector-General of Registration.

Subsidiary rules for the creation, repair, and endowment of monuments in Government cometeries.

and endowment of monuments in Government cometeries; and if not, they suggested the issue of rules on the lines of those promulgated by the Governments of Bombay and Madras in March 1892 and April 1893. Rules were accordingly framed upon this model and issued. But afterward the Accountant-General, Bongal, brought to notice certain account objections to them; and they were criticized on certain points of practice by the Venerable the Archdoacon. They were therefore revised in consultation with those two officers; and were published as revised with the approval of the Government of India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In December 1895 Mr. A. E. Caddy, who continued to be on special duty under this Government since May Asoka inscriptions. 1894, informed Government of the existence of interesting Greeian and Buddhistic remains in the Swat valley. Mr. Caddy was accordingly deputed to make excavations there for the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and he crossed the frontier on the 14th February 1896, and made some most interesting discoveries; the remains found have been deposited in the Indian Musoum, where they are now being arranged and catalogued. After finishing his work in the Swat valley Mr. Caddy proceeded to Girnar in the Bombay Presidoncy, and thence to Siddhipura in Madras, to take moulds of certain rock inscriptions in those places. Mr. Caddy returned to Calcutta on the 22nd September 1896, and his special service came to an end on the 30th of that month. The paper moulds taken from rock inscriptions at Girnar and Siddhipura have also been made over to the Indian Museum, where casts will now be made from them. 185. In September 1893 the Government of India sent to this Government archive a note by Major Temple, Prosident of the Rangoon Municipality, bringing to notice the existence of important archivelegical ruins on the site of the Maurya Palace at Patna, and suggested the deputation of Dr. Führer, Archivelegical Surveyor, North-Western Provinces, for the work. This gentleman visited Patna in March 1894, and reported that certain mounds did undoubtedly hide the remains of Asoka's Palace, the relie stupe, and the Vilara of Buddha's footprint. The City Magistrate of Patna was entrusted with the work of excavation, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 was placed at his disposal. The excavations made resulted in the discovery of concentric layers of bricks evidently belonging to stupes, and of the base of a watchtower; but did not bring to light the ruins of the Maurya Palace.

Surgeon Major L. A. Waddell, Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, then visited Patua at the request of this Government in February 1896, and indicated certain sites on which, in his opinion, excavations were likely to be more successful. The Commissioner of the Patua Division was requested to arrange for excavations on these sites; Mr. C. A. Mills, Inspector of Works, Bihar Division, consented to supervise the work, and authority was given to an expenditure upon it of Rs. 2,000.

Management of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum, terminated on the 1st January 1896, but the Trustees of the Museum having reported that the arrangement had worked so satisfactorily that it was undesirable to disturb it, this Government approved its continuance for a further period of three years.

187. Early in 1896 Sir Alexander Mackenzie having received communications from various experienced officers indicating Toms of Commissioners, Dis-triet and bubdivisional Others. the advisability of modifying to some extent the hard-and-fast rules in force on the subject of touring, His Honour modified the rules for tours of inspection by Revenue Officers and Heads of Departments so far as to relax the orders prescribing certain minimum periods for the tours of Commissioners, District and Subdivisional Officers. Commissioners of Divisions were allowed discretion to arrange the length and character of their own tours, and those of their District and Subdivisional Officers, with due regard to the importance of making themselves personally acquainted with all parts of their respective jurisdictions, of inspecting with reasonable frequency all public institutions therein situated, and of making from time to time, in person, such local enquiries as may be necessary to enable them to conduct their duties with satisfaction to themselves and Government, and to supply any information specially required by Government. Stress was laid upon the necessity of having the disposal of case-work by District and Subdivisional Officers interfered with as little as possible by their tours; and periodical (in the case of Subdivisional Officers, weekly) visits to head-quarters were prescribed.

Remployment of European of European of European gardeners in India. The chief conditions at the India Office and will travel to India at the expense of Government,

will, on his arrival in this country, be posted to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, as a supernumerary, on a salary of Rs. 150 per month. This, on his ceasing to be a supernumerary and receiving a particular appointment from Government, will be raised to Rs. 200, and will afterwards increase by annual increments of Rs. 5 per month until five years' service have been completed. After this, annual increments of Rs. 10 per month will be given until the pay reached the maximum of Rs. 425. Provision is also made for free quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof and for the grant of a special local allowance in certain cases.



PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1895-96.



REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

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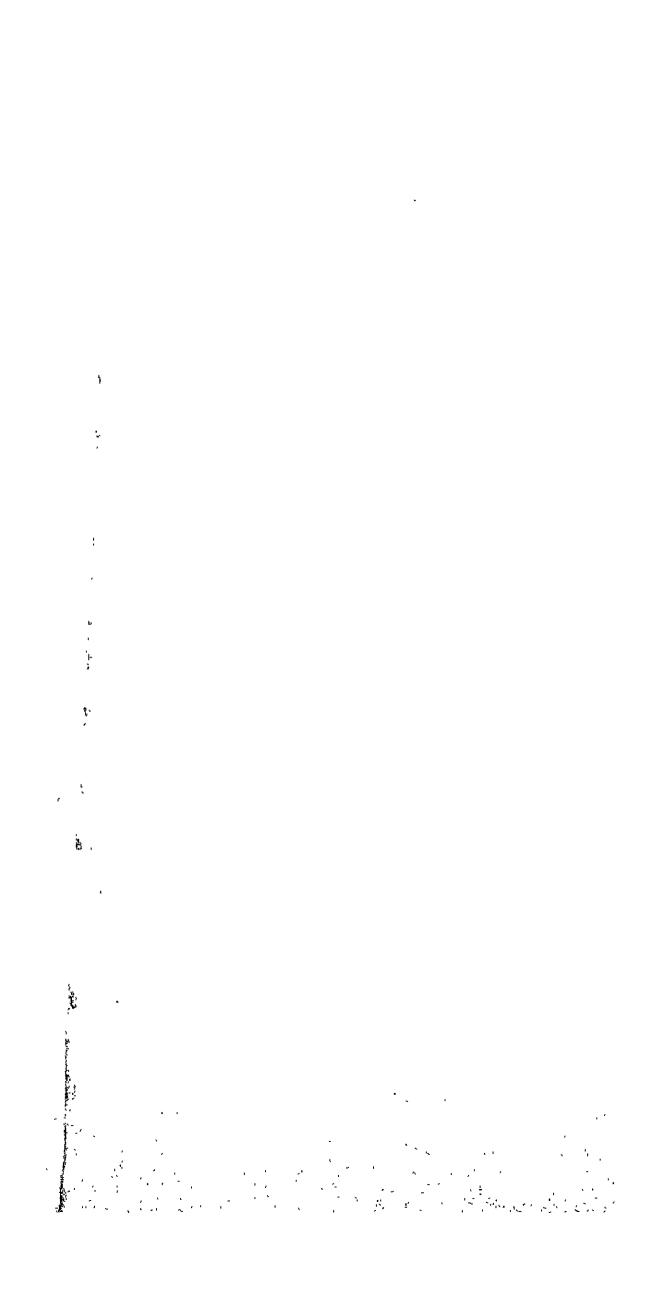
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I.—POLITICAL.

Chunges of Administration.

In 1895-96 the head-quarters of the Bengal Government were at Darjeel-of the Lieutenant-Governor ing from 17th April to 1st July and from 21st Tours of the Lieutenant-Governor. August to 10th November, and for the remainder

of the year at Calcutta.

On the 2nd April Sir Charles Elliott proceeded to Tarkeswar and opened the Tarkeswar-Magra Railway. On the 15th April His Honour left Calcutta for Darjeeling, and rode from Siliguri to Kurseong vià Naxalbari, Panighatta, and Pankhabari to inspect the Balasun bridge, which was then under construction and the salast and t and Pankhabari to inspect the Balasun bridge, which was then under construction, and to select a site for the boys' school at Kurseong. From the 26th April to the 4th May Sir Charles Elliott made a tour in Sikkim, and visited the following places:—Kalimpong, Pedong, Pakhyong, Guntok, Tumlong, Song, Temi, and Namchi. At Guntok, on the 29th April, a Darbar was held to discuss several matters relating to the administration of Sikkim. Six members of the Sikkim Council and the Political Officer were present.

of the Sikkim Council and the Political Officer were present.

Sir Charles Elliott left Darjeeling on the 2nd July, and proceeded from Calcutta to Chandbally on the 6th, with the object of inspecting the settlement work and of discussing several settlement questions with the officers there, returning to Calcutta on the 14th July. On the 5th August His Honour again left Calcutta for Muzaffarpur to examine the progress of the settlement work, and afterwards proceeded on a tour of inspection by river, visiting the head-quarters of the Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Rajshahi districts, and the subdivisional head-quarters of Rajmahal on the way.

From 5th to 10th September the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to Serial in the interior of the Darjeeling district to inspect the quinine plantation there.

there.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie took over charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor on the afternoon of the 17th December 1895. On the 8th February His Honour paid a visit to Serampore to open the Howrah Water-works. Again on the 4th March His Honour visited Hooghly to inspect the Court buildings and discuss with the local officers the question of the removal of the district courts and offices to the unoccupied military barracks at Chinsura.

The usual examination for the selection of probationers in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service and the Examination for the Provincial and the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Civil Service. Subordinate Civil Service was held on the 23rd March 1896 and the three following days. No fewer than 165 competitors, or the same number as last year, obtained permission to compete, and of these, 166 (all of whom except five were graduates) actually appeared and sent in papers. Of these 160 candidates, 128 took up Bengali as their vernacular, 28 Hindi or Hindustani, and 6 Uriya. The corresponding figures at the examination held in 1895 were 115, 36, and 9. Out of the total number of candidates, there were only 20 Muhammadans, 6 Bihari Hindus, and 6 Uriyas. In 1895, the corresponding figures were 18, 11, and 9. The total number of candidates who obtained one-third marks was 131, against 108 in 1895. The policy of promoting deserving Sub-Deputy Collectors to officiate as Deputy Collectors has been adhered to. During the year 1894-95, 28, and during 1895-96, 32, Sub-Deputy Collectors received promotion to the grade of Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

In September 1895, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India sanctioned a rule under the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, authorising the Government of Bongal to appoint any Subordinate Judge, being a member of the

Provincial Civil Service and a native of India, of proved merit and ability, to be also an Assistant Sessions Judge. In these appointments no question of transfer to a higher service or of an increased rate of pay is involved, but the object is to secure the preliminary training of certain Subordinate Judges in criminal work, with a view to the filling up hereafter, with those officers, of vacancies which may occur in the appointments of District and Sessions Judge, to which members of the Provincial Service may be promoted. Three officers have been so appointed.

During the year the Inspector-General submitted to Government a scheme for the establishment of a permanent Police Training School. Police Training School at Bhagalpur, with the object of giving snitable training to the investigating officers of the force. The project has since received the sanction of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, and the institution is now in full working order. The system of selecting officers for the higher ranks of the police force by competitive examination is reported to have worked well, and much improvement is anticipated by the Inspector-General in the morale and general working of the force in consequence of the employment of men of superior education and special training.

The question of reorganising the Subordinate Forest Service, consisting of rangers, foresters, and guards, which had been under discussion for some time past and referred to in paragraph 69 of the Administration Report for 1892-93, still awaits the final orders of the Government of India. The scheme, as far as it related to Bengal, has been considered by successive Conservators of Forests, and was finally revised during the year under report with special reference to the Resolutions in which the Government of India laid down the policy to be generally followed in forest administration. Under the amended scheme a staff is proposed of 30 rangers, 106 foresters, and 410 guards, against 24 rangers, 83 foresters, and 322 guards now employed; and it would involve an additional cost of Rs. 2,331 per menson.

The necessity of appointing a Superintendent for the Government Appointment of a Superintend.

Appointment of a Superintend.

The necessity of appointing a Superintendent for the Government estate of the Damin i-koh in the Sonthal Paramas has been under consideration for some years.

In 1894-05 all forest lands in the Government estate of Damin i-koh were declared to be "Protected Forest" under Chapter IV of the Indian Terret A.

tected Forest" under Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act, and it was decided that they should be managed by the Forest Department. Rules were promulgated for this purpose, and in May 1895 an officer of the Department was appointed to have charge of the "Sonthal Parganas Forest Division." Previously these forests had been managed by a Deputy Collector, who was in charge of the whole estate. It was feared that friction might arise between the Sonthals and the Forest Officers, and the Revenue officers urged that a Civil Superintendent should be appointed to represent Government as landlord, and gradually to reconcile the people to the change of system in regard to forest administration. The Lieutenant-Governor rejected the proposal, observing that there is no need of a Superintendent while the Forest Officer works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. Since the close of the Magistrate of the third class, so that he has taken his place as one of the officers of the Sonthal Parganas system.

Under the orders of the Secretary of State passed in March 1889, Officers of the Covenanted or Statutory Civil Service, vised rules regarding the deputed to settlement work in this Province, were of special settlement al.

Revised rules regarding the grant of special settlement allowances to Covenanted or Statutory Ovilians employed on settlement duty.

of the Covenanted or Statutory Civil Service, deputed to settlement work in this Province, were allowed to draw special settlement allowances of Rs. 200, if their other emoluments amounted to Rs. 700 a month or upwards, or Rs. 100 if they

were less. In January 1896 a set of revised Rules, regulating the grant of settlement allowances to these Officers, was promulgated by the Supreme Government, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State. Under these rules Settlement Officers are entitled to draw a special deputation allowance of Rs. 150 and Assistant Settlement Officers Rs. 100 a month, in addition to the pay and officiating allowances which would be admissible to them if serving in the regular line and not holding a special appointment: provided that the total emoluments of a Settlement Officer must not ordinarily exceed Rs. 2,000 a month, and that an Assistant Settlement Officer must not be attached to a settlement for purposes of training only, or is not in subordinate charge of any portion of the operations. Provision has also been made for the grant of a special settlement allowance of Rs. 150 a month to a Collector or Deputy Commissioner placed in charge of the settlement of his district, in addition to his ordinary duties; and it has been ruled that this allowance will count as part of his salary. In laying down the above rules, the Government of India allowed to Officers holding settlement appointments at the date of the promulgation of the new rules a choice between the old and new conditions.

The desirability of introducing, as soon as this may be practicable, a system of assamiwar payment at the option of the cultivator into the Bihar Opium Agency, and of khatadari system.

doveloping throughout both Agencies the system of direct dealing for settlement and advances, as well as for payments, in so far as the cultivators may themselves desire it, was regarded by the Government of India as established, and it was thought that the possibility of working in Bihar a system of assamiwar payment could be most satisfactorily tested by experiment. Accordingly the Government of India authorized, in August 1895, the introduction, as an experimental measure in one or two selected subdivisions, of the system of making payment for opium delivered either direct or through a representative at the option of the cultivator concerned, and called for detailed proposals from this Government to give effect to the measure sanctioned by The detailed proposals were accordingly submitted in communication with the Board. It was proposed that the experiment should for the present be tried in the three selected tracts of Burhi, Adapur, and Telhara at the approaching weighments, the last-named tract being afterwards abandoned and Phulwari substituted for it. It was also proposed that the experiment should be confined in the three selected tracts throughout the whole of the operations of next year. The additional expenditure necessary to carry out the experiment was reported to be Rs. 7,000, made up of Rs. 6,020 on account of an increased commission and khurchan to khatadars, and Rs. 980 on account of extra establishments, and it was also stated that for a whole year's operations a further sum of Rs. 250 would be required for extra establishment. The Government of India sanctioned the above proposals in their entirety, and wished it to be understood that the question of the extension of the assamiwar system beyond the three tracts should for the present be regarded as a perfectly open question, the main object of the experiment being to gain experience of the working in Bihar of the assamiwar system, both from the point of view of the Department and from that of the cultivators. A proposal was also submitted to the Government of India that a special enquiry preliminary to any general change of system should be made, and it was suggested that the enquiry should be conducted by an officer of the Financial Department and a selected officer of the Opium Department. The Government of India observed that an officer of the Financial Department would not be specially suited to take part in the enquiry, and considered that, in order to obtain the full benefit of the lessons to be taught by the experiment, it might be advantageous to place only an experienced officer of the Opium Department on special duty to supervise the actual operations and to make enquiries in matters relating thereto in other tracts. ----

under opium cultivation, and accordingly sanctioned the employment of any officer whom this Government might select for the purpose. Mr. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E., an experienced officer of the Opium Department, was accordingly deputed to this special duty for a period of six months, with effect from 21st April 1896. During the course of operations Mr. Tytler submitted to the Lieutenant Governor a note advocating the adoption of an alternative assamiwar scheme for the Bihar Agency. This scheme has since been modified by him, and Government have authorized its trial in Mr. Tytler's own Sub-Agency, viz., Aliganj.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the examination of candi-

Examination of candidates for admission into the Military Assist-att Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

dates for admission into the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be in future conducted by the Education Department of Bengal, instead of by the office of the Surgeon-General with the Govern-

ment of India. It is to be held each year on the first Monday in April at certain central stations, and to be superintended by the Principal Medical Officers at those stations. The questions will be set by selected officers of the Education Department, and the answer-papers will be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, who will report the result to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, the system of net grants for Government High Schools has Abolition of ner grants for been abolished and replaced by the system of gross grants, such as is in force for Government Colleges,

boarding schools, survey schools, and medical schools; and a sum of Rs. 25,000 a year has been allotted for distribution to schools requiring additional grants for unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. The power of creating appointments in Collegiate and Zilla schools is now ontirely in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, the power of creating such appointments up to a limit of Rs. 50 having been withdrawn from Inspectors of Schools.

The office of the Senior Marriage Registrar of Calcutta was formerly Separation of the offices of Semon held by the Inspector-General of Registration Marmage Registrar and of Inspector-General of Registration as an ex-officio appointment. When in August 1893 a potico Marinage Registrar and of Inspector-Official appointment. When in August tor-treneral of Registration.

1893 a native gentleman, Nawab Saiyad Amir Hossain, was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Registration, it Hossam, was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Registration, it became necessary to appoint some other officer to be Sonior Marriago Registrar, as section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriago Act, XV of 1872, requires that the Senior Marriage Registrar must be a Christian. The Lioutenant-Governor accordingly appointed to the post Mr. E. L. Martyr, in addition to his duties as Registrar in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments of the Bengal Secretariat. This arrangement having been found to work well, the office of the Sonior Marriago Registrar, has been finally separated from that the office of the Sonior Marriage Registrar has been finally separated from that of Inspector-General of Registration.

The arrangement made in 1893, under which Dr. Watt was placed Management of the Economic in charge of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum, terminated on the 1st January 1896, but the Tantary Museum. 1896, but the Trustees of the Museum having reported that the arrangement had worked so satisfactorily that it was undesirable to disturb it, this Government approved its continuance for a further

period of three years.

Belatious with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

Administrative changes.

Administrative changes.

Administrative changes.

Administrative changes.

The State was kept in abeyance until the confinement of his widow, and his younger brother, Babu Biswanath Samanta, was in the meantime recognized as Regent. The Rami having since been confined of a daughter, who died almost immediately after birth, the Government of India have recognized the succession of Babu Biswanath as Chief of the Athgarh State, with the name and title of Raja Srikaran Biswanath Bebarta Patnaik. Mr. R. T. Dundas of the Bengal Police, who succeeded Mr. H. P. Wylly in 1894 as Government Agent, Keenjhar, brought to a satisfactory conclusion the special work for which he was deputed to that State, and was withdrawn in July 1895. As the settlement operations alone remained to be completed, Babu Durga Das Mukherji, an officer of Government, who had acquired considerable experience of such work, and whose services had already been lent to the State for this purpose, was appointed, with the Maharaja's concurrence, to be both Agent and Settlement Officer. The Raja of Moharbhanj was entrusted during the past year with higher criminal powers, under the discretionary authority vested in the Lieutenart-Governor by clause III of the Sanad of 1894.

The rainfall was timely and sufficient, and the outturn of crops was, on the whole, good. There was a decided improvement in the material condition of the people, owing to the good harvests of two successive years, and it is a matter for satisfaction that in the hilly portion of Keonjhar, which was affected by the disturbances of 1892 and two succeeding years, the inhabitants have almost recovered from the scarcity that provailed in 1894-95. The Bhuyans and other aborigines who left the State during the disturbances have returned or are still returning. No outbreak occurred anywhere in the different States to disturb the peace and the general prosperity of the people during the past year.

Although cholera and small-pox caused many deaths in some of the States, the public health is reported to have been generally good. The total number of vaccination operations performed during the year was 26,608, of which 25,079 were successful, against 22,059 and 20,636 in 1894-95, and 11,737 and 10,966 in 1893-94 respectively. This improvement is due almost entirely to the good results shown by the Moharbhanj, Dhenkanal and Nilgiri States, little progress, or even retrogression, having occurred in the remaining States. The Raja of Khandpara has not yet been convinced of the necessity of introducing vaccination into his State; and in spite of the efforts of the Chief of Tigiria, no operations were performed in that State owing to the opposition of his people. The number of dispensaries in the States remained the same, while the total number of patients treated rose from 46,641 to 59,798. The Superintendent

speaks of the dispensaries in Moharbhanj and Dhenkanal especially as being thoroughly well managed and liberally supported, and appreciated by the

The total number of schools in the Tributary Mahals was 1,240 with 16,213 pupils, against 1,144 with 15,832 in the proto Rs. 81,134, of which Rs. 8,929 was paid by Government, the corresponding figures for 1894-95 being Rs. 74,834 and Rs. 3,493 respectively. The number of aboriginal students shows a nominal rise from 1,395 to 1,399. It is interesting to note that a daughter of the Raja of Boad competed at and passed the upper primary examination. The Superintendent has been told that the revival of schools in the aboriginal tracts of Keonjhar should be kept constantly in view, and that peace having been restored, efforts should be made to have the schools re-opened, and to start schools also among the Bhuyans of Upper Koonjhar.

There were 968 miles of roads at the commencement of 1895-96, of which 603 were repaired during the year. The total Public works. mileage of new roads constructed was 82, and the expenditure on roads and other public works amounted to Rs. 46,450 and Rs. 1,48,100, respectively. Apart from roads and buildings, charges amounting to Rs. 19,370 were incurred by the States for irrigation works, and for the sinking of wells and tanks. Of this sum, however, no less than Rs. 7,185 and Rs. 10,118 were spent in the States of Dhenkanal and Moharbhanj respectively. The contribution of Rs. 5,000 made by the late Chief of Athgarh towards the construction of the portion of the Cuttack-Angul road lying within his State having proved insufficient, a grant of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned

from Provincial funds for the completion of the work.

The total number of excise shops in the Tributary States fell from 603 to 580, but the revenue derived from thom roso from Rs. 60,451 to Rs. 62,892. There were 344 shops for the sale of country spirit, yielding an income of Rs. 22,944, against 387 with an income of Rs. 21,077 in the preceding year. The stoppage of the cultivation of ganja in the Garjat States has been rendered necessary for the protection of the excise revenue in Orissa, which has suffered through the smuggling of Garjat ganja into the adjoining British districts, and all the Chiefs have readily agreed to take measures for proventing its growth in their States, and to import and arrange for the sale of Rajshahi ganja.

The Chiefs of the Tributary Mahals, with the exception of the Raja of

Forests.

This important subject is being constantly pressed on them. Some progress has been made towards the establishment of forest preserves in the Wards'

States and since the appointment of a Government Acoust in Dagardle the States, and since the appointment of a Government Agent in Daspalla, the waste of timber in that State has been considerably checked.

The Police force of the Tributary States consisted of 135 officers and 764 Police and Administration of and the total expenditure incurred for their main-Justice. tenance rose from Rs. 79,507 to Rs. 82,345. total number of criminal cases brought to trial was 4,400, in which 7,680

total number of eriminal cases brought to trial was 4,400, in which 7,000 persons were implicated, of whom 4,082 were convicted, 3,215 acquitted or discharged, 136 died, escaped or were transferred, and 256 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentages of convictions and acquittals were 53.0 and 41.8 against 54.8 and 36.05 respectively in the preceding year. The results of Sessions trials show that 65 persons were committed, and that of these 24 were convicted and 40 acquitted. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 15.005, of which Rs. 14.152, or the very satisfactory percentage of 80 was Rs. 15,005, of which Rs. 14,152, or the very satisfactory percentage of 89, was realised. The total number of prisoners confined in the Jails of the Was realised. The total number of prisoners commen in the other of the Tributary States during the year was 1,558 against 2,420 in 1894-95, and the number of deaths fell from 32 or 13 per mille, to 8 or 5 per mille, a death-rate which compares most favourably with that of healthy British Jails. The total number of Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases instituted during the year in all the States except Moharbhanj was 16,221, against 14,649 in The following statement shows the total demands and collections of revenue, as well as the total receipts and expenditure during the year in the six States under Government management:—

_	NAME OF STATE.	Total demands.	Total collections.	Cash balance in hand at the commence- ment of the year,	Total recepts (calumus 3 and 4) .	Total expenditure.	Surplus,
	1	8	3	4	5	6	7
1. 2. 3. 4. 6.	Baramba	Rs. 50,656 9,14,885 37,895 1,35,335 51,312 59,840	R4. 87,08L 2,14,017 37,677 81,514 82,581 58,343	R4. 18,813 07,610 26,783 12,808 2,404 11,550	Rs. 70,904 8,11,433 64,143 07,702 83,045 72,800	Rs. 58,083 2,36,968 41,190 86,245 20,789 87,582	Rs. 12,221 74,671 22,004 11,547 8,250 16,337

The financial results are satisfactory in all the States except Nilgiri, where, out of a total demand of Rs. 1,35,335, only Rs. 84,894 were collected, the sum outstanding being Rs. 50,441. The settlement of this State, which was commenced so far back as 1886, has not yet been completed, and the Superintendent has been asked to submit a special report on the subject. The settlement operations in Pal Lahera were brought to a close by the end of the year. The operations in Dhenkanal, Narsingpur and Talcher are in progress, and are expected to be completed in 1897-98 in the case of the first named State, and in the latter two States within the current year.

Out of a total domand of Rs. 61,353 on account of land revenue in Angul, Angul and the Khondmals. the outstanding balance at the close of the year was only Rs. 39. In the Khondmals the unrealized balance of the plough-tax amounted to Rs. 248. The question of the expediency of undertaking a survey and settlement of the Khondmals has been under the consideration of Government, and it has been decided to adopt measures for checking the alienation of lands from the Khonds to outsiders. The Government of India have approved of the introduction of compulsory registration of all sales and mortgages of lands to persons other than Khonds, and the extension of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, to the district of Angul. The total excise revenue of the district of Angul rose from Rs. 17,750 to Rs. 27,337, most of the increase being derived from the sale of opium. The statistics relating to education show an improvement as compared with those of the previous year. There was a large falling off in the number of vaccination operations performed, although a stronger and more expensive agency was employed than in the proceeding year.

The Commissioner has found it impossible, owing to the necessity of

TRIBUTARY AND POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

visiting each British district and subdivision every year, to combine a tour in the Native States with a continuous tour in the districts, and the plan has, therefore, been adopted of making an extended

therefore, been adopted of making an extended tour in the Native States every alternate year, and in the intermediate year, of visiting only such parts as can be conveniently reached without interfering with the district inspections. As Mr. Grimley had made a prolonged tour in the States during the cold weather of 1894-95, he visited only two States—Seraikola and Kharsawan—during the past year. He was, however, in constant correspondence with the Chiefs, and was visited at Rauchi by the Chiefs of Jashpur and Gangpur, and by several of the leading zamindars during the course of the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum also spent 18 days on tour in the States of Seraikela and Kharsawan, during which some boundary and settlement disputes were adjusted.

No serious disturbances occurred during the year to cause anxiety to Government or threaten the authority of the Chiefs, and the influences which had in previous years caused trouble are reported to be at present at rest. The Maharaja of Sirguja has, in consideration of his meritorious conduct, received the title of Maharaja Bahadur. The relations between the Raja Bahadur of Jashpur and his people continued friendly. With the approval

of Government, and after considerable discussion of the terms, the Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Company was granted a prospecting lease over a

large area in the Bonai State.

In the three States of Sirguja, Jashpur and Gangpur, in which rain-gauges exist, the recorded rainfall was much below that of the people. So So inches fell, as compared with 79.20 inches in 1894-95. The rainfall was, moreover, unevenly distributed, and the outturn of the crops was, in consequence, much below the average. Owing to the unfavourable harvests, the prices of foodgrains ranged higher in all the States. In Changbhakar, owing to the failure of the winter rice, some scarcity was felt, and the Bhaiya distributed grain to the poor, and gave some money advances to the cultivating classes to enable them to tide over their difficulties. The general health of the population was better than in the previous year in most of the States. In Scraikela an epidemic of cholera broke out towards the end of the year, one of the victims being the Raja's eldest son, Tikait Nrip Raj Singh Deo, a young man of intelligence and promise, whose sudden death has been a loss to the State.

The total number of patients treated in the four dispensaries at Bisrampur,

Dharmjaigarh, Suadih and Jashpurnagar, which
were in existence at the close of the provious year,
was 1,939 as compared with 1,121 in 1894-95, the increase being distributed
among all the dispensaries. The total expenditure in these institutions amounted
to Rs. 2,490, against Rs. 2,777 in 1894-95. A new dispensary was opened at
Bonaigarh in the Bonai State during the year, and a Civil Hospital Assistant,
placed in charge of it. Vaccination operations were carried on in all the
States except Bonai, to the number of 29,640, of which 95.6 per cent, were
successful, against a total of 25,470 in 1894-95. The entire States of Gangpur, Sirguja, Kharsawan, and Seraikela, and portions of Changbhakar, Jashpur,
Korea, and Udaipur are reported to have been protected.

The number of schools in the States fell from 69 to 52, and the number of Education.

Education.

Pupils from 1,747 to 1,226. The decrease is most marked in Seraikela, where the schools fell from 15 to 1, and the pupils from 383 to 36. A special report on the subject has been called for from the Commissioner. The number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal races decreased from 597 to 544. The total expenditure incurred on education in the several States shows a decrease from Rs. 5,966 in 1894-95 to Rs. 5,400.

In Sirguja 13 miles of road are reported to have been newly constructed, and 118 miles repaired during the year. In Udaipur, 35 miles of road were repaired, in Bonai 30, in the year aggregated Rs. 2,850, against Rs. 7,024 in 1894-95; but these figures do not accurately represent the work done, as much labour in the States is remunerated in kind.

The total number of excise shops rose from 803 to 812, and the excise revenue from Rs. 25,480 to Rs. 33,275. In Scrai-withstanding a considerable decrease in country spirit shops, probably owing to the larger consumption of country liquor by the labourers employed on the railway lines.

The total strength of the police force employed in the several States, which cover an area of 16,027 square miles and contain a population, according to the census of 1891, of 890,834, was 427 officers and men, as compared with 376 in the previous year; while the expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 20,493 against Rs. 18,168. Besides this force, which is paid in cash salaries, there are chankidars, or village goratts, remunerated in kind. The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year total of 829 for trial, of which 753, or 90.8 per cent., were disposed of. The number of persons brought to trial was 1,850, against 1,707 in the previous year. Of the persons tried during the year, 1,010, or 60.2 per cent., were

convicted, and 574, or 34.2 per cent., acquitted or discharged. The number of cases committed to the Sessions fell from 19 to 5. Nine persons were sent up for trial, of whom 4 were convicted and 5 acquitted. The total number of prisoners confined in the jails was 648, against 577 in the previous year, the

number of deaths (13) being the same.

The number of civil cases for disposal rose from 757 to 866, of which 657, or 75.9 per cent., were disposed of. The number of suits was largest in the States of Seraikela and Kharsawan, which are close to the railway and much more advanced than the other States. The number of execution cases increased from 340 to 382. Nine appeals in criminal cases, and 41 in civil and revenue cases, were preferred to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur and the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum during the year. The decisions were confirmed in 4 of the former cases and in 17 of the latter.

The administration of the Cooch Behar State was efficiently controlled by Mr. E. E. Lowis, the Superintendent of the State, and the other Members of the State Council. The total collections of land revenue, though less than in the previous year, again exceeded the current domand, and there was a considerable reduction in the outstanding balance at the close of the year. The year was not so prosperous as its predecessor. Excessive rainfall in June, followed by a heavy flood in July and deficiency of rain during the remaining portion of the year, injuriously affected the crops. Owing to the high prices prevailing, the people were somewhat worse off than in the previous year. In a few taluks along the banks of the Torsa some temporary distress was caused by the overflow of the river, and relief was afforded by the State to the poor. Two deaths occurred among the prisoners in the jail, against none in the previous year, and the average number of sick also increased slightly. The general health of the prisoners was novertheless good, and there was no outbreak of cholora or other epidemic disease. The Bortillon system of anthropometry for the identification of criminals was introduced into the State during the year.

was introduced into the State during the year.

The project for extending the State Railway to the Town of Cooch Behar by bridging the Torsa river has been sanctioned, and the Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has drawn up an estimate which has been approved by His Highness the Maharaja and sanctioned by the Government of India. In connection with a proposal to further extend the State Railway towards Santarabari, the line has been surveyed by the Superintendent of Works of the State, under the supervision of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, and the Maharaja has expressed his willingness to bear the expense of the line up to Kholta, and has asked the Bhutan Government for permission to prospect in Bhutan territory for coal and minerals. This permission is

reported to have since been received.

The most important items of income and expenditure in the State during the past four years are summarised below:—

	RECEIT	ß.		Expenditure.					
	1802-03.	1803-01,	1894-95.	1803-00.		1802-08,	1803-04.	1694-05.	1805 98,
1	2	3	4	5	Ø	7	8	9	10
and Revenue	Rs. 11,56,588 1,08,700 72,427 1,930 10,648 30,498 1,00,424 50,894 4,83,284 20,208	Rs, 11,05,707 1,58,076 82,858 1,815 0,023 6,018 83,421 1,00,424 54,089 4,82,089 22,410	Rs. 12,R8,116 1,80,496 82,924 1,681 9,710 87,498 1,11,251 57,496 8,00,780 28,992 50,080	12,35,049 1,05,000 82,515 8,270 17,117 7,087 20,080 1,14,072 8,808 50,804 8,30,614 22,663 55,352	Hausehold	Rs. 7,50,615 4,64,056 2,80,210 45,958 41,050 23,142 2,80,378 21,400 1,00,000	Ra. 7,85,772 60,811 5,92,919 9,37,708 47,560 42,293 28,562 20,194 1,10,107	Rs. 7,80,283 09,081 4,36,244 2,26,449 48,078 24,678 2,46,791 17,047 1,54,295	Rs, 11,58,63; 50,91; 4,00,10; 2,34,03; 40,03; 41,05; 8,83; 95,71; 17,85; 1,35,39; 93,41
Total	20,60,701	20,07,168	21,78,828	21,27,416	Total	10,82,444	21,18,987	20,48,976	24,48,6

The relations between the Cooch Behar State and the Government of Bengal have, as hitherto, been of the most cordial character.

Owing to the Maharaja's ill-health the State was managed, as in the proceding year, by His Highness's two elder sons—the
Jubraj and the Bura Thakur—under his general
The year was not a prosperous one. Cholera broke out in several control. localities, and the late rice, cotton, and oilseed crops were seriously damaged by unseasonable rains and by a cyclone in the month of October, great loss being caused to the people and the revenue of the State. Trade suffered in consequence, and the total value of exports fell from Rs. 11,06,284 in the previous year to Rs. 9,53,988.

Among administrative changes may be mentioned the establishment of a subdivision at Dharmanagar, and the appointment of an Inspector of Schools. There were 34 schools with 1,087 pupils at the close of the year, against 35 schools with 1,080 pupils in the preceding year. Besides these schools which are maintained by State grants, there were 7 unaided lower primary schools with 138 pupils. The total cost of education was Rs. 8,840, against Rs. 8,051 in the previous year. The number of charitable dispensaries increased from 8 to 0, and the number of patients treated was 24,022, against 20,154 in the previous year. The total number of vaccination operations was 1,235, of which 1,025 were successful. The total cost of the Medical Department was Rs. 11,109, against Rs. 7,871 in the previous year.

The revenue of the State during the past year was Rs. 4,61,817, against Rs. 5,04,892 during 1895-96. Of the decrease of Rs. 43,075, Rs. 38,848 represent the loss in the export duty on cotton and oilseeds alone. Including a cash balance of Rs. 1,93,789 at the commencement of the year, and remittances aggregating Rs. 70,757 from the zamindari in British territory the total increase of the State during the year was Rs. 7,96,269, and the total increase of the State during the year. tory, the total income of the State during the year was Rs. 7,26,363, against Rs. 7,43,192 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,10,335, against Rs. 5,49,403 in 1894-95. The charges for general administration, amounting to Rs. 1,41,976, show a net increase of Rs. 14,100. Rupecs 78,846 were expended on account of public works, against Rs. 56,840 in the previous year. Household charges have risen from Rs. 2,42,000 to Rs. 2,61,000, exclusive of an outlay of Rs. 79,673 on account of the travelling expenses of the Maharaja and His Highnoss's two elder sons. Rupees 1,02,117 were paid towards the liquidation of debts on account of the State and the zamindari, the total amount of outstanding dobts still unpaid being 1,75,033, against Rs. 2,58,825 in the previous year. There was a cash balance of Rs. 1,10,029,

including 18s, 30,526 in bonds and advances, at the close of the year.

The Raja of Sikkim was restored during the year, and returned to Sikkin was Barran.

Guntok in November. The administration has since been conducted by himself and the Council

jointly, under the advice and general supervision of the Political Officer. His eldest son, Tchoda Namgyel, has not returned to the State from Tibet.

The last annual report of the Political Officer gives evidence of steady progress in the administration of the State. Trade is increasing, there is an advance in the revenue reads are being constructed or improved. advance in the revenue, roads are being constructed or improved, and a school has been opened into which, for the present, only the sons of Kazis are admitted. The rainfall was smaller than in the previous year, but it would appear that, with the exception of bhoola or maize, the crops were fairly good. The material condition of the people was also satisfactory, the only section of the population, reported to have been badly off, being the improvident Lepchus in some of the support walland. some of the upper valleys. The settlement of the State has practically been completed, but some survey work in connection with lands held by the monas-

The value of the trade between Sikkim and British territory in each of the past four years was as follows:-

			Imports into British territory,	Exports from British territory,
1892-93			Rs.	Rs.
1899-94	***	144	2,43,591	1,80,979
1894-95	***	***	2,84,270	2,07,068
1895.96	414	***	4,18,879	8 06 000 8 06 000
2020400	*** .	**,	5,03,681	8,06,006 4,33,850

A steady rise is observed in both imports and exports.

For the trade between British territory and Tibet figures for the whole of 1894-95 have not been furnished by the Political Officer, as the mart at Yatung was not opened until the 1st May 1894. The imports into and experts from British territory in the first quarter of 1895 and 1896, however, compare thus:—

			Imports into British territory, Rs. 2,37,185	Esports from British territory,
			Rs.	${ m Rs.}$
1895	***	•••	2,37,185	2,12,527
1896	•••	•••	2,89,864	3,28,916

Exclusive of treasure, the imports were Rs. 2,27,385 in 1895 against Rs. 2,89,864 in 1896, and the experts Rs. 1,11,337 in 1895 against Rs. 1,05,826 in 1800. The trade thus shows development under both heads, the increase in imports being chiefly in wool, we ollen cloth and musk, and in experts in cotton goods and metals. The Commissioner attributes no effect yet in stimulating trade to the mart at Yatung, where traders have not established themselves owing to the obstruction of the Tibetans and the unsuitableness of the site, and explains the larger receipts of wool from Tibet to be due to the higher prices of the year.

The receipts and expenditure of the seven years during which the administration of the State has been under the supervision of the Political Officer are

shown in the following statements:-

Receipts.

		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-98.
1	<u> </u>	2	8	4	5	8	7	8
Land Revenue Curdanoms Forests Exciso Miscollancous Agriculture Agricultural loans Fines	**************************************	Rs. 18,586 2,752 1,448 2,551	Rs. 14,122 5,281 9,391 1,052 	Rs. 24,490 1,961 3,946 9,789 3,115	Rs. 39,746 1,097 7,272 9,264 5,646	Rs. 36,585 6,660 19,367 8,189 5,019	Rs. 44,611 7,591 12,679 8,841 5,028	1ks. 46,406 6,285 10,201 7,019 4,663 939 9,686 249
Total		20,836	24,086	86,701	67,024	75,850	74,344	90,752

Expenditure.

, <u></u>			= 					# , 	
		1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	I\s.	Rs.
Kazi's commiss	ion			***	6,160	£69,g	8,800	9,437	8,926
Public Works	10		9,743	1,97ቆ	28,031	26, 980	16,894	34,724	20,155
Survey	=		· .	1,400	1,272	Get	781	1,195	808
		.:1'''	4,575	7,375	4,000	5,028	0.618	4.857	11,423
Allowance to R	նի առւ առ	111 .		774	2,259	2,647	5,072	9,902	3,124
A griculturo	*14	100	64	110	2,200	9,880	11,608	0,841	7,542
Forest		,,,	,,,	***	***				
Establishment		\		***		1,131	4,550	8,682	8,244
Miscellancous		11	588	5,120	2,471	6,687	7,482	19,352	2,109
	***	*** \				***)	ł	1,458
Iducation	***	***	. •••	•••		444	",	[, <u>,,</u>	0.522
Boundary	*1*	•••	***	***	•••		I	-	18,237
.Rondu	433	111	414	***	•••	***		1 ***	7.244
Buildings	***]	***		***	411	j 114	} •••	
Loans			411	144				***	10,870
	***	***	-			480	l		1,830
Medical	,••	***	***	910				***	1,204
Police	444	*** }	414	***	***		···	i	
	Total		14,969	10,652	45,698	57,492	00,259	92,890	1,12,876
	Total		14,960	10,652	45,699	57,492	00,250	92,890	1,12

The Commission appointed to demarcate the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was unable to carry out its work in consequence of the failure of the Tibetan delegates to meet the Political Officer on the frontier. It was hoped that an enquiry into a claim of the Tibetans to lands within the boundary laid down in the Convention with China would have been completed in the present year, but difficulties arose, and the enquiry has been deferred to next year.

The relations of the Government with Bhutan continued friendly during the year, and two frontier disputes were satisfactorily settled. The subsidy

was paid at Buxa.

The most in portant event of the past year was the despatch of an expedi-

tion during the cold season against Kairuma and SOUTH LUSBAI HILLS. his dependent Chiefs Jaduna and Kapleheya, who had never before been completely brought under the control of the British Government. The arrangements for the expedition were made by the Administration of Assam, and columns of Military Police from Burma and Hengal were sont as supports. This concerted action entirely disarmed opposition, the demand for guns and coolies was complied with, and two of the hostile Chiefs, Jaduna and Jacops, the latter of whom was the leader of the attack upon Mr. Murray's perty in February 1891, fell into Major Shakespear's hands. The expedition was successfully planned, and its objects were thoroughly obtained. The Chiefs have now accepted the obligation to pay the yearly tribute and to comply with the demands for tributary labour, which is the symbol of submission in these hills.

Effective measures have been taken for the control of arms in the South Lushai Hills. The order that no Lushai should possess a gun without a license was enforced, and 276 guns were licensed during the year. The total number of guns confiscated, including those taken from the villages of Jaduna and Dokola, was 187. It rests with the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills to ascertain the number of guns still remaining unlicensed, and to carry out the policy of allowing no guns to be used in the Hill Tracts which have not been duly licensed and marked.

At a meeting held at Sherkor in February 1898, between Major Shukospear and Mr. Greenstreet, the Superintendent of the Aakan Hills, the most important matter discussed was the establishment of a frontior post in the locality for the protection of the people in that remote corner of the Lashni Hills. A special report on the subject was subsequently submitted, and was considered by this Government in communication with the Burma Administration. It has now been decided not to establish such a post, as it would be too isolated, and the cest and difficulty of provisioning it would be enormous. The advantage of annual conferences between the Superintendents of these border tracts on the confines of their territories appears to be very great. During the past year Major Shakespear was in direct personal relations with the Political Officers from Aijal, Falam and Paletwa, and the effect of this cannot fail to be beneficial on the tribes concerned, as affording evidence of the consolidation of British power throughout the hills.

The South Lushai Hills were during the year formally annoxed to British India, and included within the territories under the administration of the Lioutenant Governor of Bengal. Since the close of the year a Regulation has been passed under Statute 33 Vic., chapter 3, section 1, by which certain enactments shall be declared to be not in force in the South Lushai Hills, and rules shall be framed under section 6 of the Scheduled Districts Act for the administration of the hills, the object being to bring the procedure as nearly as possible into accord with that which has been proposed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam for the future administration of the North Lushai Hills.

The following statement, which has been prepared from information obtained from the Accountant General, Bengal, shows the expenditure incurred in connection with the administration of the South Lushai Hills during the

Land Revenue Post office Police Medical Political Superanuostion Miscellaneous Civil works	otal	114 111 111 111 111 111	1898-04. Rs. 15,860 2,868 8,88,556 17,053 5,867	189 1-95. Rs. 16,173 2,804 4,02,871 11,980 6,542 601 50,521	1895-96. Rs. 19,054 1,805 4,10,664 10,622 5,104 156 1,500 55,342
. 13	nr#T	, 111	4,85,110	4,91,582	5,04,747

The expenditure under the head "Police" includes the cost of the police establishment of the district as well as the heavy charges on account of commissariat and transport. The orders of Government, reducing the strength of the force from 539 Military Police to 350 Military Police and 80 Civil Police, have now been completely carried out. Although the charges on account of re-stocking the posts with rations have been reduced by the introduction of the Panthay mule transport system, the rates allowed to the contractors are still very high, and ought to be materially lowered when the new contracts are concluded. The attention of the local officers has been drawn to this.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surbeys und Settlements.

The following table shows the progress made during the year in surveys and settlements under the Bengal Tenancy Act:—

		5017102222						J								
Division. Dathert.		Namo of estate	nre miles under solfie-	9	80 U.Z. 2 U.Z.S 2 U.Z.S	l Cldis. Bard in Bard in	TATI WELL TATI	IBER OF AGISH OF MI ATTES IOS MAB IN COM- ETED.	VILLA WHICE DRAFF OF RICE DBR: LISHBI UBCTICE OF	ERR OF AGES OF DIF THE RECORD PHTS HAI (PUB- D UNDER DY 185(1) THE ICY AGE,	VILL. VILLE FINAL OU BIG INST LIGHTI SECTE OI	IBER OF AGRE OF CHI THE ANCONI GHTS HA GHT PUIS- DUNDER ON 105(S) THE NOY AGE	Cost 1	o ur tage	ode yrac	
DJ. (410)	District.	or tract under settlement	Estimated area in square micué of revenue or rondo.	Total number of villages	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year,	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year,	During the year under	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report	Survoy	Sattle mont,	Total	RIMA RRII.
1	1 1	3	4	В	a	7	a	B	10	11	19	19	14	15	16	17
				L-G	OVERI	MENT.	AND 7	ENLO	RABILY	-settl	ED EST	LATES.	<u> </u>	<u></u>	~ <u>`</u>	
	(Cattagk	AN temporarily-	9,270.07	ĺ	2,200	1 4:07	8,161						Ra.	R4.	Ru.	4
Origin .	l'aci	All temporarily- settici evales and five perma- numly-settical fatures. Temporarily- actifed estates.			1,059		1,090	60		1 hay	111	119	15,810 8,656	1,51,7	\$3 1,70,10	0
		Khurda Goveen-	600	1.873	Area fie	Farer moi-	,,,		l			}	}	}	{	
	Palasoro .	Tem porarily.	1,733	1	nya, 1,733	labje,	2,700	804	''' 49	48	***	#1 II)	P,16A 8,641		9,10 \$3,60,67	1
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γt u,] "	estat _{es} .		Use	241 00	43-10	217	150	· · · · · ·	' ' -	***	111	20,462	17,00	89,160	The Uni UKures mode to
	Lage peg "	lease grants		Joies 9th (includ- u.g blocks of khus lands).	20 0 :07	16*20		Joies Ols	***	•••		 	,18,0±0	5,52	2 24,665) perms- nently- settletes- lates and thorresto bewesto Nedeal
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The total area of Government and temporarily-settled estates, professionally surveyed up to the end of the year, was 7,807.01 square miles, and the total expenditure on survey comes to Rs. 16,52,434, or 5 annas 3 pies per acre.

To be dealt with in the Muzasfarpur district there are 4,600 villages and about 9 lakhs of tenancies covering an area of 3,075 square miles.

587.35 square miles were cadastrally surveyed during the year 1895-96, and 147.98 square miles remained to be done. This part of the work has since been completed. Record-writing has also been brought to a conclusion since March 1896. Fair rents have been settled for 5,765 tenants, existing rents being raised from Rs. 52,384 to Rs. 56,738, or by 8 per cent. The work of draft and final publication has been completed in 2,147 and 928 villages, and remains to be done in 2,453 and 3,677 villages respectively.

The survey and sottlement cost during the year Rs. 1,48,747 and

Rs. 1,47,531 respectively, or Rs. 2,96,278 in all.

Arrangements have been made for the recovery of the costs from landlords

and tenants on the completion of the final publication.

The area of the Champaran district under survey and settlement is, 3,531 square miles, the number of villages concerned is Champaran. 2,763 and the estimated number of tenants 653,644. 1,027 square miles were cadastrally surveyed during the year under report, and 424 square miles remain to be done. Records have been prepared for attestation in 2,717 villages, and had been attested in 1,550 villages up to the close of the year 1895-96. Rents have been settled for 36,321 tenants, the former rents being raised from Rs. 2,66,246 to Rs. 2,96,145, or by 11 per cent. Draft and final publications have been completed in 643 villages and

465 villages respectively. The cost of survey and settlement during the year was Rs. 1,59,054 and Rs. 96,698 respectively.

In Saran the scheme of survey and settlement embraces 4,296 villages extending over 2,622 square miles. Cadastral survey has been completed for 1,101 square miles (including 552 square miles surveyed during the year), and remains to be done in 1,520 square miles. Records have been prepared for attestation in 1,229 villages, of which those relating to 1,208 have been attested. Rents have been settled mainly on the application of the landlord, the Maharaja of Hatwa, for 36,063 tenants, resulting in an increase of existing rents from Rs. 3,96,271 to Rs. 4,48,835, or by 13.2 per cent. Records have been published in draft and finally for 951 and 68 villages respectively.

The cost of survey and settlement during the year was Rs. 41,463 and

Rs. 64,476 respectively, or Rs. 1,05,930 in all.

Taluk Lahiri with 14 villages, covering an area of 15 square miles and containing 2,000 tenants, have been brought Taluk Lahiri in Darbhanga. under survey and settlement under section 101 (2) (b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act.—11 square miles were cadastrally surveyed during the year. The remaining area has since been completed. The cost of survey during the year was Rs. 962.

The survey work in Orissa was practically completed before the commencement of the year under report. A small area of Survey, Orissa. 4.97 square miles, which remained unfinished in Cuttack, was cadastrally surveyed during 1895-96. It was decided that the resettlement of the Khurda Government estate in the district of Puri, comprising 1,373 villages, with an area of about 890 square miles, the current settlement of which will expire in September 1897, should be based on the existing records, revised and brought up to date through the agency of the sarbarakars. Survey and khanapuri began about the end of November 1895, and had been completed for 867 villages at the close of the year. This work has since been completed in all the villages. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 9,109.

The area under survey and settlement in Cuttack is 2,270 97 square miles Khanapuri was completed in this district with the exception of one isolated area of about 5 square miles. Much of the attestation work had also been done, and most of the remaining villages were attested during the year. The lapse of time has, however, rendered it necessary that some of the records attested in earlier sonsons should be re-attested now before rents can be settled. This work will be done during the year 1896-97. The expenditure incurred on settlement in both Cuttack and Puri during the year was Rs. 1,51,743.

In the Puri district there are 2,098 villages to be settled and surveyed with an area of 1,089 square miles, which include 104 square miles of revenue-free lands belonging to

the Puri temple, which have been surveyed at the request of the temple

authorities.

The record-writing for the whole area and the attestation of 998 square miles were completed before the 31st of March 1895. Records for 60 villagos were attested during 1895.96. But re-attestation will have to be done in many villages, and this work is now in progress. It will be combined in future with the settlement of rents, and some experimental work in that direction has been carried out since the close of the year. The expenditure on the work in the temporarily-settled estates is included in that for Cuttack.

The expenditure on the survey and settlement of the Puri temple lands up to the 31st of March 1896 has been Rs. 8,312, to meet which Rs. 11,000

have been deposited by the temple authorities.

Balasore.

The area under survey and settlement in Balasoro is 1,733 square miles and the number of villagos concerned is 3,676.

Record-writing was completed before the 31st of March 1805. During the year under report records for 864 villages were attested. Attostation was finished in 3,564 villages by the 31st of March 1896. The romaining villages have been attested since the close of the year. Settlement of rents has now commenced, and fair rents have been settled for 432 villages containing 36,773 tenants. During the year 1895-96 records were published in draft for 48 villagos. There has been as yet no final publication. The cost of sottlement during the year was Rs. 92,932. The expenditure on settlement work in Orissa (exclusive of the Khurda Government estate) during the year under report was Rs. 2,44,675.

In the district of Chittagong 1,910.29 square miles are being surveyed and settled, or 1,037 villages with 230,000 tenants. The area remaining to be surveyed Chittagong settlement. in 1895-96 was 4.7 square miles, and the work here has been completed by the Settlement staff. The work of record-writing and attestation had already been done, and the staff were entirely occupied during the year in assessing rents and revenue. The rents of 135,549 tonants, and the revenue payable to Government by 42,026 talukdars and others, have now been settled; the whole of this work is expected to be finished by July 1897. The expenditure on survey was Rs. 4,82,544, and that incurred on settlement up to the close of the year amounts to Rs. 7,19,655, including Rs. 1,81,912 spont in 1895-96. So far as the settlement of revenue has proceeded, the Government demand upon the persons assessed has been raised from Rs. 2,67,790 to Rs. 4,01,639,

In the Palaman Government estate the area under survey and settlement is 293.15 square miles comprised in 398 villages. The Palamau settlement. survey has now been completed, an area of 48:16 square miles having been cadastrally surveyed during the year. The cost incurred under this head in 1895-96 was Rs. 20,462, and the total cost of the work amounts to Rs. 58,499, resulting in a cost rate of Rs. 199.5 per square mile, or about five annas an acre. The attestation of records was completed for all villages of the estate except one; and since the close of the year rentrolls have been prepared in accordance with rates approved by Government. It has also been decided that the estate as a whole shall be managed direct, except in the case of villages held by such farmers as may have special claims to consideration on account of their long ancestral connection with the village, or of extensive improvements made by them. The cost of settlement incurred during the year was Rs. 17,994, and the total expenditure under this head up to 31st March 1896 is Rs. 20,352.

:

In the Darjeeling Terai operations commenced in 1894-95, and the whole of the survey, both traverse and cadastral, was completed before the end of 1895-96, except for an area Settlement of the Darjeeling of 6.04 square miles, which had not yet been cadastrally survoyed; the records for 648 jotes had also been attested. It is hoped that the work will be finished during the current year. The cost of the traverse survey amounted to Rs. 2,412, or Rs. 15.9 per square mile, and that of cadastral survey and record-writing by the Survey Department to Rs. 39,852, giving a rate of Rs. 1897 per square mile. The cost under the head of settlement incurred up to the end of 1895-96 was Rs. 6,368.

The Pataspur estates in Midnapore are 18 in number, and contain 96 villages with 54.70 square miles and 14,058 tenants. Pataspur estates in Midnapore. The field survey was finished by the 30th of June 1893, and the record-writing by the 31st of March 1894. The attestation of the Pataspur estates in Midnapere. records for 84 villages was completed by the 31st of March 1895, but for 17 of these villages the records had to be re-attested in 1895-96. The attestation and

re-attestation work have now been completed.

Some assessment work was done in the course of the past year, 53 villages being completed. This work is now being pressed on, and all work is expected to be completed within the current year. The cost incurred on settlement during the year was Rs. 9,199.

In the Bogra district there are 8 Jaipur Government estates which lie along the Northern Bengal State Railway, and Jaipur Government estates in contain 156 villages with 55.50 square miles and 9,796 tenants.

The survey operations were completed, and the whole of the record-writing was finished by the 30th of September 1894, the records being delivered to the Settlement Officer by the end of October 1894. Attestation of the records for 82 villages with 24:41 square miles and 25,154 plots was completed between October 1895 and the 31st of March 1896; but the records have now to be thoroughly revised and corrected before any assessment of rents can be proceeded with.

The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 7,008.

In Backergungo there were seven estates with Government estates in Backeran area of 67.69 square miles under survey and sottlement in 1895-96.

Attestation, including the determination of the status of the raiyats, has been almost completed in two estates. The settlement has been concluded in four others, and the present revenue increased by Rs. 8,706.

In the remaining estate of Char Krishnapur, which was brought under survey and settlement on the 23rd of Docember 1895, the survey was finished during the year, and the khanapuri is in progress.

The cost incurred on survey and settlement of these seven estates during

the year was Rs. 11,467.

In Gaya there are 30 Government estates under survey and settlement with an area of 102 square miles, containing 119 Government calatos in Gaya. villages and 13,000 tenants.

The field survey was completed for 91 square miles and remained to be completed in 11 square miles at the close of the year. The record-writing and attestation were completed with regard to 111 and 109 villages respectively.

The cost of survey and settlement during the year was Rs. 11,619

and Rs. 5,450 respectively, or Rs. 17,069 in all.

The Shahabad Government estates, fifteen in number and comprised in 20 villages, with an aggregate area of 1875 square miles Government estates in Shahabad. and containing 1,000 tenants, are all situated in the Sasaram subdivision, except one, which is in pargana Piro in the Sadar subdivision. They were notified for settlement in January 1895, under section 101(2)(c) of the Tenancy Act.

The survey had been completed before it was decided to bring the operations under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, and the record-writing was finished before the commencement of the year under report. Attestation has now been completed, and the assessment of revenue is under consideration.

The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 1,553.

The current settlement of the Kolhan Government estate in the district of Singhbhum will expire on the 31st March 1897.

The area of this estate, not included in reserved forest, is estimated at 1,423 square miles. Operations for a new settlement commenced with a traverse survey of this area in November 1894. By the end of March 1896 1,410 square miles had been traversed, and this part of the work has been completed since the close of the year. The total cost of the traverse survey up to the end of March 1806 was Rs. 39,340, or about Rs. 28 per square mile. The field survey is in the hands of the settlement staff under Mr. J. A. Craven. They commenced work in February 1895, and had surveyed 694 square miles before the end of the financial year 1895-06. It is expected that the present settlement will result in the Government revenue, now Rs. 40,247, being more than doubled owing to the assessment of gora (unembanked) lands which had been left rent free at the settlement about to expire, and the extension of cultivation since last settlement. The term of the new settlement has been fixed at 20 years.

The survey, both traverse and cadastral, of the estates of His Highness
Settlement of the estates of His
Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, in the districts of
Tippera and Noakhali, comprising a total area of
Tippera.

April 1895. The records of 173 villages were attested in 1894-95 and of 545
villages in 1895-96, leaving those of 792 villages pending at the close of March
1896. Up to the end of 1895-96 fair rents were settled for 1,459 tenants, whose
rents were raised by 21 per cent. from Rs. 15,218 to Rs. 18,465. The records
of 50 villages have been published in draft, and those of 22 villages have been
finally published.

The Palpara estate, the survey and settlement of which were undertaken, under section 101 (2) (b), consists of 11 villages with an area of 3 19 square miles and 473 tonants.

The servey and record-writing were completed in the year ending the 30th of September 1893, and the attestation work was done in 1804.95. Rents were settled for 230 tenants during 1895.96. Records have been published in draft in all the 11 villages and finally in 4 villages. The cost incurred on settlement during the year was Rs. 613.

The Chaurasi estate, the property of Maharaja Durga Charan Laha and others, with an area of 33 square miles contained in 50 villages, is situated in the subdivision of Barasut. The cadastral survey and the record writing have been finished for the whole area of 33 square miles. Attestation remains to be finished in four villages only. The cost of survey and settlement incurred during the year has been Rs. 5.875 and Rs. 3,605 respectively.

The Tantibuniya estate in the Sundarbans, comprising an area of 19.95
Tantibuniya estate in Khulm. square miles with 8 villages and 1,237 tenants, which has been leased under the Waste Land Rules of 1853 on the application of some of the leaseholders. The field survey and settlement writing have been finished for the whole area of 19.95 square miles, and attestation has been completed for three villages. The survey and settlement cost during the year Rs. 4,129 and Rs. 1,668 respectively.

The Damin-i-koh Government estate in the Sonthal Parganas is for Pahana settlement. the most part peopled by Sonthalis, but over an area of 200 square miles in among the hills dwell a ruce of aborigines known as Pahanias, who occupy the land free of rent. Some of the Pahanias in the Pakour subdivision having applied for a settlement of their lands with Government, sanction was accorded by Government to proceedings being taken; and it was decided that the survey as well as the settlement should be made by the Subdivisional Officer. The total number of villages under settlement is 87, with a total area of about 112 square miles. Field work was commenced on 13th December 1895, and by the end of March 1896 boundaries of 73 villages were surveyed, and an area of 18,966 acres, measured in 19,230 plots. Enquiries were made regarding the rights, customs,

and duties of the village headmen for 36 villages. A census of the population and of the agricultural stock has been taken, and a list of fruit-trees in possession of the raiyats prepared. Considerable areas of village waste and forest, which were beyond the requirements of the villagers, have been reserved as Government forest. The expenditure incurred from the beginning of the operations up to the end of March 1896 amounted to Rs. 6,766.

The following table shows the progress made in smaller settlements of Government estates and private estates other than Wards' estates under the Bengal Tenancy Act, which were supervised by the Commissioners of

Division:-

	Estimated area in acres.	Total number of villages,	Area survoyed during the year under report.	Total area survoyed up to the end of the year under report.	attestation	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.	
1	2	8	6	₿	0	7	8	
Government estates in the districts of the 24-Parganns, Nadin. Murshisholat, Pabna, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhall, and Monghyr, Private estates in the districts of M i d n aporo, 24-Parganss, Jessoro, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Tohua, Durca, Mymonsingh, Paridpur, Tippera, Noakhall, Saron, and Monghyr.	86,094 0 0	285	A. R. P. 24,580 0 0	A. B. P. 75,885 0 0	140 - 285	125	Rs. A. P. 9.864 O 9	

A sum of Rs. 63,661 was expended by the Board of Revenue on petty settlements during the year.

The following statement shows the progress made in the surveys and settlements conducted under the supervision of the Director of the Department of Land Records in Wards' estates:—

i ares în square miles un enent d rents.	ober of villages.	HUUVKI	RDIN	DEEN WHEE VATE VARE	COM- N HAS ATTES- ORS OF	WILGH DRAFT COND RIGHT DEEN LIGHT DER SI 105(1)	THE OP THE THE OP S HAS PUB- D UN- OFTHE	VIIIA(W UICH FINAL CORD RIGHT IIBEN IIBEN IIBEN IIBEN IIBEN IIBEN IIBEN IIBEN	TO BRE BUT BUT BUT BUT CU	Cost during the Year,	
Estimated der settl	Total non	Up to Stat Moreh 1895,	During 1895-96,	Up to March 1808,	During 1895-90.	Up to Naroh 1895,	During 1908-06.	Up to March 1605,	During 1695-99,	Sur yoy.	Settlensent,
2	3	4	b	6	7	8	D	10	11	13	1
76 13 41 180	76 25 88 188	76 13 41 180	1 .01	03 23 60 161	7 9	67 16 00 148	 8 	7158	5 9 6	}	7,421
140 88 0 13 277 402 40 02 60	47 0 990 042 48	140-68 0-18 277 890-00	100 Bn -80	47 0 200 474 	114	47 1 290 810	200 200 219	990	485	Mot elvown	8,065 9,808 separately.
	70 13 41 180 140:58 0:13 277: 402:40 03:60	70 76 13 25 41 88 180 188 140 88 47 0 77 277 408 40 0277 408 40 024 0270 42	2 3 4 70 76 76 13 25 15 41 88 41 190 188 130 140 8 47 140 88 0 189 277 402 40 042 800 00 03 60 42	2 3 4 6 70 75 76 13 25 13 41 88 41 190 188 130 140 8 47 140 8 277 200 277 402 40 042 800 00 100 an 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	2 3 4 b 6 70 76 76 03 13 25 15 23 41 88 41 06 180 188 130 161 140 88 0 180 0 161 277. 290 277. 0 0 277. 0 0 277. 0 0 270 40 42 50	2 3 4 6 0 7 70 76 76 09 7 13 26 15 23 8 41 88 41 06 190 188 130 161 0 140 8 47 140 8 47 217 200 227 200 63 60 63 60 44 114 63 60 42 50 50	2 3 4 6 8 7 8 70 76 76 09 7 07 13 26 13 23 3 13 41 88 41 40 00 180 188 130 181 0 148 140 88 47 140 88 47 47 0 19 277, 200 277 0 13 290 400 40 042 390 00 100 80 474 114 316 03 70 43 150	2 3 4 6 5 7 8 0 70 75 76 09 7 87 2 13 25 15 23 9 16 8 41 88 41 60 00 00 190 188 130 161 0 148 10 140 8 47 140 8 47 47 47 217 290 042 800 0 100 50 474 114 516 200 63 60 43	2 3 4 6 6 7 8 0 10 70 76 76 7 63 7 67 8 64 13 25 13 13 23 16 8 35 41 88 43 161 0 148 10 158 180 188 130 161 0 148 10 158 140-85 47 140-98 16 47 14 47 18 47 2975 900 277 900 277 402-40 42 300-90 100-80 474 114 310 200 300 63/50 43 11 510 310 300 100	2 3 4 6 5 7 8 0 10 11 70 75 76 09 7 07 2 04 5 13 25 15 23 9 16 8 15 9 41 88 41 00 00 54 6 190 188 130 161 0 148 10 158 20 140 8 47 140 58 47 47 47 47 8 277 200 042 800 0 100 50 474 114 516 200 48 63 60 63 60 42 50 50 47 47 48	2 3 4 5 0 7 8 0 10 11 12 70 76 76 03 7 07 2 04 5 13 23 3 15 8 35 6 1

The survey and settlement of the Talipabad, Kujang, and Kanika estates were completed; and operations have also been completed in the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate. The survey of the Burdwan Raj khas mahals and the

Srirampur estate has been finished. The settlement of the khas mahals

is expected to be completed in the current year.

Considerable progress was made in the survey and settlement of the Tikari Ward's estate in Gaya during the year Survey and settlement of the Tikari Ward's estate in Gaya. under report. The total estimated area under settlement of rents was 492 40 square miles, which included 101 40 square miles of the Balkhara Mahal jointly held by the Raj and Government in equal shares of 6 annas each. whole of this area was cadastrally surveyed during the year, and attostation was completed of 548 out of 612 villages. The total number of villages of which the draft and final records of rights were published under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, were respectively 516 and 409.

The total cost of the operations during the year amounted to Rs. 38,339.

The survey and settlement of the Narhan estate have been undertaken under section 101 (2) (a) and (c) of the Bengal Tenancy Act; and operations are in progress. The work of the revision of the records of the Sarail estate will be completed in the current year. Up to the 31st of March 1896 the records for 61,161 tenancies were revised, and the rental reduced from Rs. 2,33,862 to Rs. 2,03,282. The reduced rental still excoods the rental before settlement by Re. 17,226

the rental before settlement by Rs. 17,236.

In addition to the record of rights of the Burdwan Raj khas mahals under the Bengal Tenancy Act, there are three kinds of Settlement of concealed and jungle makels and glatwali tenures. settlements in progress in Bankura, viz., (1) settlement of the concealed mahals, (2) amicable sottlement of the jungle mahals, and (3) ghatwali settlements. In the concealed mahals 33,914 bighas have been traced out, but only 315 bighas have been yet settled. 1,809 bighas in the jungle mahals have been sottled at a rent of Rs. 257 per annum. The settlement of the ghatwali tenures is being conducted by a Deputy Collector. The ghatwali lands are divided into three classes: (1) sarkari punchaki ghats, (2) tepanchaki ghats, and (3) samindari ghats. The lands of class (1) are scattered over 43 ghats, and it was decided that they should be first resumed and settled with the Raj. Subsequently, it was discovered that O bepanchaki ghats appertaining to the old Vishnupur estate are in existence, and that the Raj is entitled to their settlement. Thus the work of resumption was undertaken in 52 ghats. In 1894-95 the settlement of 5 ghats was taken up, but the operations were completed in respect of two only. During the year under report the work in 28 ghats (26 sarkari and 2 besarkari) covering 80,681 highas was undertaken, and the settlement of 58,539 highas only was effected at a rental of Rs. 18,710, as against Rs. 2,338 hithorto paid as panchuk. Khasra writing for the remaining ghats has been completed, but disputes regarding mul and lakhiraj claims prevented the completion of the settlement. During the year there were 1,056 disputes, of which 653 were decided. 875 kabuliyats, appertaining to 4 ghats, were presented for registration; and of these, 408 were registered before the year ended. The new settlement is to take effect from the date the ghatwals are dismissed and relieved from their duty. The expenditure incurred by the Raj on the settle-

ment from its commencement up to the 31st of March 1890 has been Rs. 2,460.

In addition to the Wards' estates named above, settlement was undertaken of the ghatwali lands belonging to the Maliara Ward's estate in Bankura; and operations were carried on in the Tarkoa and Malighati estates in Midnapore, Bhawanipur estate in the 24-Parganas, Syadpur estate in Khulna, Chandra Kumar estate in Shahabad, Lugma estate in Bhagalpur, Kohini estate in the Sonthal Parganas, Madhupur estate in Cuttack, Siri estate in Lohardaga, and Dhalbhum estate in Singlibhum.

Cobernment Estates.

THE following table shows the results of collections in (1) Government ostates leased to farmers, and (2) Government estates held direct, for the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

	Porcentage of current collections on current domands.	Porcentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	8 ,	4
(1) Government estates leased to farmers { 1894-95 1895-96 (2) Government estates held direct { 1894-95 1895-96 }	85·59 89·51 89·11 88·29	77 90 71:56 73:84 70:87	84·44 81·75 87·82 86·85

There were 2,833 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,587

Particulars of estates held direct. (against 2,109 in the previous year) were Government estates and 246 private estates managed by Government. The subjoined statement shows the number of these estates by divisions, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

		Government Estates.		PRIVATE RETATES.		TOTAL.		Percentage of cost	Ourront	Porcentage of current collections
Division.	Number.	Ourrent domand,	Number.	Current domand.	Number,	Current demand.	manage- ment,	on current demand,	collections.	on ourrent demand.
1	8	8	6	ď	0	7	8	8	10	u
Burdwan Presidency Rajshahl Dancs Unitingong Patna Bhagalpur Oriesa	210 74 047 211 203 134 700	Rs. 57,162 3,26,168 4,50,029 6,16,161 2,22,867 2,78,810 4,01,191 76,501	84 84 107 27 21 5 5	Rs. 2,84,014 19,608 18,603 1,80,090 16,502 80,800 15,576 78,711 17,730	223 267 108 75 1 239 221 130 714 170	Rs, 2,02,106 3,43,808 5,43,808 5,80,124 0,35,443 2,50,728 2,80,801 4,74,008 03,230	Ra. 28,654 17,119 88,670 87,228 63,766 28,401 9,618 20,077 2,706	8*06 4*06 7*08 4*04 10*18 11*18 5*28 4*41 2*01	Bs, 1,68,120 2,74,700 4,88,533 4,28,035 5,70,370 1,90,704 2,81,840 4,44,455 80,807	54*13 79*02 88*84 90*19 80*70 79*42 87*02 93*89 00*48
Total	9,587	20,74,50L	210	6,61,400	2,838	85,135,890	2,83,008	6.08	20,07,301	85:01
(n 1804-05	2,100	20,40,530	214	6,84,908	2,853	34,84,408	2,20,886	6-8	20,67,782	85'74

In eight districts, namely, Darjeeling, Bogra, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Purnea, against seven in the previous year, the cost of management of estates held direct by Government exceeded 10 per cent. on the current demand, the percentage of cost of management prescribed by Government being 6 per cent.

In estates held direct by Government the current demand has increased from Rs. 34,84,498 to Rs. 35,25,890 and the total demand and collections.

The following are contained by Government the current demand has increased from Rs. 34,84,498 to Rs. 35,25,890 and the total demand from Rs. 41,17,868 to Rs. 41,68,987, out of which Rs. 34,41,669, or 82.55 per cent., were collected and Rs. 82,856 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 6,44,462. As there was a higher demand, the collections too were higher, but the balances have increased on the whole by Rs. 17,144. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 85.01, against 85.74 in 1894-95 and 87.63 in 1893-94.

The orders of Government on the subject of the sale of potty Government estates were carried out as far as practicable. Out of 941 estates, which it was in 1894-95 decided to sell, 451 were actually sold during the year in addition to 29 disposed of in 1894-95, with an area of 13,586 acres and an annual revenue of Rs. 18,290. The price realized was Rs. 91,810, equivalent to about five times the annual revenue. These estates were sold at a revenue fixed in perpetuity equal to the existing rental.

A sum of Rs. 4,12,600 was granted by Government for the management of, and miscellaneous agricultural and sanitary improvements in, Government estates during 1895-96, but the sum actually disbursed amounted to Rs. 3,94,652. The subjoined table shows the expenditure on miscellaneous agricultural and sanitary works of improvement in estates managed direct in

each Division:-

	}		4.30	OUNT EXPEN	ded—		
Divisions.	In diaging tanks and sinking wells,	In drainage and irrigation,	In plant- ing trees,	On drains and em- bank ments.	On roads and bridges.	On sundry works.	'Potal.
1	9	9	4	5	đ	7	8
Lishidi Daera Shiffagong Sina Brigalpur Dissa Thota Nagour	Rs. 7,019 0,674 6,303 8,209 6,013 4,776 1,020 5,731 2,683	Re. 186 186 510 2,200 2,810 3,229 4,761	Rs, 34 200 8 189	Re. 10,869 0,505 0,505 11,645 11,110 269 2,652	Rs. 378 5,761 1,535 400	R.s. 1,891 9,628 7,284 7,656 1,877 4,409 1,007 8,069	R4. 20,461 22,086 20,263 20,261 23,816 22,816 23,676 11,208
	-19,068	13,452	423	40,490	11,040	90,418	1,4K), Rg :
Latal (ar 1804-95	41,449	27,948	400	20,808	14,874	42,765	1,60,802

Besides the amount thus expended, a sum of Rs. 24,921 was spont on the improvement of the Orphanganj market. The existing godowns and shods in the market were repaired, and a few new ones were built, and the revetment wall along the bank of Tolly's Nala was extended.

wall along the bank of Tolly's wall was extended.

In Jalpaiguri 45½ maunds of Naini Tal potato seeds were distributed amongst the jotedars in the Falakata, Alipur, and Bhalka tahsils for experimental purposes. The outturn of cultivation was generally good, except in the Bhalka tahsil, where the crop suffered considerably from floods. In Darious an attenuative and to improve the folder supplies at Kalipurous by

the Bhalka tahsil, where the crop suffered considerably from floods. In Darjeeling an attempt was made to improve the fodder supplies at Kalimpong by the introduction of foreign grasses, which have proved fairly successful. Endeavours were made in Gaya to encourage the cultivation of Darjeeling potatoes, but the yield was poor. The experimental cultivation of sugarcance is being tried in the Khurda Government estate in Puri. The result of the In Midnapore there are 270 milesty ear.

In Midnapore there are 878 primary schools in khas mahals supported by Education. the District Board. In the 24 Parganus 63 schools were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,846. All these schools are in the Government estates in the Diamond Flarbour subdivision, with the exception of only one, which is in Port Canning. In Julpaiguri there were 126 primary schools with 2,917 pupils, on which Rs. 4,621 were spont by Government. There were also two primary schools in the khas mahal with 597 pupils, and Rs. 4,096 were expended from the district grant. The schools in the Hill Government Estates have been for some time under the supervision of the Scotch Mission. There were 40 schools, as in the previous In Backergunge 352 schools with 7,651 pupils were maintained at a cost of the year. In Angul Rs. 3,443 and in Puri Rs. 3,443 were spent in maintain-pupils were maintained. The annual contribution from the Estates' Funds was its. 602 in the Kolhan and Porahat estates.

In the 21-Parganas Rs. 2,843 were expended on the construction and repair of village roads in the Government estates in the Diamond Harbour and Basirhat subdivisions. Of this, Rs. 1,217 were paid from the Khas Mahal Fund, and the balance was paid by the Local Boards concerned. A sum of Rs. 30,072 was spent on account of the maintenance of all the important roads of the Government estates, Western Duars, Jalpaiguri. Of this expenditure, Rs. 20,726 were contributed from the District Fund; Rs. 7,245 were spent on the Terai roads in Darjeeling, of which Rs. 2,000 were met from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund; Rs. 1,262 from Government estates, and the balance from the District Fund. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was allotted by Government for the construction of some important roads in the Kalimpong subdivision. The work will be undertaken during 1896-97. In Noakhali Rs. 2,456 and in Chittagong Rs. 8,302 were expended by Government in repairing important roads. In Gaya Rs. 5,830 were spent on original and repair works out of the grant of Rs. 6,350 allotted by Government for the purpose. In Monghyr a road was made for the improvement of the bazar in the Government estate Khagour, and a road opened at Shibkund. In Puri the total expenditure incurred by the District Board in the up-keep of roads and communications amounted to Rs. 12,925.

The condition of the raiyats in the Government khas mahals is reported to be on the whole fairly good. In Bankura the Condition of raiyets. raiyats are stated to be in straitened circumstances, owing to the lands in some of the estates having been considerably damaged through the deposit of sand caused by the river Dwarkeswar. In the 24-Parganas the raiyats of Bonomalipur, where the crops were destroyed by the ingress of salt water, are said to have supported themselves temporarily by the illicit manufacture of salt. In Murshidabad, too, the condition of the raiyats has everywhere been bad owing to the poor outturn of the crops, except in the Kandi subdivision, where the people are said to be better off than in other parts of the district. In Khulna, owing to the failure of crops in the Chandkhali group, the material condition of the raivats in that quarter suffered. In Darjeeling the raivats of Kalimpong khas mahals are said to be more or less indebted to the Marwari monoy-lenders. In Dacca, owing to diluvion, some of the raiyats of Sheoli char deserted. In Mymensingh the outturn of the aman crop was below the average, and some of the Government estates suffered extensively on that account. Noakhali the raiyats suffered severely from the cyclone of the 2nd of October last, accompanied as it was by a salt-water inundation. A blight has fallen on the betel groves, half of which in some villages has been destroyed. The crops suffered to some extent, too, from insects and rats. In Patna the loss of the crops during the year has to a certain extent caused anxiety and rendered it difficult for the raiyats to meet the full Government demand. In Gaya the raiyats of Sarawan are badly off and will continue to be so till proper irrigation is provided for them. Cattle disease caused much havor in some parts of the estates, while in others the raiyats suffered considerable loss from fire. The condition of the poorer tenants of the Cuttack town khas mahal, who have no agricultural holdings, is reported to be bad, but they are not worse than others in similar circumstances elsewhere.

Wineds' und nituched Estates.

The total number of estates of all descriptions under the management of the Board during the year 1895-96 was 140, against 146 in the preceding year; the decrease of 6 was in the number of encumbered estates, that of wards' estates remaining the same. There were 74 wards' estates and 55 encumbered estates so managed; the remaining 11 were trust estates, or estates attached under the Bengal Tenancy Act. Ten wards' and 6 attached and encumbered estates were under management for part of the year only, having been taken in charge or relinquished during the year.

The total amount of revenue and cesses due by all estates to Government

Revenue and cosses due to Govconment.

was Rs. 50,39,322, of which Rs. 40,97,809 were paid, leaving a balance (after remissions amounting to Rs. 242) of Rs. 41,181. The Pacheto Estate in

Manbhum, which was taken in charge during the year under the Encumbered Estates Act, was responsible for the greater part of the balance, namely, for Rs 28,108, but this sum has been paid up since the close of the year. Of the seventeen other estates which were in arrears, nine owed very small sums.

The current demand of rent and cesses due to superior landlords by estates in charge throughout the year was Rs. 3,41,540, and the arrear demand was Rs. 62,859. The payments under both current and arrear demand amounted to

18. 3,46,807, leaving, after remissions, a balance of Rs. 54,048, the payments thus being equal to 101.5 per cent of the current and 85.7 per cent. of the gross demand. Rupees 83,931, or nearly two-thirds of the entire balance, was due by the Satkhira Estate, which defaulted in this respect in the year 1801.05 also.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balances of kent and cosses due to the cetates.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balances of rent and cosses due to all the estates during the last five years:—

	}		DENAMO.		CC	ulkcrions.	~~	PERCHA!	LYOR Oh-)]
YEAR,		Arrene,	Carrent.	Total,	Arrew,	Current,	Total.	Carrent collec- tions on current donaint,	Total collec- tion on current domand,	Riviniy. Blussa,	Вадинесь,
1	-	e	3	4	ā	n	7	В	0		· .
185-99 1-37-0 1-37-0 1-47-93	E 7 7 E	Rs. 57,67,647 62,68 62) 85,75,697 65,89,655 61,89,658	Rs. 91,53,104 92,99,637 97,14,263 92,35,14,3 92,24,163	Hs. 1,69,20,117 1,66,03,903 1,81,10,239 1,68,35,103 1,65,03,952	76. 30,10,365 30,65,365 30,64,366 29,54,463 20,53,014 20,10,104	Rs. 50,00,871 61,14,739 64,12,011 61,20,526 59,98,431	Rg, 01,89,73d 01,00,80n 03,97,813 01,48,840 80,00,628	66'8 60'0 60'3 60'4 04'1	08-8 07-8 06-5 08-6 08-3	Ru. 12,12,170 1,05,066 4,35,740 5,07,48; 6,00,112	11 Re. 45,00,202 60,101,710 (B,77,117 61,14,1511 60,01,245

The collections of rent and cesses in the year under report were worse than in any of the preceding four years both in the aggregate and relatively to the demand. The percentage of current collections on the current demand for all estates was only 64·1, and for estates in charge throughout the year 64·6, against the standard of 90 per cent. fixed by Government. The percentage of total collections on the current demand was 95·3 for all estates and 96·4 for those estates only which were in charge throughout the year. The Orissa Division was again the only one that worked up to the fixed standard; there the current collections were 98·5 per cent, of the current demand. The Presidency Divicurrent demand being only 42·1. In the Kasimbazar Estate in this Division collections reached a percentage of only 20·1. In Kanika there were practically Rs. 1,78,372, and only the trifling sum of Rs. 428 was remitted during the year.

The Kasimbazar Estate, with a current demand of Rs. 3,79,352, had arrears amounting to Rs. 5,37,894. The Satkhira Estate in the same Division had an arrear demand of $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, although the current demand was less than a lakh and a half. In the Burdwan Division, estate Barutter Hingly had an arrear demand of over Rs 9,000 with a current demand of Rs. 5,877. In the Dacca Division the Annada Chandra Roy and Kishori Mohan Rai estates had each accumulated arrears exceeding twice their annual rentals. In the Tikari Estate, where rent was paid on the bhaoli system, the outstanding arrear was about 81 per cent. of the current annual demand.

The bad and irrecoverable debts of estates in charge for the entire year, which amounted to Rs. 1,29,381 at the time of taking charge, have risen to Rs. 4,04,405; doubtful and disputed debts have similarly risen from Rs. 48,232 to Rs. 1,48,511. The total amount of balances due to all estates was Rs. 60,04,245,

or over 64 per cent. of the gross current demand.

Debts due by estates which were in charge for the whole year amounted at the commencement of the year to Rs. 28,02,870. Additional liabilities to the extent of Rs. 1,87,929 were ascertained or incurred during the year, the total liabilities of these estates being Rs. 29,90,799. The payments amounted to Rs. 7,23,458, including the repayment to Government by the Deo Estate of a loan of nearly 4½ lakhs. Reductions of debt to the extent of Rs. 35,193 were made by compromise, and the amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 22,32,148. The debts due by estates taken in charge during the year amounted to Rs. 16,47,508, out of which the Pachete Estate in Manbhum was responsible for over 9½ lakhs. Only Rs. 28,491 of these debts were paid during the year.

Were paid during the year.

The cost of management, excluding construction and repairs of office buildings, was 7.8 per cent. of the total current demand for rent and cesses, against 7.9 per cent. in the year 1804-95. As in that year, the percentage was highest in Orissa, viz., 15. In the Burdwan Division the percentage was as low as 3.9, as the Burdwan Raj Estate collects most of its large domand under the patni system. The amount estimated to be required from all estates on account of the

The amount estimated to be required from all estates on account of the management rate under Act X of 1892 for clerical labour in Government offices and for supervision by superior Government officers, was Rs. 1,49,000, realizable half-yearly in advance, but the arrear demand at the close of 1894-95 was Rs. 22,378, and at the end of 1895-96, Rs. 33,922. The greater portion of this balance has been recovered since the close of the year.

The rate for professional audit of accounts of estates having an annual demand of Rs. 50,000 and over had to be slightly raised during the year under review, in order to avoid a deficit. The domand on account of this rate for the year was, however, increased by the inclusion of two estates liable to professional audit, which had previously been overlooked. The gross surplus of the year was Rs. 4,689; but there was an opening deficit of Rs. 4,125, so that the net surplus was only Rs. 564.

The following statement shows the expenditure during the last five years on the various descriptions of improvements:—

e terme		5. 7. 1 .7. 7	Subscrip- tions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensarios.	Maintonence in officient condition of ostatos, build- ings, and other immovable property.	Improvement of land and property and benefit of ward.	Surveys and settlements.	Total.
	1		2	3	4	. 5	6	7
1805-96 1894-95 1898-94 1892-03 1891-92	***	110 111 1220 141	Rs. 52,306 50,217 59,844 64,009 61,155	Rs. 38,699 88,604 46,627 86,524 87,598	Rs. 4,11,228 1,68,808 2,46,226 2,10,870 1,91,397	Rs. 1,88,880 1,49,208 1,58,406 1,07,782 92,864	Rs. 1,69,240 1,64,705 2,01,899 07,104 2,07,845	Rs. 8,65,368 5,69,502 7,12,901 5,72,889 0,50,369

The total expenditure on all heads of improvements, inclusive of that on surveys and settlements, showed an increase of Rs. 2,89,851 as compared with the previous year, and was principally due to an increased outlay on buildings and remunerative works. The expenditure under both those heads was larger than in any of the preceding four years, nearly the whole of the increased outlay on buildings being in the construction by the Burdwan Estate of new offices for Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company in Calcutta. Taking this item into account, the Burdwan Raj Estate spent by far the largest amount on reproductive works. The Bhawanipur Estate came next, with an outlay of Rs. 21,974, and the Kasimbazar Estate spent Rs. 20,543 under this head. Experiments in crops, principally potatoes and sugarcano, were conducted in 12 estates. The Burdwan Raj Estate set a good example in maintaining a farm, which was supervised by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. This farm did useful work in teaching improved methods to cultivators and in introducing new staples.

The total amount of subscriptions and donations by wards' estates to schools was only Rs. 52,306, or a little more than

The survey and settlement of the Talipabad, Kujang, and Kanika and Dakhin Shahbazpur Estates were completed during the year, but final reports of the first three only have been submitted to Government. Exclusive of those estates which come within the scope of the general operations in Orissa, Bihar and Chittagong, 17 estates were under survey and settlement; in 6 of these, aggregating 1,107-61 square miles in area, the survey and settlement were under the supervision of the Director of Land Records.

Certificates and Civil Suits. The following statement shows the working of the certificate procedure during the year 1895-96 and the previous four years:—

Bardwan Presidency Registalit Ducce Chiveneous	1,607 1,9 1,607 1,9 1,00 0 1,00 0	65 3,236	1,312 1,331 1,331 2,003	978	7 945 456	1,029 1246	8 Rs. 1,21,697	Total amount realised by certificates,
Presidency Regisalit Duccs Chitmagns	bis 2,0	79 9,027	1,331	1	•		1,21,697	
Blagalpar Oman Chora Nauput 1895 56 1894-95 Total for 1995-94 1895-92	410 1,00 34 3 157 1 40 1	94 2,133 85 269 31 268 92 228 47 044 46 13,004 61 18,774 77 17,758 48 21,808	761 1,720 177 163 150 788 7,474 10,287 11,003	84 147 50 43 51 45 82 2,955 4,333 9,055	117 1,178 314 119 25 3 74 8,962 2,652 1,761	201 1,325 413 102 110 49 166 6,694 5,467 0,095	78,709 29,565 88,058 48,318 08,058 7,158 4,000 40,974 8,18,707 5,24,799 4,71,210 8,88,414	41,8 to 10,514 33,663 31,039 621,850 2,156 3,001 24,640 2,86,532 1,02,711 2,17,708 3,41,256

Note.—The difference between the number of certificates pending at the close of 1884-86 and the number shown as pending at the commencement of 1895-96 is due to the exclusion of 839 certificates on account of certain released estates.

The total number of certificates for disposal, including both those filed during the year and those which remained pending at the close of the previous year, was less than in 1894-95. The number of disposals did not keep pace with the number of institutions in the Dacca, Patna and Presidency from previous years showed, however, a continuous decrease, being 13,094 at the end of the year under report, against 27,003 in 1891-92.

The particulars of civil suits for the recovery of rent and cesses are shown in the following statement:—

Div	IBI	ors.		Number of gurts pending from hist year.	er Ded		od si	H morr sir sir	F. Jess		nd cov-	ıt de-	41 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 -
				Number gards pe from year.	Number during year.	Total.	Disposed during year.	Pending than moutles	Pending timn months	Total.	Amount demand ered by bulks,	Amount erecd.	Amount corered.
	1			2	3	4	5	0	7	8	Ð	10	11
				i							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	•••	,,,		43	Ø 10	653	៛ 10	949	134	194	75,460	55,186	10,415
Presidency	•••	***	•••	19	777	706	172	13	1 11	24	02,824	68,970	19,048
Rajahahi			**1	64	70	140	TD	8 5	20	81	3,742	9,849	072
Dacea	•••	•••		68	101	167	01	50	80	106	24,051	23,826	4,014
Chittagong	•••	***		144	21	21	21	•••			1,390	500	-44
Patua .	•••	***		134	1,007	1,741	1,505	150	20	170	1,78,881	1,49,220	1,20,976
Blugglpur ,	•••	***		20	203	223	100	113	4	117	32,025	12,786	1,513
Orissa .	•••	***	••		2	8		*47	2	2	326	***	41
Chota Nagp	Ħ.	***		87	260	320	211	. 9	118	115	14,014	7,269	6,028
Total for .	s	1808-00		363	3,686	4,069	3,314	38B	868	785	8,01,600	3,05,008	1,66,686
Total für '	(.1804-ор	"-	900	2,601	2,879	2,425	235	218	148	8,04,445		191

Nors.—The difference between the number of civil suits pending at the close of 1894-95 and the number shown as pending at the commencement of 1895-90 is due to the axclusion of 36 suits on account of two released estates and the onlysion of 0 suits in Saran, in respect of which an explanation has been called for.

There was an increase both in the number and the amount of civil suits. 42.6 per cent. of the demand covered by the suits was realized.

Certificates were filed and civil suits instituted for an amount equal to only

15 per cent. of the aggregate balances due to all estates.

There were 24 estates with a rent-roll exceeding half a lakh of rupees in the charge of the Court of Wards during the year, of which the principal were those of Burdwan, Tikari and Kasimbazar. The Burdwan Raj Estate continued to be successfully managed by Raja Banbihari Kapur. It maintained a college and a hospital at Burdwan, a higher class English school and a dispensary at Kalna, and two smaller dispensaries at Sujamutha in Midnapore and Kujang in Cuttack. The amount spent on improvements was Rs. 21,494, exclusive of the outlay on building in Calcutta. The management

Midnapore and Kujang in Cuttack. The amount spent on improvements was Rs. 21,494, exclusive of the outlay on building in Calcutta. The management charges in this estate on account of its exceptional conditions were only 3.6 per cent. of the current demand. The balance of rent and cesses due to the Tikari Estate was Rs. 5,07,701 after remitting Rs. 64,433 found to be unrealizable. Of these claims, Rs. 3,54,235 were in process of recovery. The Tikari Ward's Estate maintained a higher-class English school and a charitable dispensary at Tikari. The arrear demand of the Kasimbazar Estate was extremely heavy, being Rs. 5,37,894, against a current demand of Rs. 3,79,352. The management charges were high in both the Tikari and Kasimbazar Estates. The expenditure of the latter estate on schools, dispensaries and improvements showed a satisfactory increase as compared with the preceding year. The rentroll of the estate was increased during the year by Rs. 6,196 on account of the survey and settlement of the Sarail pargana in Tippera. This increase was ultimately accepted by the raiyats, though they had combined for a time to oppose it.

Five wards' estates and two encumbered estates were taken in charge, and five wards' estates and four encumbered estates were released. With the exception of the Pachete. Estate in Manbhum, which was brought under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, VI of 1876, the estates taken in charge or released were of minor importance. The rent-roll of the Bhagwant Narain Sing Estate in Patna, on the date of assumption of charge, was Rs. 21,390, but had been reduced to Rs. 19,371 at the date of release by the commutation of produce-rents. On the other hand, the rent-roll of the Burway Encumbered Estate in Lohardaga was enhanced from Rs. 7,827 to Rs. 11,288 during the period of Government management.

The number of these estates was 54 as against 58 in the preceding year.

Encumbered estates in Chota
The collection of rent and cesses due to the estates is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current domand.	Remissions.	Balancos.	Advance collec- tions on ac- count of the ensuing year,
1	3	3	4	5	8	7 .	8
Hazaribagh Lohardaga Palaman Manbhum Singhbhum Total for 1895-96	Rs. 26,558 54,670 3,670 1,21,470 1,88,417 3,96,785	Rs. 1,\7,348 74,499 19,379 3,01,887 86,205	Rs. 1,04,469 80,699 16,079 2,08,569 74,716 4,85,420	80·0 108·3 87·5 50·8 80·0	Rs. 5,634 2,208 18 1,787 26,634	Rs. 35,914 46,263 6,058 2,13,051 1,73,972 4,74,657	Rs. 92,710 202 41 32,962

The following statement shows the progress made in paying off debts due by the estates:—

District.	Due at the commence- ment of the year.	Ascortained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reductions by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year,	Total amount provided in the schome for payment of debts as shown in the Com- missioner's Annual Report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uazaribagh Lohardaga Palamou Manbhum Singhbhum Total for { 1895-96	Rs. 6,36,264 2,51,806 1,07,938 1,55,529 1,35,603 12,90,189	Rs. 23,317 9,741 29,709 10,74,671 9,679 11,41,047 8,42,478	Rs. 0,69,611 2,61,647 1,87,647 12,38,200 1,39,161 24,81,186	Rs. 52,978 28,790 12,101 93,482 29,962 1,67,918	Rs. \$1,849 8,108 84,950 39,616	Rs. 5,74,791 2,20,640 1,25,646 11,90,718 1,00,219 22,38,928	Rn. G0,042 27,442 10,052 27,485 31,296 1,63,187

There was a falling off in payments in accordance with the sanctioned scheme as compared with the preceding year.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

ALL the completed legislation of the official year 1895-96 took place during the first half of the year, in which period were passed Acts II to IX of 1895, which are described in the last Administration Report. The Council adjourned on the 3rd August, 1895, after passing the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act (IX of 1895), and re-assembled on the 29th February, 1896, when a Bill for the protection of Muhammadan pilgrims was introduced. The only other legislative business that was accomplished before the close of the year was the granting of leave to the Hon'ble Mr. Risley to introduce two Bills to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 and the Bengal Municipal Act

of 1884, respectively.

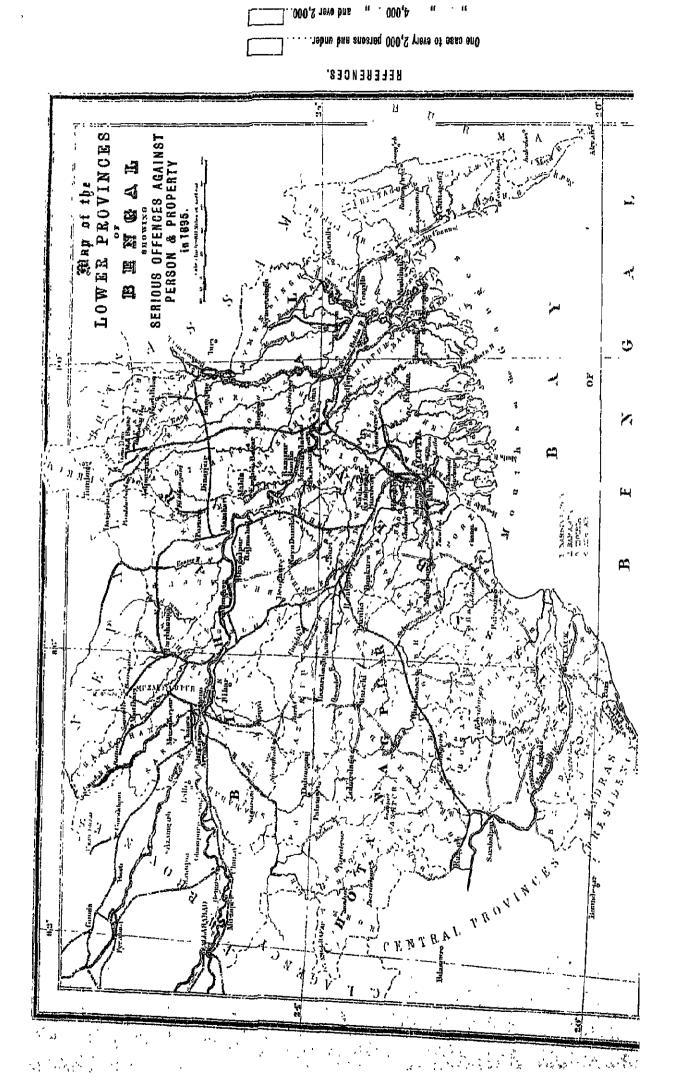
The Bill for the protection of Muhammadan pilgrims has since been passed as Act I of 1896, and came into force on the 10th June. It follows the lines of Bombay Act II of 1887, which was passed in order to protect pilgrims bound for the Hedjaz while passing through the city of Bombay or Karachi. The necessity for passing an Act of the same kind for Calcutta was impressed on the Government by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son in their annual reports on the movement of pilgrims between India and the Hedjaz, and legislation for placing pilgrim brokers in Calcutta under proper control was also recommended by the Commissioner of Police. The Act requires all pilgrim brokers to be licensed, penalises various courses of proceeding by means of which it was found that brokers were in the habit of defrauding pilgrims, and empowers the Local Government to appoint Muhammadan Protectors of Pilgrims, whose principal duties will be to advise and assist pilgrims and to supervise the proceedings of the brokers. The Act applies in the first instance to Calcutta only, but power is given to extend it to any other place in the province in which it may be found to be required.

The Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, has also been passed since the close of the year, and has been submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Governor General. The immediate object with which this Bill was introduced was to enable Municipal Commissioners to devote a portion of their funds to the veterinary treatment of horses, cattle and other animals. The Bill contained some other amendments as well, and more were added during its consideration in Council. The principal amendments made by the Bill as passed in Council are as follow:—(1) the franchise has been extended, (2) power is given to apply municipal funds to the acquiring and keeping of open spaces for the promotion of physical exercise and education, to the training and employment of female medical practitioners, to veterinary purposes, to the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and asses, to the breeding of mules, and to the establishment and maintenance of free libraries, (3) Municipal Commissioners are required to keep separate accounts for hospitals and dispensaries, (4) the collection of tax on the registration of carts has been placed on a firmer and more equitable footing, (5) variations in the amount of the water-rate as imposed on different holdings in the same municipality have been authorised with the object of regulating the assessment according to the facilities existing for obtaining a supply of water, and (6) Municipal Commissioners are empowered to regulate the letting off of fire-arms, fire works, fire-balloons and hombs, and to charge fees therefor.

The Bill for the amendment of the Local Self-Government Act of 1885 was prepared by the desire of the Government of India, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 11th April, 1896. Its immediate object is to enable

District Boards to devote some portion of their funds to the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and asses, the breeding of mules and the prevention and cure of diseases among horses, cattle and other animals. The Bill further empowers District Boards to spend money on the training and employment, of medical and veterinary practitioners and the promotion of free vaccination and contains some amendments of a formal character. It is proposed to make extensive additions to the Bill, with the object of securing a better water-supply. The Lieutenant-Governor is in correspondence with the Government of India on this subject.





Wolice.

The sanctioned strength of superior officers remained the same as in the two previous years. The sanctioned strength of the subordinate officers and men was 23,514, as compared with 23,142 in 1894 and 22,739 in 1893. It was increased by four Inspectors, 146 Sub-Inspectors, 320 constables, and 63 town chaukidars, while 152 head-constables and 16 mounted constables were dispensed with. The total number of men actually employed at the close of the year was, however, short of the sanctioned strength.

The following table compares the expenditure under the main heads during the financial years 1894-95 and 1895-96, but the figures for the latter year are given, subject to further correction when the Accountant-General has finally closed the accounts:—

Serial No.	Heads of charges.		Actual expenditure for 1894-95.	Actual expendi- ture for 1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2		9	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspecting agency	***	1,74,138	1,64,662	101	9,476
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	111	5,21,478	5,11,182		10,301
3	Pay of Executive Police and establishments good-conduct pay and batta allowance, &c.	, with	30,55,191	31,59,468	1,01,277	144
4	Travelling allowance	•••	02,907	1,07,470	14,572]
5	Fixed boat establishment	***	67,599	57,390	***	200
8	Special, regular, and contract contingencies		5,83,709	5,46,185	***	38,524
7	Government contribution to the Municipa Railway Police	l and	1,51,711	1,50,628		1,083
8	Bongal Military Police	***	46,702	68,801	21,599	
İ	Total	41)	46,83,430	47,64,304	1,40,448	69,674
	Net increase	114		.,,	80,	B74

During the year the Inspector-General submitted to Government a scheme for the establishment of a permanent Police Training School. In School at Bhagalpur, with the object of giving suitable training to investigating officers of the Bengal Police. Since the close of the year the project has received the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Rules for the management and supervision of the school have been approved and issued, and the institution is now in full working order.

It is a matter of general complaint that the rate of wage fixed for town Working of the Town Police. Chankidars is too low to attract respectable mon. Of 2,043 chankidars, three receive Rs. 7, 507 Rs. 6, and the rest from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per mensem. An increase in the rate of pay now drawn by the bulk of the men is advisable where the wages of labour are higher: but objection may fairly be taken to any increase which would have the effect of bringing the pay of town chankidars, whose services, as a rule, are only required during the night, to an equality with that of constables. The details of the Bengal Town Police system of patrol were fully explained in circular orders during the year, and instructions were issued to introduce it into the larger towns with such modifications as local conditions might require. The system has been adopted in certain towns in each Division, and good results are already apparent. In several towns criminals are reported to have been caught red-handed by the men on patrol, and a decrease in crime has been the result.

The number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 and Regulation XX of 1817, and of chaukidars holding service lands (chakran) in each of the past four years, is shown

l 1		
DG.	OW	:

Class of chaukidars.	1892.	1593.	1804.	1895.
1	2	8	4	б
Under Act VI of 1870 " liegulation XX of 1817, salaried " " " " chakran	96,787 53,665 18,629	101,517 48,696 17,911	109,870 41,366 17,008	114,134 85,069 17,063
Total	169,081	168,124	168,239	106,266

These figures show that considerable progress has been made in recent years in extending the provisions of Act VI of 1870. Excluding the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions, where Act VI is not in force, the total number of chankidars not appointed under that Act in 1895 was 36,185, of whom no less than 27,734 are returned from the Burdwan Division alone. From the total figures for the Province, it appears that there is one chankidar to every 400 of population, while in the Burdwan Division there is one chankidar dar to every 188 of population. In the latter division systematic steps are being taken to abolish the chakran chankidars and replace them by men appointed under Act VI of 1870. The conditions of Orissa are poculiar, and the question of medifying the system of chankidari administration in that Division has long been under the consideration of the Government. In the Chota Nagpur Division little progress is reported in the extension of Act V of 1887, but crime is light in the Division, the chankidars are now better paid, and, with the large aboriginal population, it is undesirable to press on

During the year a sum of Rs. 15,683 was expended in rewards to chaukidars, against Rs. 12,545 in 1894. Of this amount Rs. 13,971 were disbursed from the District Chaukidari Reward Funds, against Rs. 6,782 in the previous year, while the unexpended balance of these funds rose from Rs. 33,516 at the close of 1894 to Rs. 58,343 at the end of 1895. The sums at the disposal of District Superintendents are ample, and should be more fully utilised in the judicious distribution of rewards. The ordinary chaukidar cannot look forward to increase of salary or to pension; his one incentive to good work, therefore, is the hope of earning money rewards; and, as District Superintondents now have funds at their disposal from which to finance these rewards, it much to be regretted that they have not utilized them more.

A net increase of 3 head-constables and 12 constables occurred in the sanctailway Police.

Railway Police.

to the extra men enrolled for the new Assam.

Bengal Railway, raising the total force from 619 to 634.

Additional Police. with 11 in 1894. In the Nadia, Murshidabad, Faridpur, Tippera, and Darbhanga districts, bodies of extra police were quartered in consequence of agrarian disputes, and in Champaran and Muzaffarpur on account of certain anti-kine-killing disturbances.

The fourth company of Military Police, the formation of which was sanctioned during 1894, took charge of Gnatong in Sikkim during the year, causing an increase of 70 men in the total sanctioned strength. The other three companies at Dacca, Dumka, and Bhagalpur were maintained at their former strength, and are reported to have attained a degree of efficiency creditable to the officers responsible for their control. During the year some further concessions as to pay and allowances were made by Government to render the Military Police service more popular, and the results have been satisfactory. Detachments from the Dumka and Bhagalpur companies were despatched to Bankipore and Motihari in anticipation of possible disturbances in connection with the Bakr-id festival.

The following figures show the details of casualties during the past three casualties.

						1893.					1894.				1895.	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Retirement on ponsion Resignation Dismissal Discharge Desertion Death	or gratuity	111 211 211 111	728 624 220	13 33 31	8 09 2 66 91 18		cent. ,, ,, ,,	465 889 615 161 47 559	11 7) 1)	1·99 3·70 2·56 ·67 ·19 2·39		814 591 184 90);))))	9·81 2 40	- 53
				2, 481	or	10.5	•	13	2,78	3 or	11.4	11	2,583	or	10.2	

Torture and extertion by the year—the same number as in 1894. Of these, 12 proved to be false after judicial enquiry, against 10 pronounced false in the preceding year, and in one no evidence was forthcoming. The remaining 2 cases, both of which occurred in the Orissa Division, ended in conviction and punishment. The number of cases of extertion reported fell from 127 to 83, of which 11 only ended in conviction. Of the total number of extertion cases, 53 were reported from five districts—Mymensingh (24), Dinajpur (8), Bogra (8, Backergange (7), and Cuttack (6). The Mymensingh district again shows the largest number of cases, but most of them were eventually found to be of a petty nature, and the majority were declared to be false after judicial enquiry. The number of cases in the previous year was 44, most of which were also returned as false, and there appeared to be good reason to believe that something like a combined effort had been made in this district to terrorise the police. That influence seems to have been still at work in the past year. The very small number of charges of torture found to be true, and the decrease in charges of extertion throughout the province as a whole, indicate an improvement in the working of the police, and with the better class of officers now introduced into the force, continued improvement will doubtless be observed.

The following table shows the number of punishments inflicted on mem-Punishments. bers of the force during the past ten years:—

	J		CONVICTION CON	ons under de.	r	O. UNDER	Aor V.	Departmental punishments.			
Your.	N	umbor.	Percent- age of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percent- age of ollicers.	Percentage of men.	Númber.	Percent-Percent age of me	egu. Itage	
1886 1897 1588 1889 1890	***	818 279 297 890 836	1.0 .5 1.3 1.2 1.1	1·4 1·8 1·8 1·4 1·5	207 218 191 158 160	•9 •8 •2 •8 •2	10 10 9 7	5,095 5,187 5,149 4,997 4,828	48 9 17 50 5 17 45 0 17 48 0 16	7 6 7 4 7 1 7 5 3 2	
1841 1892 1893 1894 1895	*** *** *** ***	260 245 297 270 248	3 7 4 8	1.2 10 10 1.3 1.1	1120 120 126 133	8 1 9 08	5 5 5	4,284 4,228 4,858 4,636 8,803		18	

These figures show that the number of convictions under the Penal Code and Police Act has decreased satisfactorily, while the number of officers and men departmentally punished is lower than it has been during the past ten years.

In recent years shortcomings and misconduct on the part of the police have been more promptly and more prominently brought Conduct of the police. to notice than was the case before. Every advorso comment made by subordinate courts upon the conduct of an investigation is at once brought to the notice of the District Superintendent, who is required to take adequate notice, and make such further enquiry as may seem necessary to enable him to pass appropriate orders. Police officers have been explicitly warned that they will not be judged by statistical results, but are required to work energetically, with rectitude of purpose and by fair means. The complaint against the investigating police is gradually changing form. Fewer charges of corruption are preferred: but, on the other hand, complaints of their incapacity in detecting crime are more frequent. They are said to be less capable detectives than their predecessors. It appears that there is no reason to think that their capacity is less, and admittedly they are better educated; but they cannot hope to be as successful with the criminal classes whom they have to fight with less effective weapons. All the old means of securing confessions and disclosure of caches of stolen property and tutoring witnesses are at a discount. There are few criminals now who have failed to realise that the powers of a police officer are strictly defined by law, and that, if he exceeds them, he can be put in the prisoners' dock. The investigating staff in this province is passing through a transition stage, and it would be promature yet to venture an opinion as to the results which the new system of recruitment and the change in working practice will bring about.

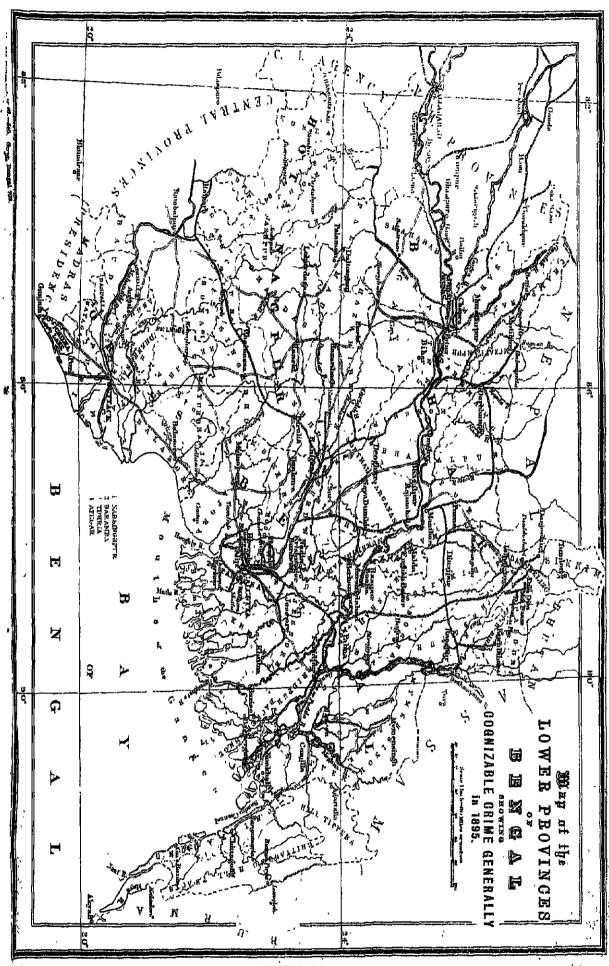
The statement below shows the cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported crime of the Province.

Reported crime of the Province.

reported in the Province during the last ten years, with the average price of common rice:—

	YEAR.		Cognizable orime,	Non-oognizable orime.	Total reported crime of the province,	Average price of food-grain (common rice) for the rupes.
	1		2	3	4	5
1886 1887 1888 1859 1890 1891 1892 1803 1894 1895	111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111	111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 11	105,793 101,969 110,357 119,656 117,448 128,472 146,185 137,898 140,902 136,777	112,664 109,254 112,006 117,407 116,554 119,072 121,624 121,490 118,070 125,686	218,457 211,223 222,863 287,063 283,997 247,544 267,809 259,888 258,972 262,463	Secrs. Ch. 20 8 21 114 19 0 15 15 17 7 16 8 18 1 18 1 14 19 16 12

The fluctuations in cognizable crime reported, it will be seen from these figures, bear a remarkable relation to the average price of the chief food-grain of the Province. The slight increase observable in total crime in the past year is due to the larger number of non-cognizable cases reported. The general increase during the past five years is attributed to the better attention given to chaukídari parades, and the fuller use made of the power to decline investigation, which has encouraged people to report petty occurrences, knowing that these reports will not, as a matter of course, be followed by a police enquiry and the harassment incidental thereto.



REFERENCES.

One case to ever 500 persons and under.
760 , and over 500



The incidence of total crime, both cognizable and non-cognizable, according to Divisions, will be seen from the statement below:—

Division.		Population, 1891.	Total crime.	Number of population to each case.	Number of population to each creso of cognizable orine.	Number of population to enoly case of non-cognizable orime.
1		2	3	4	6	6
Burdwan Presidency Rajshahi Dacca Chittagong Total Bengal	***	7,689,818 7,853,666 8,419,187 9,844,127 4,082,795	40,817 98,666 26,190 42,094 17,271	198 293 900 284 296	379 468 525 519 749	374 464 784 429 345
Patna Bhagalpur Total Bihar	61 430 114	15,811,014 8,582,490 24,393,504	50,905 27,934 78,239	811 914 312	507 595 535	801 665 747
Orissa Chota Nagpur Grand Total		4,017,852 4,628,792 70,558,141	11,914 12,265 263,462	839 377 269	662 569	697 1,120

The following table shows the number of cases declared to be false and the result of prosecutions during the past five years:—

	1891.	1892.	1898.	1804.	1895.
1	2	8	4	5	6
Number of cases declared to be false Ditto in which prosecution was instituted. Percentage of prosecutions resulting in conviction.	6,631 1,025 37·1	6,253 743 33·1	6,108 725 37:2	6,634 695 29·5	6,735 584 33·3

The number of cases declared false has rison slightly as compared with the figures of the preceding year; but while it is somewhat in excess of the average for the previous ten years (6,399), the number of prosecutions has fallen from an average of 1,076 during the decade 1885—94 to 584, or little more than half. Many reasons combine to diminish the number of prosecutions, the most important being that the Courts everywhere have as much work to do as they can get through, and are therefore unwilling to add to it by undertaking prosecutions in these cases.

The returns for 1895 show somewhat less tendency than in the previous years to refuse enquiry in burglary and theft cases, and are to this extent satisfactory, the percentage of burglary cases not enquired into being 28.5, and of theft cases 15.1, as compared with 29.3 per cent. and 16.0 per cent., respectively, in 1894. The difficulty, however, of attaining uniformity of practice on the part of different officers in giving effect to such orders as these is strikingly exemplified by the diversity of the returns from different districts.

The statistics show a slight falling off in the percentage of cases tried ending in conviction. It is open to doubt whether the District Magistrates nowadays are sufficiently in touch with their District Superintendents and police work generally. They seldom themselves try cases, and there is therefore no reason, even on the strictest theory of separation of judicial and executive functions, why they should not control and direct, more actively than they often do, the investigation

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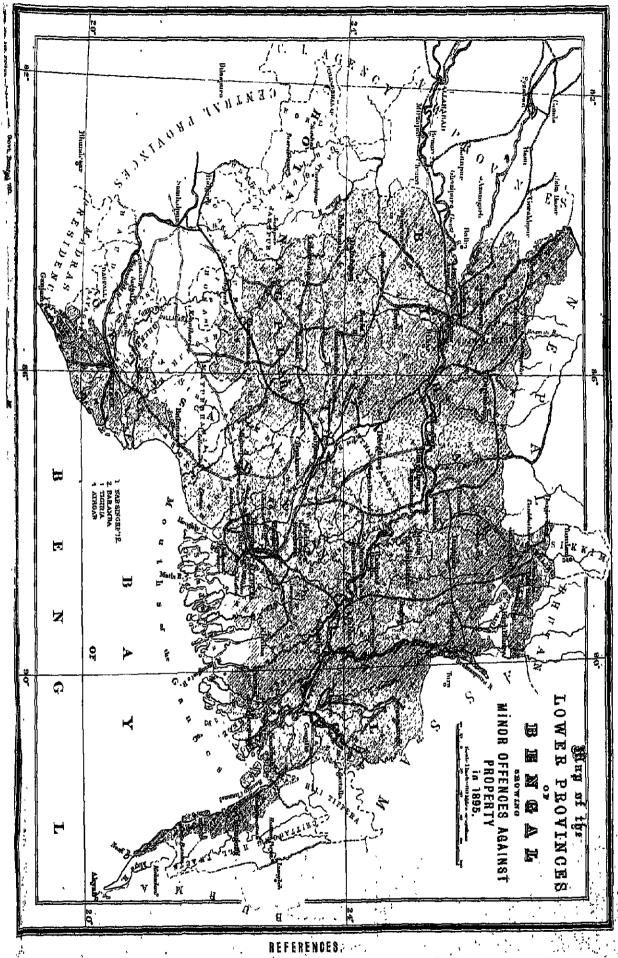
of serious crime. They are also bound to exercise a close supervision over the work of their subordinate Magistrates of all grades. They can and ought to do this without in any way interfering improperly with the judicial independence of their subordinates in individual cases. But it is their clear duty to point out mistakes in procedure, flaws in judicial enquiries, and inefficiency in dealing with crime of every description. The District Magistrate is, in short, responsible for the whole standard of criminal work in his district, and the returns show that much has to be done in Bengal to bring that standard up to a satisfactory level.

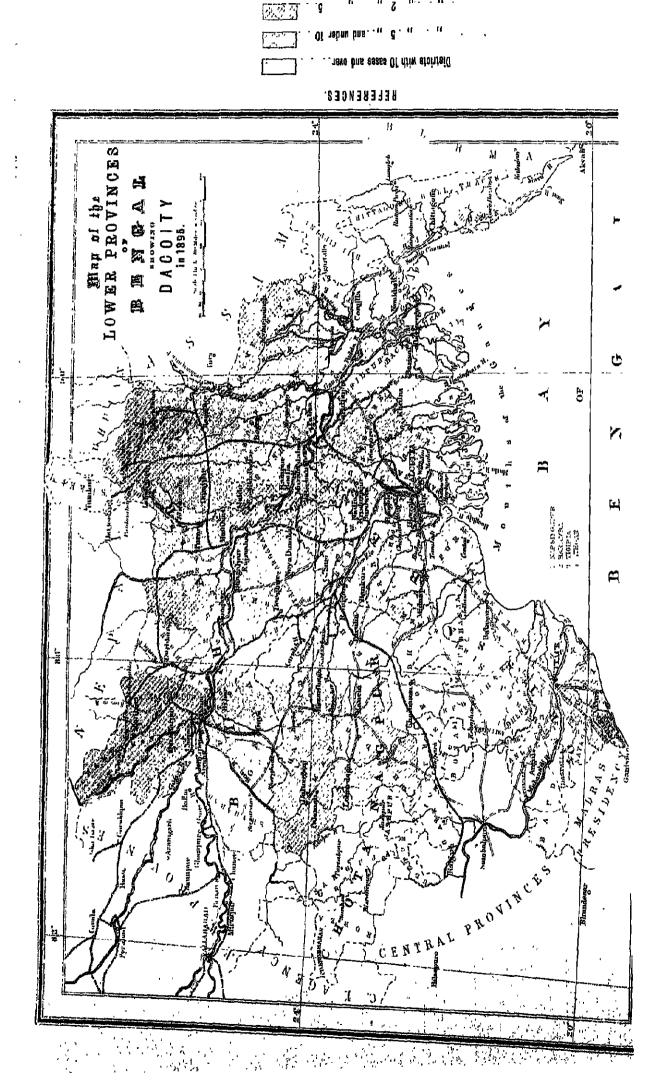
o a satisfactory level.

The number of cases of rioting fell from 2,387 to 2,229, the Burdwan and

Chota Nagpur Divisions alone showing an increase. Offeners against the State and There has been very little fluctuation in the figures public tranquillity. under this heading during the past 10 years. Several important cases of ricting occurred in the Hooghly, 24-Parganas, and Howrah districts, in which the mill employes were concerned. The gradual increase of industrial centres along both banks of the Hooghly and the outbreak of these disturbances called for the adoption of further measures for police protection; and as a result of an enquiry made by the Inspector-General in conference with the Indian Jute Manufactures Association, Government sanctioned an additional police establishment for the riverine municipalities. The Dacea Division, as usual, shows much the largest number of rioting cases, but there is a satisfactory decrease from the figures of the preceding year, due to a great falling off in Mymensingh, where rioting cases fell from 204 in 1894 to 95. In the district of Mymensingh no less than 4,196 persons were bound down to keep the peace, as compared with 1,090 in 1894. These measures appear to account for the great reduction in cases of rioting, but they can have at best but a temporary effect, and do not prevent the recrudescence of agrarian disputes. In most eases information regarding pending riots ought to be more generally forthcoming than is now the case, and Magistrates must use effectively the powers given them by law, and insist on landholders and their agents and on panchayats and chankidars doing their duty. It is also important, after the original case is disposed of, to persevere in following up persons implicated who abscord and are not arrested at first. The provisions of section 145, Criminal Procedure Code, are not sufficient to enable Magistrates to deal with the most common causes of riots in the Eastern districts, where a valuable char becomes the subject of dispute between rivel claimants, neither of whom can establish the fact of actual possession. It has been urged that the Magistrate should have power after summary enquiry to put one or other of the contending parties in possession. This is a point which may well be considered in connection with the revision of the Code.

Serious effences against the than 1,358, or more than one-fourth, are returned from the Dacca Division, the majority of these again occurring in the districts of Backergunge (480) and Mymensingh (429). There has been a marked increase of murders in recent years in the Backergunge district, where in 1894 there were 63 true cases, 13 being by gunshot, and in 1895, 73 true cases, 22 of which were by gunshot, assassinations committed at night and under circumstances which precluded the possibility of successful investigation, unless the residents of the neighbourhood had co-operated vigorously. The condition of this district has engaged the auxious attention of the Government for some time. In October 1895 the late Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the addition of four Inspectors to the investigating staff in the hope that a marked improvement would result in the detection of the numerous murders, especially those by gunshot, but no appreciable success having been attained measures of a stringent character became indispensable. No less than 50 murders were committed in the half-Governor fully enquired into the situation and conferred with the local officers in August, and was satisfied that the withdrawal of all licenses for guns and for secure the co-operation of the landholders and other classes with the authorities were the measures most likely to have speedy effect in suppressing this very serious outbreak of homicidal crime. Orders were passed accordingly.





Of 14 persons sent up for trial in drugging cases during the year, 7 were convicted. The Inspector-General refers to one case in which the accused, an old offender, was identified through the medium of anthropometry, and was convicted in three cases in Dacca, receiving a cumulative sentence of eight years' imprisonment, and was under trial at the close of the year before the Sessions Court on a similar charge of drugging at Samastipur in the Dar-bhanga district. Three cases occurred of murder by dacoits, the worst being one reported from Purnea, in which decoits to the number of 40 or 50 burnt their victim to death with the object, probably, of forcing him to disclose where his property lay concealed. No satisfactory evidence was obtainable, and the case fell through.

Although the number of persons convicted of decoity during the five years Serious offences against property. ending 1895 is larger than the total number convicted during the decade ending 1890, the crime appears to be steadily increasing, and, with the exception of the year 1892, has reached a higher figure than in any year since the year 1874. Part of the increase, however, is probably due to the inclusion under this class of many offences which are not really of a very serious character, but are technically "dacoity" because committed by five or more persons.

The number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year was 3,575, against 3,390 in 1894. Of 3,076 persons sent up for trial, 2,699, or 87.7 per cent., were convicted, against 85.0 per cent. in the previous year. In cognizable cases 85.3 per cent. of persons tried were convicted, against 84.9 per cent. in These results are very satisfactory, and reflect credit upon the working of the Railway Police.

The orders passed by this Government in 1894 to facilitate the renewal of licenses are shown to have worked well in the Working of the Arms Act. Dacca Division. During the year instructions were issued, directing that all guns for which licenses were granted should be marked by punching consecutive numbers on the stocks to enable identification. Working of the Arms Act. Prosecutions were more resorted to during the year, the number of persons fined for breaches of the Act, including the figures for Calcutta, having risen from 1,276 to 2,308, more than half of this number being returned from the three districts—Purnea, Mymensingh, and Rangpur. Compliance with the law and rules must be insisted on, but it has been pointed out to officers that it should ordinarily be sufficient to deal with petty omissions, such as neglect to apply in time for renowal of licenses. apply in time for renowal of licenses, by a few presecutions as a warning to licensous generally.

The following table shows the percentage of remands in Magistrates' Courts in police cases sent up for trial during Romande. the past three years:-

			Percentage of cava disposed of at first hearing.	Percontage of cases remanded made.	Percentage of cases remanded twice.	Percentage of cases remanded thrice.	Percentage of cases remanded four times.	Percentage of cases remanded five tames.	Percentage of cuses remanded six times.	Percentago of cases romanded more than six times.	Pending
	1		2	8	۵	В	0	7	8	0	10
1883 1804 1885	14.9 41.6 7.7	6 8 6 6 8 6 8 23	80'8 96'7 84'8	24°5 24°1 22°4	15°8 15°0 15'1	97 B·4 0·0	6.0 9.2 8.3	8'8 1'8 8'8	3-1 1-8 1-8	7.8 3.1 7.0	2·4 5·8 5·7

These figures show a steady decrease during the past three years in the number of cases disposed of at the first two hearings. The worst returns in this respect are from the Shahabad, Rangpur, Backergunge, Monghyr, and Lohardaga districts, in all of which the percentage of cases disposed of at the first two hearings was under 40. The Darjeeling and Hooghly districts again show the best returns, with over 86.2 and 84.8 per cent. of cases disposed of at the first two hearings. The general percentage for the Province has fallen from 59.8 to 57.3.

During the year 1895 the Central Police Office was able to furnish the criminal history of 207 ex-convicts whom the local Anthropometry. police had failed to identify. Of these successful cases, 1 was from Assam, 44 from the area under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Calentta, and 162 from the districts of Bengal. Of 641 persons in Bengal districts whom the local police were unable to identify after full enquiry, 162, or 25 per cent., were recognised by means of anthropomotry. During 1894 the total number of porsons identified by this means was 143, or 21 per cent, of the total number registered as unidentified, and during 1895 it was 207, or 27 per cent. These figures afford further testimony of the success with which the system has been worked in this Province. The Inspector-General anticipates that the substitution of finger impressions for measurements, if a satisfactory system of classifying them could be devised, would yield even better results, and the subject is receiving his attention.

Police Administration of the Town of Culcutta.—The total number of offences, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in Calcutta and the Suburbs. the town of Calcutta and its Suburbs during 1895

and the four preceding years, is shown in the following tablo:-

				1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1				2 3		4	б	6
Town Suburbs	***	***	•••	48,569 11,871	47,765 11,472	36,552 11,242	41,513 13,014	45,201 13,580
		Total	#14 }	60,440	59,237	47,791	54,526	58,880

The total number of cases tried in the Town and Suburbs during the year was 42,004, of which 33,340 ended in conviction. Of 28,071 cognizable cases sent up by the police, 25,498, or 90.8 per cent., ended in conviction, as compared with 93.4 per cent. in the previous year; while out of 1,586 cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrates direct, convictions were obtained in 436 cases only, or in 27.5 per cent., against 42.7 per cent. in 1894. The results

are creditable to the work of the police force.

Property to the value of Rs. 1,75,596 was stolen in the Town and Suburbs during the year, as compared with Rs. 1,83,787 in 1894. Of this, Rs. 1,01,014 were recovered, or Property stolen and recovered.

57.52 per cent., against 68.14 per cent. in the preceding year.

There were nine cases of murder during 1895, or the same number as in the two preceding years. Two were murders by poison, and both cases were eventually withdrawn. One case of triple murder occurred, in which a man of respectable parentage, who had squandered his fortune and was unable to support his wife and children, gained access to his father-in-law's house, where his family were living, in the dead of night, and stabbed several persons. The plea of insanity, urged on his behalf, was rejected, and he was executed. No case of culpable homicide occurred during the year. There were two cases of administering drugs, in both of which prostitutes were robbed. In one case the two accused, who were up-country men, were traced, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. Thirty-six cases of hurt by dangerous weapons occurred, as compared with 31 in 1804, and an average of 43 in the preceding five years. Of 41 persons arrested in these cases, 16 were convicted and 22 discharged. A considerable rise occurred in the number of cases of kidnapping; but of the 31 cases reported, 28 were instituted an accordance of the Courts direct in 14 of which the courted were instituted on complaint to the Courts direct, in 14 of which the accused were acquitted or discharged, and in one only was a conviction obtained. Of 581 persons charged with offences under the Shipping Acts, 542 were convicted, against 206 tried and 181 convicted in 1894. There were 7,057 persons arrested during the year for cruelty to animals, with the very estisfactory

...

result that 6,862, or 97.23 per cent., were convicted, or about the same proportion as in the previous year. Of this number, 1,677 were sent up by the police and 5,185 by the Society's agents.

The numbers of non-cognizable offences reported true under the Penal Code and under special and local laws, respectively, Non-cognizable offences in the were 4,829 and 15,971, compared with 4,403 and 13,321, the corresponding figures for 1894. The increase occurred chiefly in cases under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, II (B.C.) of 1888, sections 90 and 212, for exercising a trade or profession without license and obstruction in the public streets. Sixteen cases of forgery were instituted, against 13 in 1894, three of which were enquired into by the police, 2 resulting in conviction. One of these cases was an ingenious attempt to defraud the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, by obtaining a policy for Rs. 16,000 under a fictitious name, and then reporting

the death of the holder,

Sixty-six cases of suicido were reported in the Town and Suburbs during the year, against an average of 81 during the Suicides and accidental deaths. males and 30 females—59 Hindus and 7 Muhammadans. During the year there were 226 accidental deaths reported, as compared with 288 in 1894 and 349 Seventeen persons wore run over and killed by vehicles, against 32 in the previous year; and 251 persons were prosecuted for rash and furious driving, of whom 210 were convicted, against 101 and 38 prosecuted, and 89 and 34 convicted in 1894 and 1893, respectively. Five Europeans and 32 natives were drowned in the Port of Calcutta, as compared with 12 and 41, respectively, in 1894.

The number of fire-arms of all descriptions in stock at the commencement of the year was 2,555. In addition to these, 2,389 Working of the Arms Act. pieces were imported, and 1,819 purchased in India by dealers, making a total of 6,763. Of this number, 716 were sold under transport licenses, and 3,511 disposed of locally, leaving a balance of 2,536 pieces in stock at the close of the year. Of 4 persons charged with offences under the Act, 3 were convicted and 1 acquitted. Working of the Arms Act.

During the year 73 vagrants were admitted into the Government Work-Ruropean Vagrancy Act.

louse, against 51 admitted in 1894. Of these, 66 were declared vagrants in Calcutta, and 7 were sent by District Magistrates. This large number, which is considerably in excess of the average for the past 17 years, was probably due to the number of ships laid up in port waiting for favourable freight. Of the total number in the Workhouse during the year, 33 were discharged, 8 released, 6 deported from British India under section 17 of the Act, and 3 sent away as distressed soamen, while 9 failed to return from leave, and 9 absconded.

The fire-brigade was employed at 35 fires during the year, against 32 in 1894. At 12 other fires assistance was rendered by Fire-brigade Act. petty fires occurred, in which the loss of property was trifling. At 9 of these assistance was rondered by the brigade, and at 98 by the out-station fire-brigade staff and manual engines. The total loss of property from fires during the year is estimated at Rs. 5,46,647, against Rs. 8,84,976 in 1894.

The total sanctioned strength of the force was 2,891, as compared with

2,889 in 1894. There were 268 casualties, against Onstitution of Police Force. 306 in the previous year, the percentage being 9.27, as compared with 10.59 in 1894, and 8.38 in 1893. Thirteen members of the force were punished judicially, against 7 in 1894, of whom 6 were imprisoned and 7 fined; 65 were dismissed against 82; and 29, or 10.03 per mille, died, against 26, or 8.99 per mille, in 1894. Admissions to hospital rose from 2,305 to 3,039, chiefly owing to the prevalence of malarial fever among Constitution of Police Force. the men attached to the southern tracts of the suburbs. Extra drill was imposed as a punishment upon 229 native constables, compared with 187 in 1894 and 227 in 1893. 1,86

At the close of the year, 899 released offenders were under police auryeillance, as compared with 706 and 595 at the Old offenders and anthropometry close of 1894 and 1893 respectively. During the

year 656 persons arrested for offences against property, whose antecedents were unknown to the police, were anthropometrically measured, and provious convictions were thereby traced against 43, as compared with 405 persons measured and 31 convictions traced in 1891. The measurements of 620 habitual offenders were, besides, recorded in the Anthropometrical Department of the Office of the Inspector-General of Police.

The number of persons confined in the police look-up rose from 7,646 to 8,355, of whom 3,557 were arrested for drunkenness and 4,698 on other charges. The percentage of natives confined for drunkenness has been steadily increasing during the past three years, having risen from 65 per cent. in 1893

to 77 per cent. in 1894, and over 80 per cent. during the past year.

The total number of cases instituted in this Court was 11,716 as against 11,936 in 1894. Of 13,446 persons concerned, Magistrate.

12,313 were convicted, 1,074 acquitted or dischargestrate. charged, and 42 were under trial at the close of the year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 26,779, of which Rs. 21,551 was realised.

The total number of persons reported to have been killed by wild animals in 1895 was 1,603, against 1,693 in 1894. In most Destruction of the by wild of the Bengal districts there was a decrease, which is attributed to the fact that the floods were fewer than in the previous year, and wild animals were thus less driven to the higher sites occupied by the villages. The number of persons killed by elephants fell from 30 to 22, but the number killed by tigers rose from 373 to 385. In Midnapore 27 deaths are reported to have been caused by tigers, against none in the previous year; and in Lohardaga and Singhbhum the numbers have risen from 97 and 39 to 117 and 76, respectively. The number of persons killed by leopards fell from 180 to 143. The numbers killed by wolves and killed by leopards fell from 180 to 143. The numbers killed by wolves and hyenas fell from 105 and 19, respectively, in 1894 to 53 and 14; while 59 persons are reported to have been killed by bears, against 47 in the provious year. The number of deaths caused by other animals decreased slightly, from 939 to 927. During the year 38,500 head of cattle were killed by wild animals, against 31,943 in 1894. The total number of wild animals killed rose from 5,353 to 5,855. The numbers of tigers and leopards killed in the Dacca Division rose from 75 and 111 to 101 and 128, respectively. Twenty-six allienters were killed as against 24 in 1894. In the Chota Nagarar Division

Dacca Division rose from 75 and 111 to 101 and 120, respectively. I wenty-six alligators were killed as against 24 in 1894. In the Chota Nagpur Division 99 tigers, 379 leopards, 111 bears, 251 wolves, and 311 hyenas are reported to have been killed in 1895, as against 105, 856, 137, 277, and 280 in 1894. Leopards were killed in all the districts of the Chittagong Division, and tigers in all but Noakhali. Forty-eight wolves were killed in the Sonthal Parganas. The total amount paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals in 1895 was Rs. 14,203-5-8, as against Rs. 14,151-5-8 Rowards paid. in 1894. The number of licenses for destroying animals granted was 406 as compared with 586 in 1894.

The number of reported deaths among human beings due to snake-bite Mortality from anake-bite. fell from 9,874 to 9,157 in 1895, while that among cattle rose from 463 to 887. From time to time the expediency, or otherwise, of granting rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes has been under the consideration of Government. It has constantly been represented that such rewards can have no appreciable effect in constantly been represented that such rewards can have no appreciable effect in actually reducing the number of snakes, but affords rather encouragement to professional snake-dealers to breed snakes or collect them from distant and jungly tracts; while the people themselves generally attempt to kill any deadly sunkes they may come across, and require no encouragement to do so. The subject has been considered in all its aspects by this Government, and instructions were issued during the year directing that, in future, the payment of rewards should be discontinued, except in municipalities, where the matter may

be left to the option of the Municipal Commissioners.

During the year the Elephants' Preservation Act, VI of 1879, was extended to the Midnapore district. In Chittagong no injury: to houses or cultivation by wild elephants was done during 1895; there was no need to authorise the destruction or capture of any wild elephant, and no case occurred under section 7 of the Act. It is to be THE STATE OF THE S

noted that though there are a few herds of wild elephants and some solitary wild elephants in this district, the Khedda Department have never found it worth while to hunt it in recent years. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the Elephants' Preservation Act is not in force, elephants are very carefully preserved, and their destruction is not under any circumstance permitted. Sanction was accorded during the year to khedda operations in the Angul district, and they will be carried out during the next cold weather.

Criminal Austice.

The number of cases which came for trial before the High Court in its Original and General Jurisdiction in 1895 was 88.

Of these, 75 were decided against 110 in 1894. There were 106 persons under trial, of whom 28 were acquitted or discharged, 61 were convicted, and 17 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the number convicted, 15 were sentenced to death, 13 to transportation, and 33 to rigorous imprisonment.

Including those involved in 92 cases pending from 1894, the number of persons in 1895 who appealed to the High Court, or whose cases were taken to the High Court under sections 417, 432, 438, and 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 3,876 as compared with 4,240 in the previous year. The results of these appeals and references are shown below:—

Appeals or applications rejected Sentences on orders confirmed	110	•••	•••	1,805
	144		114	052
Ditto modified Ditto reversed	***	•11	•••	225
Ditto enhanced	111	***		832
Proceedings quashed	•••	***	***	19
Non trials on further and the	***	•••	***	3
New trials or further enquiries ordered Died, escaped or transferred	***	***	***	171
Number of persons whose cases remaine of the year	d unde	oided at the	end.	444
of the year	111	111	,,,	169
		Total		3,876

The number of Stipendiary Magistrates in Calcutta and of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates outside the Presidency town remained unaltered. The number of Honoring Magistrates in Calcutta was 105 as against 106

The total number of Benches of Honorary Magistrates, inclusive of these in Calcutta, was 201 as against 205 in the preceding year, and the number of Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates at the close of the years 1894 and 1895 was as follows:—

			18	94.	1895.		
			Calcutta.	Outside Calcutta.	Caloutta.	Outsido Caloutta.	
			1	2	8	4	
Stipendiary Ronomery	•••	"	2 106	420 8,049	2 105	430 2,092	

Of the Stipendiary Magistrates outside Calcutta, 278 exercised powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 104 of the second class, and 48 of the third class, as compared with 275, 104, and 41 respectively at the close of 1894.

The total number of cases before the Sessions Courts in their Original Criminal Jurisdiction was 1,646, of which 1,551 were decided as against 1,423 in 1894. There were 3,448 persons under trial, against 2,916 in 1894. Of these, 14 died, escaped, or had their cases transferred, 1,140 were acquitted or discharged, 1,724 were convicted, 66 were committed, or had their cases referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and 504 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the persons convicted, 172 were sentenced to transportation, 1,354 to imprisonment, and the rest to whipping, or to pay fines with or without other punishment.

The districts in which trials by jury were held were the same as in the two preceding years. With effect from the 15th September 1895 by a notification of this Government, dated the 2nd idem, all offences and abetments of, and attempts to commit, offences under Chapter XX (Offences relating to marriage) of the Indian Penal Code were added to the offences triable by jury. The number of persons tried by jury was 625; and of the persons so tried, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in respect of 535 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 90. In 29 cases in which the Sessions Judge disagreed, references were made to the High Court. Twenty-five of these references were heard and determined, with the result that in 11 cases the verdicts of the jury were reversed, in 12 their verdicts were upheld, and in 2 they were modified.

The total number of cases for disposal on the appollate and revisional sides

The total number of cases for disposal on the appollate and revisional sides

of the Courts was 9,819, of which 0,492 were

Courts of Sessions—Appollate decided as against 9,992 in 1894. The number of appollants and applicants, including those whose

appellants and applicants, including those whose cases were pending at the commencement of the year, was 14,199 as compared with 15,296 in 1894. Of these, the appeals and applications of 6,209 persons were rejected. The original sentences and orders were confirmed regarding 4,607 persons, modified regarding 1,652, and reversed regarding 2,115, while in the cases of 1,077 new trial or further enquiry was ordered. In the cases of 78 persons proceedings were quashed, and the cases of 531 persons were referred to the High Court for revision. The number of persons whose cases were disposed of was 16,269. The cases of 688 persons remained pending at the end of the year, and those of 16 were shown under the head "Died, escaped or transferred."

The total number of cases brought to trial in the Courts of various Magistrates in Bengal, excluding the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, was 156,963, and the number decided was 157,016, against 154,672 in 1894. The number of persons who were concerned in the above cases, and the results of the trials, are shown below:—

Number of person	s under trial	***		218,924
Ditto	acquitted or discharged	***	***	70,240
Ditto	convicted	111	***	133,188
Ditto	committed or referred	***	***	3,363
Ditto	who died, escaped or word	transforred	•••	278
Ditto	remaining under trial at	the end of the	year	5,855

The following statement furnishes details as to the sentences passed by Magistrates in the districts outside the Presidency town:—

Fine	with imprisonment without ditto	•••	***	4,161 94,951
Whipping	(solo punishment	104	111	1,517 221
Imprisonment	rigorous	•••	124	22,943
Timbimonitions in	/ mmble			760

There were 32,165 cases instituted in the Courts of the Presidency

Magistrates during the year. The number of cases
decided by the Magistrates was 82,139, as against
32,732 in 1894. Stipendiary Magistrates decided 21,405 cases, Presidency
Magistrates 9,660, and Benches of Magistrates disposed of 1,074 cases.

The number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates during the year was 41,808, as compared with 42,558 in the previous year. Of the persons under trial, 8,484 were either acquitted or discharged, 33,172 were convicted, 18 died, escaped or were transferred to other courts, and 28 were committed to the sessions. The percentage of convictions was 82.03 of the persons whose cases were decided. Of those convicted, 1,788 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 86 to whipping, and 29,360 to pay fines. Twenty-two of those sentenced to fine and 4 of those sentenced to whipping were sentenced in addition to other punishments, and of the 1,788 sentenced to imprisonment, the sentence was in the case of 12 juveniles commuted to detention in a reformatory school.

During the year 120 European British subjects, concerned in 105 cases, were brought to trial in the criminal courts, as compared with 95 in 84 cases in 1894; and of these, 63 were convicted, 50 acquitted, while the cases of 5 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 100 cases decided, 97 were tried by European Magistrates and Judges and 3 by Native Magistrates. The majority of the offences with which they were charged consisted, as in provious years, of breaches of local and special laws, criminal force, assault, and hurt. Four such persons were charged with offences affecting life, of whom two were acquitted and the remaining two were treated to as of unsound mind. Five of the persons claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, while none claimed a trial by assessors of special nationalities.

The number of witnesses examined in the different courts during the year was 513,006. Of this number, 476,208 were examined by Magistrates outside the Presidency town, 23,536 by the Presidency Magistrates, 13,135 by Courts of Sessions, and 127 by the High Court.

The number of persons whipped under judicial orders was 1,846, as compared with 1,250, 1,424, 1,355, 1,981, and 2,174 in the five previous years.

The following statement shows the total number of persons who were under trial during the year in the criminal courts of the Sonthal Parganas, and the results of the trials:—

Total number of persons	under trial	10.		6,191
Ditto o	onvicted	,	110	
	ischarged or acquitted	***		8,614
	ommitted or referred	***		2,292
D)1[0 m	ho died access 7	744 1 0 - 5	•••	58
Pending for trial at the en	ho died, escaped, or we	re transferred	***	5
	ve or pric Agett.	40.0		222

Of the 3,614 persons convicted, 1,140 were sentenced to imprisonment, 2,289 to pay fines, and the remainder to whipping or to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace.

The results of appeals preferred and of applications for revision are shown below:—

Appeals or applications rejected				
centence apparaced	***	***		294
Ditto modified	***	***	144	9
Ditto reversed	100	***	-	86
Retrial ordered	***	•••	100	67
Remaining at the end of the year	***	10.	***	
resulting at the end of the year	***	-	***	36
_	***	400		10

Prisons.

THE revision of the Jail Code, undertaken in consequence of the passing of the Prisons Act and Prisoners Act, was completed during the year, and the revised Code was approved by Government.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Province during 1895 and the preceding ten years:—

	1885.	1886.	1687.	1888.	1890.	1890.	1801.	1899.	1893,	1894.	1605.
1	2	8	4	6	0	7	8	0	10	11	19
Number of prisoners of all classes in jails and subsi- diary jails on the last day of previous year	18,854	15,070	14,020	18,210	18,095	18,048	15,211	16,609	17,704	17,680	16,839
Total number admitted dur- mg the year	80,863	77,000	76,0A4	81,186	84,639	80,0150	87,925	05,628	01, 84 2	91,740) 85,957
Total	98,207	08,012	90,203	04,840	98,621	P0,007	103,150	112,193	109,630	109,970	102,779
Total (lise)mrged	61,181	79,418	77,088	80,301	88, 870	80,800	86,648	94,838	93,100	98,449	85,871
Bulance at the end of the	15,076	14,020	19,210	19,085	18,048	15,207	10,800	17,704	17,530	10,822	10,908
Daily average of all classes Number of convicted prison- ers admitted direct	15,177 31,630	14,800 80,076	12,260 20,019	18,731 30,005	15,020 33,513	14,777 82,686	15,616 31,814	17,180 88,538	17,724 87,205	17,854 88,178	16,926 33,24

The total number of prisoners admitted decreased from 91,740 in 1894 to 85,957 in 1895, and the daily average population fell from 17,344 to 16,929. The number of convicts admitted direct was 33,246, showing a steady decrease since 1892, when the number was 38,538. The number of European seamen admitted into the Presidency Jail rose from 233 in 1894 to 456 in 1895. The Inspector-General of Jails ascribes this to the larger number of shipping cases, especially cases of refusal of seamen to work on boardship, in the hope of obtaining freedom from engagements through a short term of imprisonment, which, he observes, appear to be mainly due to the higher wages often obtainable on reshipping locally, and also to the reluctance of seamen to proceed to certain unpopular ports.

The table below shows the ten districts which furnished the largest numbers of convictions, the district population, and the ratio of convictions per mille of population:—

District.	Population.	Number of convictions,	Ratio per mille of population.
1 .	2	8	4
Calcutta Mymensingh 24-Parganas Backergunge Monghyr Saran Faridour Hooghly Oacca Onttack	681,560 8,472,186 1,892,038 2,158,965 2,086,737 2,467,477 1,797,320 768,625 2,420,656 1,987,671	1,928 1,481 1,467 1,817 1,808 1,209 1,200 1,061 1,018 1,005	2:82 0:42 0:77 0:61 0:64 0:48 0:66 1:87 0:41 0:61
For whole Province	71,846,987	88,246	, 0:46

Of the 33,246 convicts admitted direct into jail, 18,984, or 57.10 per cent, were Hindus; 12,546, or 37.73 per cent., Muham madans; 527, or 1.59 per cent., Christians; and 98, or 30 per cent., Buddhists. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age decreased from 478 in 1894 to 344 during the year under report. The total

number of female convicts admitted direct into jail was 1,101, against 1,444

in 1894 and 1,510 in 1893.

More than one-third of all the prisoners admitted remained in jail for one month or less, while 56 per cent., or more than one-half, remained for periods not exceeding three months. The numbers of sentences of simple and rigorous imprisonment were 2,287 and 30,959, respectively, against 2,647 and 33,531 in 1894.

The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for bad livelihood was 2,129 against 1,723 in 1894. The number Imprisonment for bad livelihood and judicial whippings. of judicial whippings fell from 2,341 in 1894 to 1,930, of which more than 78 per cent. were in

cases of theft.

The total number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was Under-trial prisoners.

31,211, as compared with 31,507 in 1804 and 32,307 in 1803. Of the total number admitted and those remaining in jail on the first day of the year, 15,260, or 47.28 per cent., were convicted, and 13,639, or 42.26 per cent., released, as compared with 50.00 per cent. with 50.92 per cent. convicted and 38.65 per cent. released in 1894. The number of deaths among under-trial prisoners decreased from 81 to 45. Five under-trial prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 3 were recaptured. The warders at fault were in each case suitably punished. The average detention of these prisoners increased both before the Sessions and in the Mugisterial Courts. Detention was shortest in Darjeeling (3.64), Khulma (5.32), Patna (6.27), and Gaya (6.27), while in eight other districts it was under ten days.

Sixty-four civil prisoners remained in confinement at the close of 1894, and 785 were admitted during the year. Of this total, Civil prisoners. 4 were transferred, 2 died, and 782 were released,

leaving 61 confined on the 31st December 1895.

Of the two Lushai Chiefs confined in the Hazaribagh Central Juil, Thangula was released on the 8th April 1895, and State prisoners. forwarded under escort to the North Lushai Ilills, and Dokola was transferred to the Chittagong Jail, whence he was forwarded to Lungleh, to be subsequently released from custody. Three State prisoners transferred from the Madras Presidency were admitted into Bengal jails during

the year.

The total expenditure upon major and minor works and repairs in the Jail buildings.

central, district, and subsidiary jails during the calendar year 1895 was Rs. 1,28,086. The most the head of Major Works undertaken during the year were the construction of additional wards in the Bhagalpur, Buxar, and Hazaribagh Central Jails and the Jessore District Jail; the provision of a filtered water-supply for the Buxar and Midnapore Central Jails and the Monghyr District Jail; the construction of an intermediate jail at Halarsingha in Angul, and the enlargement of the Bettiah and Howrah Subsidiary Jails. Under the head of Minor Works a large number of improvements, chiefly of a sanitary nature, or for the provision of a better water-supply, were carried out in most of the jails. Some further improvements have been made in the type plans of cubicles, and thenew wards under construction at Bhagalpur, Jessore, and Hazaribagh are being fitted with them. The plan of cubicle wavered for the Bhagalpur, Leil has been accounted to the plan of the contraction at the contraction accounted to the plan of the pl cubicle prepared for the Bhagalpur Jail has been approved by the Government of India as the best hitherto submitted.

The numerical strength of the warder-guard of the Province was raised from 1,643 to 1,661 during the year, in consequence of the conversion, towards the end of 1894, of the Hazaribagh District Jail into a second class central jail.

In order to give effect to the instructions of the Government of India, and the recommendation of the Jail Committee of 1888-89, sanction was accorded to the employment of female warders in 15 of the jails of the Province. It is reported that so far suitable candidates have been obtained in nine jails only.
The number of criminal offences committed by warders was 87 as compared with 31 in the preceding year, while departmental offences were considerably fewer. The Prisons Act is said to have tended to increase the impopularity of the warder sorvice. Insubordination of a more or less organised character or a more or less organised character occurred in the Presidency, Chittagong, and Darbhanga Jails, and in the case

of the last-mentioned jail strong measures had to be adopted to suppress it.

The number of escapes among convicts was 23 against 21 in 1894. those, 3 were from central jails, 9 from district and Escapes. intermediate jails, and 11 from subsidiary jails. Twelve of the escapes were effected from inside the jails and 11 from outside. Suitable punishments appear to have been inflicted upon the warders and other officers at fault. Sixteen of the 23 convicts were recaptured, as well as three who had escaped in provious years.

The following table shows the nature of offences committed by convicts during 1895 as compared with 1894:-Prison discipline.

	1	2	8		-	4			
		,	criminal	OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDE					
		å		Λ.	B,	D,	E.		
		Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by couris.	Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Belating to assaults, muliny, and escapes.	All other breaches of pail rules.	Total.	
1805 1894	***	 15,580 10,080	41 53	10,468 20,331	3,624 4,700	031 001	14,507 15,540	89,208 41,295	

There has been a decrease under all heads, this being, however, to some extent due to the smaller daily average population. Exclusive of warnings, the total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 28,581, as compared with 29,983 in 1804 and 33,206 in 1893. The 28,581, as compared with 29,983 in 1894 and 33,206 in 1893. The number of warnings fell from 11,312 in 1894 to 9,712. There has been a marked decrease in the number of whippings inflicted, the figures having fallen from 326 in 1893 and 277 in 1894 to 185 in the past year. The jails which show the highest percentage of whippings to total punishments were Comilla (2.36), Darjeeling (2.08), Balasore (2.04), and Jalpaiguri (1.60). In 12 jails this punishment was not inflicted. The percentage for the whole Province stood at the low figure of 0.48. Fetters were imposed in 7,928 and 217 cases in 1894, chiefly for offences relating to cases, as compared with 9,417 cases in 1894, chiefly for offences relating to work and breaches of prison discipline. The reduction in the number of punishments, especially those of the severe forms, affords proof both of more leniont treatment of offences which do not demand exemplary punishment, and of improved discipline and better conduct generally on the part of the convicts.

A daily average of 949 male and 15 female convict officers were employed

Convict officers, mark remis-

during the year, the corresponding figures for 1894 being 938 and 14, respectively. Relief was granted from the Claude Martin Fund to 1,340

prisoners on release.

The gross exponditure on jails and subsidiary jails during the year was as follows:--Exponditure.

mapondieuro.		• ,			${f Rs.}$
Establishment	***	444	***	***	4,75,888
Dietary charges					4,56,975
	***	101	***		
Hospital ,	1+1	***	100	444	83,760
Olothing and bedding	••	***	1111	141	67,275
Sanitation charges	***	•••	100	<u>.</u>	27,564
Moving prisoners	***	***	***	•••	44,728
Miscellaneous charges	for lig	hting, unit	forms and acc	outre-	
monts of warders, &	.o		** *	`***	50,606
Travelling allowances	100	141	111		5,856
Contingencies	414	`	***	***	81,092
Charges on live-stock,	tools an	d plant		111	19,234
Petty construction and			400	. 144	24,248
General supervision			(0.00)	111	66,214
	146	***		•••	1.680
Stationery		100 May 18	A STATE OF THE STATE OF		Tioon
	، در از		Total	ا (المراجع ا المراجع المراجع المراج	18.55.115
m 112 - Straite market				5.V	7 92098
Public Works Departn	DEDLE	Section of the			1400jUDU.

Compared with the previous year, the total expenditure of Rs. 13,55,115 shows a decrease of Rs. 30,213, which is attributable to the smaller average daily population of the jails. The average cost of the prisoners per head increased from Rs. 79-14-3 to Rs. 80-1, attributed to a somewhat larger outlay

on public works in subsidiary jails.

The average prices paid for the principal articles of diet during the year 1895 are compared in the subjoined table with the corresponding prices during

the five previous years:-

	1695.	1891,	1693.	1802.	1691.	1800.
1	9	8	6	6	6	7
Rico Wheat (flour) Muze Dal Bloat Fish	In. A. P. 2 5 6 3 1 5 1 13 10 2 13 4 7 7 11 7 7 2 3 11 7	Rs. A. P. 2 9 4 12 4 12 4 12 8 8 6 2 0 0 14 9 5 13 7	Rs. A. F. 2 10 8 8 4 8 1 12 7 2 8 10 0 10 8 0 5 8 3 11 6	R ₁ , A. P. 2 0 1 8 10 7 19 5 2 11 0 0 7 5 5 11 0	Rs, A. P. 2 1 0 3 1 7 9 0 0 2 7 8 0 0 7 0 4 8 3 12 0	Rs. A. P. 2 8 7 2 16 4 1 12 0 2 8 4 6 2 B 6 11 10 3 16 8

The average price of rice, wheat, and salt was somewhat lower than in the preceding year, while the prices of meat and fish rose considerably.

The following table contrasts the expenditure per prisoner for dict in

each jail during the past two years:-

		*						
Ĵaits,	1895.	1594.	Jairs.	1805.	1804.	Janes.	1996.	1804,
1	2	3	4	ß	В	7	8	n
Presidence - Europe in Reflecting Midnayers Mignonstrain descriptions of the Reflection of the Reflect	Rs. A. P. 183 0 19 13 4 40 28 1 2 18 12 2 18 12 2 18 12 2 18 14 10 18 14 10 18 14 10 18 15 10 18 16 16 16 18 16 16 18 16 18 16 16 18 16	10	Faridana Hazaribagh Comalia Butar Runchi Suil Cimibassa Muzuffarpur Voakhul Paben Krishnagarh Bogm Herkampore Budwan Purnen Motiparl Cottrock	25 1 0 8 24 10 0 6 24 10 0 6 24 9 9 9 25 16 8 12 28 14 4 28 15 6 0 28 13 0 0 12 12 10 0 21 10 0 0 21 10 0 0 21 10 0 0 21 10 0 0 21 10 0 0 21 10 0 0 21 10 0 0 0	Rs. A. P. St. 6 1 24 18 17 28 18 17 28 18 17 28 18 17 28 18 17 28 18 17 28 17 28 17 28 18 28 28 28 18 28 18 28 18 4 28 18 18 4 28 18 4 28 18 18 4 28 18 18 4 28 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bankura Mulda Banpur Boalia Daltongan) Fankipura Juhatangan Jumalyr Naya Dumka Bahasara Puri Darbhanga	Rs. A. P. Rs. A.	Rs. A. P. 1d &

The first four jails have preserved the same position and order as last your Of the 47 jails, 31 show an increase in the average cost of diet, and 16 a decrease. The increased cost in the majority of the jails is largely due to more liberal supply of nutritious food, and the decrease elsewhere to the purchase of articles at cheaper rates. The total value of vegetables and other products obtained from jail gardens and dairies was Rs. 1,08,147, as compared with Rs. 1,09,271 in 1894. Of this sum, Rs. 45,299 represents the value of vegetables grown, and Rs. 35,365 the value of milk supplied from the several dairies.

The total expenditure on establishment in each of the several dairies.

_	•		/ I.c	mateuro	shows in the mean of the past five yours is
				-11S.	ONO WILL THE TRAINING THE ALLER !
199	1		401	3,84,825	was under the head wife and cities increase in 1895
169,	3			3,88,293	was under the head "Warder Staff," owing to the
180	9		***	3.44.694	PWI (MOHID DE DITTO) BUILDING DE DOLLE I A
189	4			4,11,498	warders in the Owing D:
1898	5			4,12,369	warders in the Orissa Division, and to the enter-
1	•			-	
ro101E	yed	on ex	tra.	mural v	work and init haild:

employed on extra-mural work and jail buildings.

Comparing the average cost per prisoner in each jail, calculated on the expenditure under the three controllable heads of Diet, Hospital charges, and Clothing, and the death-rate per mille of all admissions it is found that there is no relation whatever between the death-rate and the average expenditure. Of the 32 jails in which the cost was below the general average for all the jails, 14 had a mortality above the general average death-rate, and 18 below it; and of the 15 jails in which the cost was above the general average, 7 had a death-rate above, and 8 below the general average.

The average daily number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working Employment of prisoners, and days was 15,852, against 15,900 of the preceding year. The average number sick and convalencent or infirm fell from 2,186 to 2,034, and the number on unremunerative labour from 1,131 to 1,013. The average number employed and everage number employed

on manufactures fell from 5,800 in 1894 to 5,744, but the proportion of convicts thus employed to the total number sentenced to labour rose from 36.85 per cent. to 37.41 per cent. The decrease in numbers in all these cases is due mainly to the reduction in the average daily population of the jails. The profits rose from Rs. 3,99,513 to Rs. 4,16,810, or Rs. 27 per head sentenced to labour, as compared with Rs. 25 per head in the previous year.

The total value of pice-packets of quinine sold rose from Rs. 18,047 in 1893 to Rs. 31,833 in 1895 and Rs. 49,391 in 1894. The total number of powders filled and packed at the Alipore Central Jail was 3,760,434, as compared with 2,917,526 in the preceding year, and the profit increased from Rs. 5,091 to Rs. 8,208. Two thousand five hundred and nine post-offices were supplied with quinine, as against 2,321 in the preceding year, and 6,801 parcels of powders, to the value of Rs. 9,123, were supplied to officers in other Provinces. The success of the undertaking, however, has been so great, and the demand for quinine has increased with such unforeseen rapidity, that the producing power of the Mangpoh Factory could not keep pace with it, and it has been necessary to limit the sale to post-offices in Bengal and Assam,

and to discontinue the supply to other Provinces.

The Dum-Dum Subsidiary Jail was abolished after the close of the Subsidiary jails.

year on the representation of the District Magistrate and Divisional Commissioner, it being found unnecessary to maintain a soparate jail there. The total expenditure on subsidiary jail buildings during the year was Rs. 13,184, against Rs. 7,082 in 1894. The number of convicts admitted direct show a steady falling off since 1892, the figures being 17,385 in 1892, 16,843 in 1893, 16,130 in 1894, and 15,072 in 1895. Eighteen convicts, or 55.2 per mille of daily average population, died during the year. The total number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 13,782, and the average detention of such prisoners, 12.61 days, as compared with 11.41 days in 1894. The number of civil prisoners confined rose from 12 to 19. Of 11 convicts who managed to escape, 8 were recaptured; and of 4 undertral prisoners who broke out, 2 were caught. The average cost per prisoner in those jails was, exclusive of the outlay on new buildings, additions, alterations and repairs, Rs. 128-6-9, as compared with Rs. 71-13-11 in the case of district and central jails.

The central, district, and intermediate jails were capable of accommodating

Accommodation in jails and dlet

17,423 convicts, 1,128 under-trial prisoners, and 337

civil prisoners on the 31st December 1895. The

civil prisoners on the 31st December 1895. The only jails in which the average number of convicts exceeded the ordinary sanctioned sleeping accommodation were Barisal and Mymonsingh; and in these cases the excess prisoners slept in work-sheds specially prepared for them. This shows a great improvement on former years, when attention was not so constantly given as at present to the transfer of prisoners whenever a jail is, or is likely to be, overcrowded. In a few jails the number of under-trial prisoners at times exceeded the available accommodation. Such cases are unavoidable, owing to the occasional influx of an exceptionally large number of prisoners. The important subject of dieting of prisoners received particular attention during the past year, and no pains were spared by the medical officers to vary diet or substitute more nutritious food whenever necessary.

Since 1889 orders have been in force for boiling the drinking-water supplied to all prisoners in Bengal jails: previously this had only been insisted on during seasons when cholera was prevalent. In 1891 a boilor was invented by Mr. Larymore, Superintendent of the Alipur Jail, in which the water can be kept at boiling point as long as desired, boiling being announced by a steam whistle. This type of boiler was recognised as an improvement in efficiency, simplicity, and economy, and it has since been introduced into most of the jails of this Province, as well as into several jails of other Provinces. Installations of the Pasteur-Chamberland filters were ordered for the Motihari and Dumka Jails, but there has been delay in their supply from England. Expenditure has been sanctioned for supplying these filters to seven other jails, selected with regard to the health returns, during the year, 1898-97. Circular instructions were also issued during the year, drawing attention to the

advantages of the system of disinfection by quicklime, alum, and permanganate of potassium, as advocated by Mr. E. H. Hankin, Bacteriologist to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. Chemical analyses of jail water were carried out in a systematic manner by Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans, Chemical Examiner to Government; and, with a view to enabling medical officers themselves to compare readily the relative purity of water from different sources, permission was accorded to the purchase by each jail of the simple apparatus and instructions for the numerical estimate of microbes different sources, permission was accorded to the purchase by each jail of the simple apparatus and instructions for the numerical estimate of microbes present in water prepared by Mr. Hankin for the use of municipalities, and for the supply of Agar Agar tubes from the Agra laboratory. Among the more important projects for the improvement of water-supply undertaken during the year were a scheme for the supply and distribution of filtered water drawn from the Ganges in the Buxar Central Jail, and a similar scheme for the Monghyr Jail. At Rampur Boalia pipes were laid down to connect the jail with the river, which has receded. with the river, which has receded.

The following table shows the mortality among prisoners for the past two years and preceding decades :-

	number of		of daily	Numb	R OF DE	лтпэ—	MILLE	TARATE OF AVB TUTORIS	RAGE	
Yzar.	Dully aterugo an prisomers.	Daffy avernge sick.	Ratio per mille sick.	From cholora.	Fron all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causas.	Rumarus
1	3	В	4	G	8	7	8	ß	10	TI.
1511—1575 1531—1533 1531—1573 1571—15-3 1511—1593	202,418 170,335 150,335 157,181 131,652	4,680 6,943 8,859 6,534	57.4 37.5 11.4 43.0	8,036 8,146 2,017 1,552 731	10,590 13,701 8,617 P,843 6,454	13,026 16,847 10,661 11,016 0,177	16'0 18'4 10'8 8'3 4'7	52·8 80·4 40·4 53·2 30·0	67:3 09:8 87:2 61:5 40:7	
1594 1505	17,95 s 16,575	74 j 716	43.0 12 1	50 31	785 4 3 2	815 463	4·0 1·8	42·3 26·6	47·1 27·8	
Total for hat	51,977	3,558	30-0	231	2,812	8,096	23	88.8	86-2	
fire pain. Grand total	932,110	27,931	49.3	10,553	49,521	60,107	11.3	23.1	04.1	}
Average	17,125	735	48.2	203	959	1,165	11.8	p3.1	81.4	

The death-rate per mille of average strength reached the lowest figure ded for more than 50 years. The returns of mortality fluctuate recorded for more than 50 years. The returns of mortality fluctuato considerably from year to year, and oven from decade to decade, but the last period of ten years, viz., 1886 to 1895, shows an average death-rate of 37·3 as compared with 62·2 during the preceding decade. The year 1894 was one of the most unhealthy known, and the death-rate in the jails for that year consequently rose to a high figure; still it only reached 47·1 per mille, against an average of 65·5 per mille during the previous 50 years; while the death-rate per mille in the past year did not exceed the very low figure of 27·3. The highest death-rate per mille of average strength of all classes is shown by Dinajpur (146) followed by Chaibassa (123), while the lowest occurred at Berhampere. At the Presidency (European), Noakhali, and Khulna Jails not a single death was recorded. recorded for more than 50 years.

a single death was recorded.

The duily average number of sick among prisoners of all classes foll from 744 in 1894 to 716, and the ratio of daily average sick per mille to daily average population decreased from 42.8 to 42.3. Among convicts the highest ratio of daily average of sick to daily average population was recorded at Bogra (100.0) and Chapra (98.7), and the lowest at Purulia (8.5), Puri (11.7)

and Khulna (13.1).

Although the average population was smaller, the number of admissions from Although the average population was smaller, the number of admissions from intermittent and remittent fever together rose slightly, the number of deaths being almost the same as last year. During the past year attention was drawn by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India to the lossened prevalence of fever, anamia, and debility in the Panjab jails, in consequence of the prophylactic administration of quinine or sulphate of cinchonidine in daily doses to each prisoner during the unhealthy seasons of the year. Circular instructions were issued to all jails in this Province to adopt this prophylactic treatment during the unhealthy months. The reports received unuquity months. The reports received

do not show that any general or marked effects have been produced, but the results have been sufficiently encouraging, to judge from the opinions of the medical officers, to render further experiment desirable, and one thousand pounds of sulphate of cinchonidine have been indented for to meet the wants of the current year.

Dysentery and diarrhosa accounted for 5,666 admissions to hospital, against 6,107 in the previous year, but the number of deaths decreased by more than half, and the death-rate per mille from this cause was lower than in any year except 1891. The jails which show the highest rates of admission were Pages (1611) Charry (1928) and Pages (1611).

sion were Bogra (1,611), Chapra (1,238), and Rangpur (1,221).

Diseases of the respiratory organs show a larger number of admissions, but fewer deaths, than in the previous year. The jails which suffered most in this respect were Alipore with 147 admissions and 6 deaths, and Dacca with 142 admissions and 8 deaths. There were altogether four cases of small-pox, two at the Presidency Jail, one at Alipore, and one at Howrah, all in or about Calcutta, where the disease spread with virulence among the free population.

The number of admissions from cholora decreased from 110 cases in 1894 to 47 cases in 1895, and the number of deaths fell from 65 to 26. The only serious outbreak of this disease during the year occurred in the Dinajpur Jail, where 15 prisoners were attacked, of whom 13 died. The origin of this outbreak was traced to an under-trial prisoner who had been admitted two days previously from a village in which cholera was prevalent. When the second and third cases took place, the prisoners were moved into camp, and inoculation on Professor Haffkine's system was performed by a trained assistant despatched by the Health Officer of Calcutta for the purpose.

The total number of deaths among convicts in jails and subsidiary jails (including nine prisoners released in a moribund condition) was 418, against 754 in 1894 and 541 in 1893. Of the convicts who died in ioil 110 on 274:31

754 in 1894 and 541 in 1893. Of the convicts who died in jail, 110, or 274 31 per millo, were admitted in good health, 122, or 306.74 per mille, in indifferent health, and 168, or 418.95 per mille, in bad health. The death-rate per millo of average strength was 20.9 among convicts and 33.4 among under-trial

Medical Committees were appointed by this Government during the year to enquire into the sanitary condition of the Balasore, Chaibassa, Motihari, Burdwan, and Dumka jails, in all of which the mortality was found to have been excessive in the previous year. The reports of the several Committees have been received, and all the recommendations made have been approved by Government, and some have already been carried into effect. The system of transferring sickly prisoners for the benefit of their health to selected jails was continued during the year with marked success.

The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality occurred,

with the corresponding figures for the preceding year:-

			{ 	Dent li-rat sure lla llut	ca hor,	Denth-rates, exclusive of cholers, per mills.		
				1808.	1894.	1896.	1804,	
1				2	8	4	5	
Dinajour Chalbessa Chopra Hogra Bansset Ransper Metal Motibari Hurdwan Suri Daltonganj Hankura Cuttack Parulia Rackal	111 111 111 111 110 110 110 110 110 110	ost mad here and dot for and and and top top top	900 010 101 101 102 103 103 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104	1 17 8 120 8 100 9 100 9 13 10 18 8 89 8 89 8 65 2 61 8 51 8 50 6 42 8	137 b 230 7 03 5 10 0 60 1 10 5 84 7 85 2 71 3 48 8 120 6 26 0 86 0	01.5 134.0 1.67.0 97.6 47.0 57.7 56.7 17.8 61.7 80.4 48.5 48.5	87'5 192'8 05'5 19'6 29'6 69'1 10'6 81'7 61'8 43'8 24'0 40'0 40'0 40'0	
Jalpalyari Pabua	***	***	141	40 B	87.8 88.8	40°S 80°U	81:0 81:0	

The position occupied by the Dinajpur Jail is due to the outbreak of cholera already referred to. Of the 15 deaths which occurred in the Chaibassa Jail, 9 were from dysentery, 2 from tuberculosis, 1 from remittent fever, 1 from cirrhosis of the liver, 1 from pneumonia, and 1 from fracture

of the skull. At Chapra the Medical Officer attributes the ill-health among the prisoners to the increasing malariousness of the district. Ninoteen deaths occurred from dysentery, two from abscess of the liver, and two from apoplexy. No effort has been spared to render the jail healthier, and Rs. 3,016 have been alletted for the improvement of the drainage. At Bogra four deaths occurred from dysentory, one from remittent fever, one from cholora, and two from phthisis.

The total number of boys in the Reformatory schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh on the 31st December 1894 was 562, of Reformatory schools. whom 224 were in the Alipore school and 338 at Hazaribagh. The number admitted into the two schools, respectively, during the year was 52 and 67, making a grand total of 681. Of these, 131 boys were released, 1 died and 1 escaped, leaving, at the close of the year 1895, 213 boys at Alipore and 335 at Hazaribagh, or a total of 548, of whom 363 were Hindus, 157 Muhammadans, 21 aboriginals, and 7 Native Christians. general health of the two schools was good, only one death having occurred, against four in the previous year. One escape took place from the outer garden of the Alipore school, but the boy was recaptured, and he and two others who abetted his escape were flogged, and the warder at fault punished. No

escape occurred from the Hazaribagh school.

The total number of offences committed in the Alipore school rose from 55 The total number of offences commuted in the Alipore sensor rose from 25 to 33, and the percentage of boys punished to daily average number of boys rose from 25 to 38. At Hazaribagh the number of offences fell from 386 to 322, of which 149 were of idling. The average weekly money carnings amounted to Rs. 5-15-1 at Alipore and Rs. 13-11 at Hazaribagh, against Rs. 6-1-1 and Rs. 11-9-1, respectively, in 1894. The boys at both schools were employed on blacksmith's work, tinsmith's work, and carpentry. At Alipore they were also employed in book-binding, printing and cane-work, and at Hazaribagh in weaving, tailoring and shoe-making. Granustics are at Hazaribagh in weaving, tailoring and shoe-making. Gymnastics are practised for one hour per diem at Hazaribagh, and the boys have shown considerable skill in the exercises taught. At Alipore they receive one hour's instruction in gymnastics every alternate day, and take cordially to this part of their training.

The reports received from District Magistrates in regard to the boys released during the year show that 55 were well conducted, 24 were not traceable, 7 were in jail, 13 were viewed with suspicion, and 2 were pursuing

the trade taught in the school.

The total profits from manufactures rose from Rs. 16,640 to Rs. 16,670, of which Rs. 12,763 were made in the Alipore school and Rs. 3,916 at Hazaribagh. The larger profits at Alipore are due to the earnings from book-binding and carpentry, the two chief industries taught. At Hazaribagh the greater portion of the profits accound from blanket-weaving. The average earning per head at Alipore was Rs. 64-2-2, and at Hazaribagh Rs. 17-7-6.

The following table compares the expenditure under the several heads in the two schools during the past two years :-

						_		
No a se to se	<u> </u>	Arii	ore School.		Пахаринан Коноог,			
Head of Expenditure.	Total cost.		Cost po	Cost per head,		tal cost. Cost per head,		Dr Yvenð
	1994.	1895,	1834,	1695,	1861.	1800,	1804	1895.
1	9	3	4	ō	0	7	8	1 0
1. Fired establishment 2. Hete 3. Repytal 4. Gooding 5. Constructio and repairs 7. Total	R4, 9,770 8,044 220 201 2,243 23 20,831	Rs. 10,1841 6,157 165 731 2,241 87	Rs. A. P. 43 D 16 85 14 Q 6 14 B 1 11 11 16 G 3 0 1 8	Rs. A. P. 40 11 11 80 8 7 0 12 8 3 0 0 10 5 11 0 0 4	1ks, 8,67h 8,630 150 1,648 2,086 4,002	Rs, 10,217 8,800 72 893 1,205 818	Rs. A. P. 28 0 0 25 11 0 0 0 11 0 10 7 14 15 8	Ns. A. P. 29 10 9 60 18 4 0 3 3 2 9 8 3 11 1 2 5 9

* Including travelling allowance.

In the case of each school there has been a slight reduction both in total cost and in cost per head.

Civil Austice.

The number of civil suits, including Divorce, Admiralty, Testamentary and Intestate (contentious) cases pending on the Court—Original Jurisdic- Original Side of the High Court at the end of High Court-Original Jurisdic-1894 was 1,058, and the number instituted during 1895 was 773, making a total of 1,831 cases for disposal in 1895, as compared with 1,701 cases in 1894. The number of suits decided was 883, and the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 948.

The number of appeals from the Original to the Appellate Side of the

Court pending at the commencement of 1895 was Appeals from the original de-31, and 48 new appeals were preferred during the year, making a total of 79. Of these, 20 were 27 were decided, the decrees of the Court of first dismissed for default and

instance being affirmed in 19 and reversed in 8.

The total number of original suits instituted and decided in the Civil Courts of the Lower Provinces subordinate to the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court. Original suits insti-tuted, disposed of, and pending. High Court during each of the last three years, and the number pending at the close of those years, are shown below:--

Revived or received Instituted. YHAR. Determined. Pending. on remand or review. 1898 12,998 554,090 560,169 89,981 1894 13,963 558,598 574,225 88,381* 13,663 565,642 581,118 86,536 1895 · Revised figures.

The increase in the number of suits instituted, which was noticed in the reports for 1892, 1893, and 1894, continued during 1895. There was a corresponding increase in the number of cases decided. Of the pending cases, 1,100 had been pending for more than one year, 4,494 for more than six months, and 25,951 for more than three months, the corresponding figures for 1894 being 1,104, 3,456 and 25,335 respectively.

The following statement shows the number of suits of each class instituted in the Civil Courts during 1894 and 1895 :-Classification of suits.

			1894.	1895.
Suits for money or moveables	111		270,061	274,166
Suits under the rent law	***	1+1	223,684	223,198
Title and other suits		440	64,898	68,278

The suits other than rent suits and suits for money or moveables insti-Classification of title and other tuted during the past two years are classified Auits. below:--

	Number	of suits.	Percentage of each class to the total number.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895,
Suits for immoveable property Suits for specific relief Suits to establish a right of pre-emption Mortgage suits	27,008 9,524 284 24,815	26,370 8,734 123 29,189	41·62 14·68 ·36 38·24	38 62 12 79 19 42 75
Suits relating to religious and other endoments Matrimonial suits Testamentary suits Other suits not falling under any of the pro-	18 612 510	89 566 5 96	·03 ·94 ·78	·06 ·83 ·87
ous heads	2,177	2,661	8.85	8 89
Total	64,898	68,278	न्द्र <mark>100- </mark>	100
			1	

Average value of suits.

The average value of suits of each class was:-

		1894.	1895.
Suits for money or Small Cause Courts		79∙8	84.9
moveables. Ordinary Courts	•••	82.5	76.7
Suits under the Rent Law	***	50.0	49.9
Title and other suits	,	648.6	1,361 [.] 6

The following statement shows for the ordinary Civil Courts the number of applications for the execution of decrees, which Decrees how executed. resulted in full or partial satisfaction, together with the total amount realized:-

			Complete.	Partial.	Amount realized.
			_		${f Rs.}$
1893	142	***	113,839	86,732	1,77,49,026
1894	440	***	111,384	90,516	1,67,88,568
1895	***	***	120,592	99,088	1,93,45,724

The corresponding figures for Small Cause Courts during the last two years are as follows:--

			Complete.	Partial.	Amount realized.
					Rs.
1894	179	***	1,273	2,527	1,09,917
1895	***	4+1	1,225	1,914	1,02,142

The number of suits instituted and decided in the Presidency Court of Small Causes during 1894 and 1895, as also the number pending at the close of those years, are Calcuita Small Cause Court, shown below :--

			Instituted,	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1894	***	114	25,943	26,251	1,648
1895	***	,	23,956	24,537	1,497

The total value of the subject of litigation was Rs. 26,73,241 in 1895, as

compared with Rs. 28,49,803 in the preceding year.

The total number of cases instituted and decided in the Provincial Small Cause Courts during the past two years, as well as Provincial Small Cause Courts. the number pending at the close of each year, are shown below:---

			Instituted.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous	Pending, •
1894 1895	***	•••	15,911 12,907	year). 16,336 13,748	2,081 1,567

Of 207,618 cases decided by officers vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court, as described 36 Mansifs with jurisdiction up to 164 Ditto with duto 1 Subordinate Judge with ditte 23 Subordinate Judges with dute Rs. 50 100 on the margin, 28,689, or 13.8 per cent., were contested. ... 100 ditto

The statement on the margin shows the number of appeals under section 15 High Court—Appellate Juris- of the Letters Patent Act preferred against the decrees of a Judge of the High Court sitting alone, or of two Judges sitting together, either on the Original or on the Appellate

				Filed,		ided.	Side of the Court, and
First ap	peals	***	1594. 84	1895. 48	1894. 20	1895. 47	decided in the years 1894 and 1895 respectively.
Third	n	***	 . 17	. "9	20	164	The number of first appeals in

cases heard by two Judges sitting together on the Original Side of the Court in which they differed in opinion, and of similar appeals from the decrees of one Judge in the exercise of original jurisdiction brought before the High Court in 1895, was 79, inclusive of the 31 pending from the previous year. Of these, 47 were decided and 32 remained unheard at the close of the year. Of third appeals from the decrees of one Judge hearing second appeals, 15, inclusive of 6 pending from the preceding year, were on the files during 1895, all of which remained undecided at the close of the year.

The number of first or second appeals from the decrees and orders of the Appeals to High Court from Provincial Courts as Courts of Original and Subordinate Courts Appellate Jurisdiction, respectively, which came before the High Court and were decided during the past two years, is shown on the

				Professed to the Court. Decided		ded.	include appeals from the Courts of Assam and the		
First appeals—			1894.	1896.	1894.	1895.	Chief Court of Burma.		
From decrees	***	•••	374	402	371	804	Of the first appeals pre-		
,, ordors	111		247	2 50	22 1	200			
Second appeals—							ferred during 1895, 85		
From docrees	***	***	2,168	2,278	2,543	1,902	were appeals in contested		
" ordera	•••	***	214	179	200	260	Will cases.		

The High Court during the past year decided 2,206 appeals from original and appellate docroes and 460 appeals from Appeals decided. original and appellate orders of Subordinate Courts. The corresponding figures for 1894 were 2,914 and 424 respectively. The number summarily rejected, dismissed on default, withdrawn or compromised, is Appeals decided. shown below:-

		Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Summarily rejected	•••	***	281	13
Dismissed on default		22	36	38
Withdrawn		3	38	7
Compromised	111	19	42	8
-				
${f Total}$	484	44	397	66
				14-FE

The results of appeals as affecting the decisions of the Lower Courts in the cases heard and determined are shown below:---

			Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Misoellaneous appeals.
Affirmed			194	1,207	282
Reversed		***	38	[*] 80	76
Variod		140	23	62	.1.6
Romanded		•••	5	156	20
					
	Total	***	2 60	1,505	894
					-

The decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed or varied in 28.4 per cent. of the appeals from original decrees, in 9.4 per cent. of the appeals from appellato decrees, and 23.3 per cent. of the miscellaneous appeals. The corresponding proportions for 1894 were 21.2, 11.3, and 24.7 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows the results of the appeals decided by the High

Court as affecting District Judges and Subordinate Judges:—

	Affir	med.	Modified	or reversed.
	District	Sub-	Dietriot	Sub-
	Judges.	Judges.	Judges.	Judges.
Appeals from { Original decrees Appellate	80	114	20	89
	488	724	69	88
	150	182	64	88
en de l'en la seu de la company de la co La company de la company d		Carlo Agri		に異なる。

3

The proportion of cases in which orders of remand were passed, or in

Original decrees			Percentag	ζθ.	which the Lower Court was directed to take fur-
Appeals from { Original decrees Appeals 3liscellancous appeals	***	1898. 5·2 13·8 5·2	1894. 4·fi 9·5 7·6	1895, 1°9 10•8 5°0	ther evidence, to the total number decided by the High Court after hearing, is given on the margin.

The number of appeals in regular suits instituted and decided in the Lower Courts during the last three years, and the number pending at the close of each year, are Appeals instituted and decided in the Lower Appellate Courts shown below:-

Yean.		Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1893		514	19,024	20,606	12,831
1894		566	19,234	20,771	11,849*
1895	•••	41:18	19,240	20,125	11,450
			Raviscal flaures.	·	

Out of 11,450 appeals pending at the close of the year, 3,671 had been pending for more than three months, and Pending files. 919 had been before the Courts for more than one year, the majority of these being, as at the close of 1894, appeals in title and other suits. There were also at the same time 3,217 rent and title appeals pending for periods of between six and twelve months.

The two appeals referred to in the report for last year as pending before the Privy Council have remained undecided. Two Civil litigation of Government. appeals were filed during the year under report in analogous cases, in which the plaintiffs sued to recover possession of certain plots of land assigned by Government for the wet docks at Kidderpore. The suits were dismissed by the High Court on appeal.

The table below compares the results of Government litigation in all the Civil Courts of Bengal during 1895-96 with those of the two preceding years:-

~======													
'			å	APPELLS				APPEALS					
0.10	Ontars iz Stills.			Stills. Below Lower Courts,				Before High Court,			Testa].		
194491,	1501-05	1895- 66.	1803-04,	1691-95,	1895.00.	1809-01.	1804-95.	1805-00,	1868-01	1804-00,	1805-06,		
3	3	1	8	0	7	8	9	10	11	13	18		
; ; (2) ; (3)	119 30 13 75-3	 106 31 17 74°G	17 7 18 87*09	45 12 8 79'9	20 35 3 87-1	27 11 0 71:08	18 2 4 90	21 20(α) 5	888 81 78 77*7	173 60 85 74·2	147 71 (4) 66 797		
	0 a 10 10 491, 2 2 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0 a 1 G 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S	0x1G15 12 S1 115. 1*********************************	0x1G1x vz. S111x. 1	Original I. Stills. Brioto Lower Co. 1893-94, 1891-95,	Origis 12 St 115. Britoro Lower Courts, 100,401, 1501,05, 1505,60, 1503,04, 1501,05, 1505,60, 1503,04, 1501,05, 1505,60, 1503,04, 1501,05, 1505,60, 1503,04, 1501,05, 1503,04, 1501,05,	APPELIS	Origin 12 St 115. Brioto Lower Courts, Before High C 1 **********************************	Origin 12 St 11s. By fore Lower Courts. By fore Light Courts. By	Origis 12 St 115. Briston Lower Courts, Briston High Court,	Original States Appendent Appendent		

(a) 17 were analogous cases.

These figures show that there was a slight increase in Government litigation as compared with the provious year. The results, however, were less favourable to Uovernment.

In the High Court, 4 cases were decided against Government as compared with 2 in the preceding year. One judgment of the Court decided 17 analogous cases which were brought for setting aside the proceedings of the Settlement Officer appointed to prepare a record-of-rights relating to a Government khas mahal in pargana Singergaon. The Settlement Officer, acting under section 104 (2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, of his own motion settled what appeared to him to be fair and equitable rents. No appeal was preferred to the Special Judge under the Bengal Tenancy Act. preferred to the Special Judge under the Bengal Tenancy Act, but these suits were instituted in the Munsif's Court. The Munsif held that the Settlement Officer's decision had the force of a decree, and that the question tried by him was res judicata. On appeal, the Subordinate Judge reversed this decision, and and decision, and

remanded the suits for re-trial on their merits, and this order was upheld by the High Court. The effect of this decision, if it is treated as establishing a general principle, is to do away with the finality which has hitherto been held to attach to orders fixing rents in proceedings under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The following statement shows the results of Court of Wards' litigation during the past three years in all Courts:—

		1898-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1		2	3	4	
Decided in favour of Court of Wards Decided against Court of Wards Dompromised, remanded or withdrawn Percentage in favour of Court of Wards	111	1,322 183 55 90 8	1,561 215 49 87:8	1,839 149 188 92·5	

The following table shows the extent to which decretal amounts due to Government have been realized in 1895-96 and the two previous years:—

			1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	1		2	3	4
1. 2. 3.	Amount under realization ,, realized during the year Percentage of recovery	***	Rs. 47,190 8,943 18·9	Rs. 34,726 6,084 17:3	Rs. 67,188 25,768 38.8

It is satisfactory to observe a marked increase in the percentage of recovery in the past year, but there is still much room for further improvement. It has been suggested that the Collectorate Nazir should be allowed a commission of 20 per cent. on the amounts realized by him, and that when all the necessary steps prescribed by the rules have been taken, and the amount is still found to be irrecoverable, the decree may be sold by auction in the Collector's office, after due publication. After consulting the Board of Revenue, the Lieutenant-Governor has not deemed it fit to accept these proposals; but in future when sums due have been recovered by special efforts on the part of the Nazir, he will, in accordance with the existing rules, be remunerated with a sum not exceeding 20 per cent. of the whole amount recovered, and, in order to ensure that proper endeavours are made, the work of realization will in each district be placed in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector, and will be constantly watched by the Collector.

The realizations in cases of Wards' decrees during the three years are shown in the table subjoined:—

	1898-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	. 8	. 4
1. Amount under realization 2. ,, realized during the year 3. Percentage of recovery	Rs. 10,80,794 2,00,671 18,56	Rs. 8,83,083 1,51,189 17,11	Rs. 9,59,451 2,54,422 26'5

These figures are satisfactory in so far as they disclose that an effort has been made to improve on the very poor returns of the provious year. The percentage of recovery, though still very poor, has reached a higher figure than has been attained for many years past.

The subjoined statement compares the civil work of the Sonthal Parganas Civil Justice in the district of during the year 1895 with that of the two proced-

the Southal Parganas. ing years:~

	Year.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Ponding at close of year.
Ciril anits	$$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1898 \\ 1894 \\ 1895 \end{array} \right.$	12,589 13,948 13,599	12,431 13,448 18,671	1,69 8 1,59 7 1,620
Miscellaneous judicial oa	ses { 1893	531	502	74
	1894	1,050	1,028	96
	1895	983	968	111
Execution cases	{ 1899	0,706	7,818	061
	1894	7,600	7,040	1,521
	1896	8,089	8,187	1,428
Total	{ 1898	19,820	20,246	2,679
	1894	21,998	21,516	8,214
	1895	22,671	22,82(i	8,154

These figures show a steady increase in the civil work of the district, an increase which has been constant since 1890, while the staff of officers has remained almost the same. The total number of cases of all kinds disposed of was 22,820 against 14,957 in 1890, the average number of cases disposed of by each officer having risen from 819 to 1,250. The average number of original civil suits disposed of by each officer has risen from 477 to 749 during the same period. The civil work of the Subdivisional Officers and their subordinates is thus stendily increasing from year to year.

Money suits.—The number of institutions rose from 7,740 in 1894 to 8,372. The increase occurred chiefly in the Dumka subdivision, where it is attributed to expansion of the business of the Marwari traders.

Hent suits.—These suits again show a falling off, the figures being 2,820 against 3,133 of the previous year, and the decrease being most murked in the Godda subdivision, where it is ascribed to the resignation of the Manager of the Barkope Estate, who resorted to this means of realising rent. A considerable increase, on the other hand, occurred in the Deoghar subdivision, said to be due to bad harvests and mutations of title of sottlement-holders.

Disposal of cases.—Of 13,671 original suits disposed of, against 13,448 in 1894, 13,603 were dealt with by the officers in the capacity of Mansils, and 68 in the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compressional dealth of the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compressional dealth of the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compressional dealth of the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compressional dealth of the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compressional dealth of the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compressional dealth of the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compressional dealth of the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compressional dealth of the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compressional dealth of the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compressional dealth of the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compressional dealth of the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compressional dealth of the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compressional dealth of the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compressional dealth of the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn. mised, settled by arbitration, or decreed on confession; 2,356 were decided to parts, and 3,554, or 26 per cent., were contested. The total number of witnesses examined was 9,151, or '66 por case, and 2.6 per contested case disposed of.

Arbitration.—The number of suits decided by arbitration was 598, compared with 387 in 1894 and 506 in 1893. A romarkable increase under this head occurred in the Dumka subdivision, where 288 cases were decided, as against 73 in the previous year. Arbitration works more satisfactorily whon the arbitrators sit in the precincts of the Court, where they better realise their responsibility, and are less liable to party influence. The increased resort to this method of settling cases is satisfactory.

Value of suits and receipts of Courts.—The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 8,81,428, as compared with Rs. 7,23,687 in 1894. This large increase is almost entirely accounted for by the institution of one suit for Rs. 1,50,000 in the Rajmahal subdivision. The number of suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value fell from 95 in 1894 to 63 in 1895. The total receipts increased from Rs. 91,777 to Rs. 1,01,803, by reason of the higher total value of suits.

Registration.

The following table shows the total number of documents registered as well as the receipts and expenditure on account of registration, and the number of offices open during the last six years:—

			Nombe	n of Rro	18TRATION	TB-		<u> </u>				
	YEAR, ,		Affecting im proper			Total,	Total recoipts.	Total expendi- ture,	Surples.	Number of regis- tration offices.	Average receipts.	Aremge expandi- ture
			Compulsory.	Optional.	tions,					50.000	10	<u> </u>
	1		2	3	4	б	a	7	6	9		11
							Rs.	Ra,	Rs.		Rs.	Rs,
1800-01 1801-02 1802-93	141 144 144 144	••• •••	000,418 050,026 784,250	149,786 173,701 207,806	148,148 185,786 102,007	807,816 098,403 1,109,321	12,40,481 13,33,786 14,85,541	0,29,359 0,81,201 7,26,771	0,11,122 6,49,532 7,08,770	822 813 816	8,852 4,005 4,140	1,054 2,054 2,100
	Toinl		1,091,608	529,851	400,551	2,089,100	40,09,759	20,40,334	10,65,424	*****	1-4111	****
1803-94 1801-05 1805-90	100 101 161 161 161 161	664 634	771,581 708,837 702,301	227,377 236,116 216,670	170,815 170,723 100,026	1,169,753 1,202,675 1,111,508	18,68,183 18,68,829 18,49,688	7,80,142 8,03,031 8,03,745	0,02,0-12 5,60,197 5,89,813	865 888 897	8,803 8,630 8,384	2,163 2,094 2,024
	Totul	•	2,327,072	681,071	508,108	3,51 0,030	40,84,100	23,91,016	10,02,182	494 46	*11	*****
	Increaso Dooreaso	•	835,074	151,920	41,049	528,830	74,318	8,51,564	2,77,248	B1.	14711	141144 141141

It will be seen that, while the total number of registrations under each head during the three years 1893-94 to 1895-96 exceeds the corresponding total for the preceding period of three years, there has been a falling off under each head during the last year as compared with the years 1893-94 and 1894-95. The fall in the total number of registrations in 1895-96, as compared with 1894-95, is common to all Divisions except Chota Nagpur and Chittagong, and is ascribed, generally, to the better harvests of the year and the consequent diminution in the number of transactions for raising money. The total receipts of the Department for the three years amounted to Rs. 40,84,100, as compared with Rs. 40,09,758 in the three years 1890-91 to 1892-93. If each year is taken separately, however, a steady decrease is observed in the receipts, from Rs. 14,35,541 in 1892-93 to Rs. 13,43,588 in 1895-96. The orders of Government reducing the minimum ad valorem fee from 12 annas to 8 annas, which came into effect from July 1893, have no doubt contributed considerably to the falling off in the last three years as compared with 1892-93, part of the decrease in 1895-96 being also due to the smaller number of registrations. The total expenditure, on the other hand, has been steadily rising during the past ten years, from Rs. 5,64,274 in 1886-87 to Rs. 8,03,745 in 1895-96, owing principally to the increase in the number of offices, and the consequent increase in the total amount of remuneration drawn by the Sub-Registrars. The average expenditure per office has, however, decreased from Rs. 2,153 in 1893-94 to Rs. 2,094 in 1894-95 and Rs. 2,024 in 1895-96.

The total number of transactions involving the transfer of estates or tenures fell from 1,03,259 in 1893-94 to 1,01,489

Sales of estates, tenures, and in 1894-95 and 98,454 in 1895-96. The number raivati holdings.

of transactions relating to entire revenue-paying estates was 1,985, to shares in such estates 12,677, to revenue-free properties 7,660, to intermediate tenures 51,823, and to properties of other kinds 24,309.

The number of raiyati-holdings transferred by deed of sale during each of the last four years, and of purchasers of the different classes, are compared in the following table:—

	RA	ITLYII.	HOLDING	s at F	txed i	lates.		RAIYATI-HOLDINGS WITH RIGHT OF COOUP						PANOY.	
	ا	-		Porci	Lisers,					Pynoniere.					
	i tjong.	8	Zamind	larë.		1]	letion	, o	Zamin	dars,				
Leyn.	Number of transp	Tahnjans, treder motay-landeric	Lundlords of holdings trans-	Other Inadiority	Raiyatsa	Olhera.	Total,	Number of transactions	Arhajans, traders money-leadors.	Landlords of heldings frans- lerred	Other hadlords.	Raiguta	Others.	Total,	
ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	В	•	10	11	19.	13	15	15	
1878-06 " 1841-03 " 1867-03 "	63,719 67,171 62,789 69,463	7,541 6,63 6,04 6,64 014,7	1,232 1,607 1,672 692	4,777 0,081 0,389 5,679	23,700 25,158 25,919 21,511	0,456 10,194 10,720 10,710	17,106 51,200 52,650 19,170	195,250 183,594 145,805 142,771	17, <u>22</u> 9 17,809	8,231 2,518 2,772 2,171	7,690 9,320 9,001 0,619	97,400 1,00,023 1,89,600 1,08,752	14,712 15,073	1,27,40; 1,64,409 1,60,630 1,51,068	

The number of transactions of both classes fell off in 1895-96, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, but during the past ten years the increase in both classes has been very marked, the numbers having nearly doubled in the case of raiyati-holdings at fixed rates, and nearly trobled in the case of raiyati-holdings with a right of occupancy. The raiyats formed 70 per cent. of the purchasers of the latter class of holdings and the majority also of the purchasers of holdings at fixed rates. The average price of raiyati-holdings, both at fixed rates and with occupancy rights, was higher in 1895-96 than in the previous year. This is attributed partly to a greater demand for land due to increase of population, and partly to the increased acquaintance of the raiyats with the rights secured to them under the Tenancy Act. The recognition by the Act of the transferability of occupancy holdings where it exists by custom and the greater security given to settled and occupancy rights generally by the passing of the Act have, no doubt, greatly contributed to enhance the value of such holdings.

The number of documents impounded by the registering officers during the past year was 2,033, of which 1,545 were declared by the Collectors to be insufficiently stamped, and 250 to be properly stamped. Excluding 64

prosecutions on account of documents insufficiently stamped. Excluding 64 of prosecutions instituted under the Indian Registration Act was 128, the same number as in the preceding year. The number of persons tried in these cases was 174, of whom 65 were acquitted, 99 convicted, and the remainder were under trial at the close of the year.

The introduction of the system of thumb impressions has been instrumental in providing evidence for conviction in cases of false personation. All District Registrars are unanimous in reporting that the system is a great while several zamindars are said to have become convinced of its utility, and to have expressed a desire to introduce it in their zamindari transactions. Although many registering officers are reported to have not yet learnt to take course of a year or so, they will have acquired the necessary knowledge.

Act I (B.C.) of 1876 for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan mar
Working of the Muhammadan riages and divorces has during the past triennial period been extended to 6 more districts, and 60 new offices have been opened. The total number of other previous three years, 1890-91 to 1892-93.

One hundred and one new companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,95,01,625 were registered during 1895-96, against 125 companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,52,43,004 registered in the preceding year. Of these, 2 were banking companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,20,000, 28 insurance companies with a capital of Rs. 2,62,625, 17 trading companies with a capital of Rs. 43,58,000, 9 mills and presses with a capital of Rs. 86,50,000, 15 planting companies with a capital of Rs. 11,04,000, and 2 miscellaneous companies with a capital of Rs. 1,28,000. Twenty companies limited by guarantee were registered during the year, all of which were insurance companies.

in the Police Court was 19,785 against 16,941 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,844, which was contributed by all departments, especially the License Department, which showed an increase of 2,227 in the number of cases instituted by it over the number of the previous year. Of the total number of cases instituted, 10,064 were successful, 796 were unsuccessful, 5,328 were withdrawn or struck off, and 3,597 remained pending at the close of the year. The cost of litigation undertaken by the Corporation during the year amounted to Rs. 22,413 against Rs. 33,203 in the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 3,250 was spent by the Commissioners in aid of primary education during the year, the money being distributed among 63 schools in several wards of

the town.

The total amount expended on town and busti improvements during the year was Rs. 74,084 against Rs. 76,138, Rs. 92,102, and Rs. 1,41,730 in the three preceding years. The Capital Fund from which this expenditure is met opened the year with a balance in hand of Rs. 12,139. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,589, and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 41,663. Of the total amount expended Rs. 53,041 represent expenditure on town improvements, which consisted chiefly in the widening of Council House Street and Dalhousie Square, south, and opening several new roads, and Rs. 21,043, expenditure on busti improvements, such as the construction of roads and sewers, construction of bathing platforms, tank filling, &c. Rupcos 15,441 was spent in the improvement of the bustis in Hastings. Towards the close of the year a destructive fire broke out at Kidderpore, which roduced some 11 blocks of bustis to ashes. In reconstructing these, the opportunity has been taken by the Commissioners to remodel the bustis and introduce sanitary improvements, and they have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 from the municipal fund for filling hollows and cutting drains.

The supply of filtered water was increased by 585,683 gallons a day, and that of unfiltered by 885,201 gallons. About three and a half miles of pipe were added to the distribution system for filtered water, making the entire length of water main 310½ miles. The number of premises connected was 26,312. The average daily supply of filtered water was 20,284,181 gallons, giving a daily consumption per head of the population of 50.00 gallons for the Town proper and 20.11 gallons for the added area. The length of the unfiltered water mains was increased by one and a half miles, and the total length of these mains is now a little over 75 miles. The daily supply of unfiltered water was 5,692,151 gallons, giving

a daily consumption per head of 13 43 gallons.

The number of births recorded during the year 1895 was 10,045, which is the lowest on record since 1889. The ratio per mille of population was 160 against 108 in 1804 and 184, the average of the previous tive years. The number of deaths on the other hand rose from 22,441 in 1894 to 27,031 in 1895, and was the highest on record since 1889. The ratio of deaths was 306 against 329 in 1894 and 2982, the average of the quinquennium 1889 to 1893. The increase in the mortality is said to be due to fevers and small-pex. Of the total number of deaths recorded, 11,345 were from fevers against 8,963 in 1894, and 2,220 from small-pex against 405. The Health Officer ascribes the high rate of mortality from fevers in the town proper to the defective condition of the sewerage system, and in the suburban area to the naturally waterlogged condition of the soil, which is rendered worse by the existence of numerous tanks and dhobas, the waste of water consequent on the introduction of the water-supply, and the want of drainage, all of which causes indicate the direction in which remedial measures are required. Of the 2,099 deaths from cholera, 1,302 occurred in the town proper and 797 in the suburbs. The mortality was highest in March and April, in which months the numbers of deaths were 326 and 394 respectively.

Every precaution was taken to prevent the use of water found to contain come bucilli and to check the spread of the disease in infected localities. Monsiour Haffkine's method of inoculation as a prophylactic against cholera was carried on during the year, and 2,038 operations were performed. In a

note appended to the health report for the year, Dr. Simpson examined the evidence as to the efficacy of this process, and expressed his opinion that "by precise observations it has been proved that the anti-choloraic inoculations reduce the mortality in the first four days by an average of 3 24 times, and that the people inoculated after this period acquire a protection which for a year at least renders them 22.62 times safer than the uninoculated." There was a severe epidemic of small-pox in Calcutta during the year under report. The disease which had taken its rise at the latter end of 1894 continued to rage till it reached its climax in March and April 1895, the numbers of deaths in these months being 770 and 564 respectively. Of the 2,220 deaths recorded, 420 were reported as inoculated, 501 as vaccinated, 3 as previously having had small-pox, and 1,217 as unprotected. During the epidemic additional medical sid was employed by the Corporation and all necessary massures. tional medical aid was employed by the Corporation and all necessary measures were adopted to arrost the progress of the disease. Vaccination was vigorously pushed on in infected localities, and houses in which cases of small-pox had occurred were promptly disinfected, the bedding and clothes of patients being destroyed. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 54,982 against 17,335 in 1894, 88 88 per cent. of the primary vaccination cases proving successful. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhoa was higher than that of any year since 1889, but no explanation is given of the supposed causes.

The important question of the drainage of Calcutta and the Suburbs only within the last few months passed out of the stage of preliminary discussion between the Corporation and the engineering experts whom they consulted from time to time. For this reason, although the subject has been discussed in the newspapers and incidentally reforred to in the administration reports of the Commissioners for the last five years, no continuous history of the various phases of the discussion, and no final expression of the views of the Corporation as a whole, has yet been laid before Government. The Report on the Calcutta Drainage Works, by Mossrs. Hughes and Kimber, makes it clear that the drainage question, in its present form, dates from October 1890, when Mr. Baldwin Latham, a Sanitary Engineer of high reputation in England, was invited to inspect and report on the drainage of Calcutta. He arrived in Calcutta on the 11th February 1891, and left on the 3rd March, after submitting a report in which he made cortain proposals, the cost of carrying out which was estimated by Mr. Kimber at Rs. 1,70,69,000. From that time till the present, Mr. Latham's suggestions, as further developed by himself in 1891 and 1895, and supplemented by Mr. Hughes's report on the Suburbs in September 1894, have been under examination, and the Corporation new have before them what may be taken to be the final conclusions of their professional advisers. In their joint report on the drainage question, Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, after full consideration, and with a knowledge of the facts necessarily much more minute than Mr. Latham could have acquired during his brief visit to Calcutta, rejected, as based upon incomplete or erroneous data, the main feature of his schome, and concluded that it was impossible to construct an open low-level reservoir for the discharge, by gravitation, of the combined sewage and rainfall of Calcutta. The project drawn up by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber has, since the close of the year, received the sanction of Government, and its execution has been commenced. During the five years over which the discussion of the general drainage question extended, the Commissioners undertook several works urgently required in connexion with the drainage of the area added to Calcutta in 1889, which admitted of being carried out independently of the main scheme, and were, it is understood, designed so as to form part of it. Of these works, which cost altogether nearly four lakhs, the most important were the temporary project for draining the Suburbs, the drainage of the Entally block, the sluices at Chetla, Garden Reach and Chowlputty, and several large sewers.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

The total number of municipalities in existence at the close of the year was Number of municipalities, populity with effect from the 1st April 1895, and the lation, and rate-payers.

146. Titaghar was constituted a separate municipality with effect from the 1st April 1895, and the municipality of Jamui, in the district of Bhagalpur, was abolished:

The total population under municipal administration in Bengal, excluding Calcutta, amounted to 2,704,900, as against 2,725,434 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the readjustment of the limits of certain municipalities, and to the exclusion of Chanduria from the operation of the Act. The number of rate-payers was 456,050 or 3,700 less than in 1894-95, being 16.8 per cent. of the municipal population. The percentage varies from 20.2 in the Presidency Division to 13.58 in the Bhagalpur Division. The falling off in the number of rate-payers was most marked in the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions.

General elections were held in the municipalities of Cossipere-Chitpur and

Besults of elections

Maniktola in the district of the 24-Parganas.

There were also 57 byc-elections, of which only 15
were contested. The percentage of attendance of voters varied from 78-9 at
Uttarpara to 10-6 at Tamluk, both in the Burdwan Division. Four of the byeelections held during the year failed, and the vacancies were filled by the
appointment of Commissioners under section 16 of the Act.

Constitution of Committees.

The following table illustrates the composition of the Municipal bodies in each Division:—

,	Nus	den op	Икмит	;n=.	II 1	Ce.	<u> </u>	_	Oca	UPATIO	OR PR	OPESSIO:	х,		
Ptarsina"	टंट-१प्टींब-3.	Nominate d.	Elected.	Tōtal.	Europeans.	Natives.	Gattrument servants.	Zamindary and landhold-	Pleadors and mukhlors.	Planters.	Merchants, tradors, and money-lenders,	School-musters (other than Government employes).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Cospecified
. 1	5	3	4	6	6	7	8	0	10	11	12	18	14	15	10
Burdwin Presidenty Instalant Danca Chittering Patra Hengulpus On Cho a Nagyar Total	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	188 227 55 111 27 165 61	223 333 333 331 113 431 113 (1) 74 42	**************************************	94 99 95 114 20 20	331 570 117 214 65 537 133 70 68	49 70 44 45 15 61 28 24 33	78 179 85 61 11 117 94 12	80 75 11 71 20 99 21 23	10 2 1	57 72 13 18 8 41 16 1	12 45 18 8 9 4 2	44 15 3 11 10 4	P 31 8 1 2 0 3 4 6	87 64 10 20 9 29 44 6
· · · · ·	; ~		1.150	2 128	191	1,935	3/7	520	+777	13	317	- G1	69	67	200
Percentage on total	2177	12"	(5/3		5.0	901	17*2	24.7	55.4	·.	11'4	4.4	41	81	11.7
Percent ga for 1:04-35	1	15:1	217	,,,	6 n	00.0	17-2	21.6	ū5.8 	·6	1177	4.0	173	3.3	117

As in the previous year, the lawyer element preponderated in the Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Chittagong and Dacen Divisions. The landed interest was most largely represented in the Presidency and Patna, and the trading element weakest in Orissa.

The previous year, the Presidency and Patna, and the trading element weakest in Orissa.

There were in all 2,605 meetings held during the year, against 2,663 in 1894-95. Of these, 260, or 9.7 per cent., were unsuccessful or adjourned, as against 225, or 8.4 than one-half the number of Commissioners on the average attended each There were W. 15.

There were Ward Committees in 17 towns against 20 of the previous year, ward Committees. and opinion generally is still unfavourable to the formation of these Committees, as tending to Committees are unnecessary complications of municipal administration; that when the local Commissioners interest themselves in the affairs of their ward useless.

The Howrah Municipality established a standing Sub-Committee for each ward of the town, and these are reported to have worked with remarkable success.

The rate on holdings was in force in 36 towns, and a tax on persons ac
Assessment and taxation. cording to their circumstances and property was levied in the remaining 110. In 22 of the former the rate on holdings was assessed at the maximum rate allowed by the law,

Name o Municipal			ito of lax. Rs.	Namo Municipa		nte of tax. Ra.
Hooghly an Howrah Baranagar Krishnagar Santipur Ranaghat Darjeeling	d Chin	Bura	61 719 61 6 6 6	Dacca Narninganj Patna Jamalpur Bhagalpur Parnea Bahibganj	***	 8° 63 73° 7 7 8

and in the remaining 14 at the rate shown in the margin. The Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality are said to be unwilling to levy the full rate of 10 per cent., for fear it should press too heavily on the rate-payers, since lighting and conservancy rates are already inforce in the Municipality, and the water-rate will shortly be

* The logal maximum in these places is 10 per cent. on the annual value of holdings, and for the rest of the municipalities in the province it is 74 per cent.

imposed. It is further stated that in Howrah and Bally the existing rate is too lightly assessed. In both places extensive sanitary reforms will have to be undertaken during the next few years, and in Howrah particularly the question of increasing the resources of the Municipality must soon be seriously faced. The case of Dacca is more serious. The conservancy of the town is reported to be in a deplorable condition; the water-supply is insufficient; the drainage is bad; the funds of the Municipality are exhausted, and it is essential that a higher rate should be imposed to meet the primary needs of the town. During the year under report the Baranagar Municipality adopted the rate on holdings for the first time, and levied it as a tentative measure at 6½ per cent. This has enabled the Commissioners to impose a proper assessment on the factories and large residential and garden-houses within the Municipality, and has yielded an income of Rs. 6,618 from house property. The sudden increase of taxation was at once opposed by the persons affected. The Magistrate prevailed upon the Municipal Commissioners and the objectors to agree to the appointment of an Arbitration Committee consisting of three gentlemen unconnected with the municipality. This Committee disposed of the objections and reduced the rate in many cases. Some of the parties did not accept the decision of the Committee and instituted civil suits, some of which are still pending.

The average incidence of taxation throughout the municipalities of Bengal

(except Calcutta) rose from annas 13-7 in the previous year to annas 14-1, inclusive of the tax paid on Government buildings. This is considerably below the average incidence for all municipalities in India, which, during 1894-95, was Re. 1-1-5, and the figure varying in different provinces from Re. 1-6-6 in Bombay to annas 9-10 in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. If the tax on Government buildings were deducted, the actual incidence on the people would in many places be greatly reduced. In 37 towns, as against 31 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head of the population. Almost all of these are in Bengal Proper; in the other divisions of the Province, Muzaffarpur and Jamalpur are the only places where the incidence exceeded one rupee during the year under report, while in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions not a single town has reached this standard of taxation. The Rajshahi Division shows the bighest average incidence, as the taxation is nowhere less than one rupee a head except in Sirajganj, where the rate is annas 12-6. In 53 towns, as against 62 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation was less than 8 annas per head. It was highest in Darjeeling (Rs. 4-14-10) and lowest in Ramjibanpur and Chandrakona

(annas 3-9) in the Midnapore district.

A revision of assessments, general or partial, came into force in 87 towns and resulted in an increase of the demand in all but 24 cases. In Patna there was a partial revision of assessments, which increased the demand by Rs. 8,918. This was reduced on appeal to Rs. 6,900. In Dinapore, Gaya, Arrah, and Chapra the assessments were revised by paid assessors. In Dinapore the revision of the assessments resulted in an increase of Rs. 609, and the objections were heard by Committees. In Gaya the increase amounted to Rs. 8,200. The Commissioners of the Motihari Municipality changed their mode of taxation from the tax on persons to a rate on holdings, in the hope of

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There were also 57 bye-elections, of which only 15
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appointment of Commissioners under section 16 of the Act.

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The following table illustrates the composition of the Municipal bodies in each Division:—

	Ne	vol. E ol	e Meun	ræa,	R	CE.			Oco	UPATIO:	or Pr	OPERATO	r.		
Division.	F. D. C. Colo.	Nousbakes.	Eketad.	Total.	Europeans,	Natives.	Gorernstent servanis.	Zamindars and landhold.	Pleaders and muchines.	Planters	Merchants, traders, and money-lending.	Sohool-masters (other time Sovermost employes).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	0	0	7	6	D	10	It	12	18	14	15	16
Berdigea Peach pay Rashala Bas a Chitace us Fatem Rangalyan One-a Chota Nagara Tatal	3 2 3 6 18 2	135 275 111 27 141 141 141 141 141	221 031 04 115 10 101 01 31 49	201 677 155 227 221 231 231 230 25 115	91 34 8 44 23 30	841 836 1-17 948 65 827 134 70	49 79 41 85 15 01 28 21	78 178 53 61 117 34 127 122	80 75 41 71 20 98 21 23	10	67 72 23 18 8 41 16 1	12 45 13 8 9 4	44 15 8 11 10 4)	97 08 19 20 0 23 44 6
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Percont se for i	1	45-1	81.7		6.0	60.0	17*3	oris	<u></u>		31.7	4.4	¥3	3·1 5·3	11.7

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Name o Municipal		 ile of inx. Rs.	Namo Municipa	of ality.	-	nte of tur. Rs.
Hooghly an Howrah Baranagar Krishnagar Santipur Kanughat Darjeoling	***		Dacca Narainganj Patna Jamalpur Bhagalpur Purnea Sahibganj	140 110 110 111		8** 64** 7 7 7 8

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imposed. It is further stated that in Howrah and Bally the existing rate is too lightly assessed. In both places extensive sanitary reforms will have to be undertaken during the next few years, and in Howrah particularly the question of increasing the resources of the Municipality must soon be seriously faced. The case of Dacca is more serious. The conservancy of the town is reported to be in a deplorable condition; the water-supply is insufficient; the drainage is bad; the funds of the Municipality are exhausted, and it is essential that a higher rate should be imposed to meet the primary needs of the town. During the year under report the Baranagar Municipality adopted the rate on holdings for the first time, and levied it as a tentative measure at 64 per cent. This has enabled the Commissioners to impose a proper assessment on the factories and large residential and garden-houses within the Municipality, and has yielded an income of Rs. 6,618 from house property. The sudden increase of taxation was at once opposed by the persons affected. The Magistrate prevailed upon the Municipal Commissioners and the objectors to agree to the appointment of an Arbitration Committee consisting of three gentlemen unconnected with the municipality. This Committee disposed of the objections and reduced the rate in many cases. Some of the parties did not accept the decision of the Committee and instituted civil

suits, some of which are still pending.

The average incidence of taxation throughout the municipalities of Bengal (except Calcutta) rose from annas 13-7 in the previous year to annas 14-1, inclusive of the tax paid on Government buildings. This is considerably below the average incidence for all municipalities in India, which, during 1894-95, was Re. 1-1-5, and the figure varying in different provinces from Re. 1-6-6 in Bombay to annas 9-10 in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. If the tax on Government buildings were deducted, the actual incidence on the people would in many places be greatly reduced. In 37 towns, as against 31 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head of the population. Almost all of these are in Bengal Proper; in the other divisions of the Province, Muzaffarpur and Jamalpur are the only places where the incidence exceeded one rupee during the year under report, while in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions not a single town has reached this standard of taxation. The Rajshahi Division shows the highest average incidence, as the taxation is nowhere less than one rupee a head except in Sirajganj, where the rate is annas 12-6. In 53 towns, as against 62 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation was less than 8 annas per head. It was highest in Darjeeling (Rs. 4-14-10) and lowest in Ramjibanpur and Chandrakona

(annas 3-9) in the Midnapore district.

A revision of assessments, general or partial, came into force in 87 towns and resulted in an increase of the demand in all but 24 cases. In Patna there was a partial revision of assessments, which increased the demand by Rs. 8,918. This was reduced on appeal to Rs. 6,900. In Dinapore, Gaya, Arrah, and Chapra the assessments were revised by paid assessors. In Dinapore the revision of the assessments resulted in an increase of Rs. 609, and the objections were heard by Committees. In Gaya the increase amounted to Rs. 8,200. The Commissioners of the Motihari Municipality changed their mode of taxation from the tax on persons to a rate on holdings, in the hope of

mining their income, and appointed a salaried assessor to make the assessment. The assessor completed the work, and there was an increase of Rs. 800, after allowing for reductions on objection. The revised assessment does not, however, take effect until the current year.

Demands, collections, rendissions, and Gutstandings on account of

Under these heads the following statement compares the totals for the three years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96:--

<u>-</u> - `.'	·	به تقصیم کار	Dyness.				Colin	CTIONS.		 			Remissio:	ys,	=
Tr(· į	Airese.	Current.	Tetal.	Arrear.	Carrent.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percen- take of column of on column 2.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Arrear,	Our- real,	Total.	Percentings of column 18 on column 4,	Ont- standing balance,
1		2,		4	. 6	e	7	9	0	10	11	12	13	11	16
8-14 2-14 2-14	***	Re 4,27,000 4,270 6,007,00	. 184, -23 N 270 -2 CTL/164 -2547,7€6	114, 27,12, 04 24,15, 15, 24,14,14,1	R9. 3,55153 271 69 2,67,970	10.76 977	H _B , 21,43,152 22,30,44 21,47,104	1.59.1 1.2.4 1.5.6 5.6.6	81-n 84-8 82-0	77°0 78'0 78'1	184. 50,022 140,083 73,814	Ng. 50,972 68,144 50,450	Ns. 1,18,094 1,50,127 1,35,264	4'9 6'4 45	Rs. 4 80,213 4,50,328 5,10,238

With an increase in the total demand there has been a decrease in the porcentage of collections of both the arrear and current domands. The collection of arrears has fallen off by 2.2 per cent. as compared with the provious year, and by 3.1 per cent, as compared with the results of the year 1893-94. The outstanding balance has risen by Rs. 59,910. The record is altogether misatisfactory, except that there has been a small decrease in the percentage of remissions.

In 37 towns more than 95 per cent. of the demands was collected, and

Vi-ktony ne ... 48 53 ... 98 63 ... 98 63 ... 98 67 ... 98 7 ... 98 8 Sa media Tanduk Natay, ngung Bazati ur Maloka i ... 99.8 ... 109.8 Coy's B 779 Ingdispur Sucan 99-03 99-8 16-8 P\$1 Инциа ... Straterda Medloub ai 88 1 98 1 *** ... heser h Deschue Kenderpara ... • • • 99:18

among them the results of the 15 municipalities named in the margin reflect great credit on the municipal authorities, the collections in each case having exceeded 98 per cent. This result was obtained without recourse being had to large remissions, and in nine cases there was no arrear at the close of the year. The good results attained by the municipalities in the Mymensingh and Backergunge districts in the Dacca Division and in the Saran and Muzassarpur districts in the Patna Division deserve special notice, as the collection has in all cases exceeded 90 per cent. In the matter of Province has fallen off from 5.4 in 1894-95 to 4.5.

Several municipalities show heavy outstanding balances. In Howrah the balance rose from Rs. 87,673 to Rs. 1,16,640. The system of collecting taxes by contract under the system in force in Calcutta was introduced in Howalh on the 1st October 1805, but for various reasons did not work well during the year. The outstanding balance of Rs. 30,571 in Patna is attributed to delay in disposing of appeals, petitions, and objections, and to the presence of the auditor during the fourth quarter, which interfered with the collecting staff. On the occasion of an inspection of the Muzaffarpur Municipality, the Commissioner of the Pate a Division found the collections to he most satisfactory. This was reported to be due to the practice at present foliowed in the realisation of the taxes, viz., of receiving money both at the houses of the assesses, if voluntarily paid there, or at the Municipal office.

The lattime-tax was levied for the first time in Kalna, Balasore, Arrah, and in parts of Naihati, and license fees for offen-Fresh in posts levied during the sive and dangerous trades under section 261 of the Mcherpur, Karayangani, Jhulokati, and Faridpur. A water-rate of 3 per cent. on the annual value of holdings situated within a radius of one thousand feet from the nearest hydrant was imposed in the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality. Collections were made in the South Suburban Municipality under the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigado Act. In Meherpur fees were levied under section 263 of the Act from milkmen, cartmen, and keepers of hackney carriages.

1. 150 5

The conservancy cess and cart-tax were imposed within the Bihar Municipality, and the tax on the registration of carts was introduced in Roserah. The horse and carriage-tax was levied in the Chaibassa and Daltonganj Municipalities, but, owing to a strong protest by the rate-payers of the latter place against this new impost, the Municipal Commissioners resolved to discontinue it altogether from the beginning of 1897-98, and in order to make up for the loss of revenue, the personal tax was raised from annas 10 to annas 12 per cent.

The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, the income, and the expenditure of its municipalities during 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

Division.	Opening	balance,	Income d	nring tho ar.		d avnilable ndsture.	Total exp	enditure.	Closing	inlance.
Dividioa.	1594-95.	1805-90.	1694-95.	1698-90.	1401-95.	1805-96,	1804 05,	1695-96,	1894-05.	1695-DO.
1	3	8	4	5	6	7	8	Ð	10	n
Hurdwan Presidency Rayhahi Daeca Chittagong Patuo Bhagaipur Orissu Chota Nagpur	Rs, 30,468 1,78,450 59,180 25,910 00,800 1,15,533 40,008 7,186 17,259 5,00,085	Rs. 45,270 1,19,741 88,635 26,459 110,622 1,43,710 24,215 4,005 12,800	Rs. 12 01,800 0,52,301 4,00,893 8,49,238 8,49,238 0,00,0,0,4,446 2,42,373 1,11,017 00,621	R4. 10,00,095 6.14,170 3.50,293 8,10.575 96,114 6,30,901 2,80,421 1,11,761 67,018	Rs. 13,00,772 9,05,82) 4,43,025 3,74,103 1,23,400 10,28,270 2,73,331 1,18,233 85,873	Ra, 16,05,001 7,93,040 4,17,767 0,-0,028 7,90,120 7,80,710 2,62,630 1,13,811 80,718	Rs. 12,05,464 0,35,054 3,56,193 8,10,980 1,11,783 9,70,569 2,40,049 1,14,100 71,073	R4, 16,12,504 6,33,014 4,02,126 8,60,373 82,600 6,37,613 B,31,757 1,10,905 60,004 41,31,562	Re, 45,278 1,10,730 58,516 27,170 19,021 1,43,710 20,538 4,03 12,800	Rs. 63,367 1,60,676 44,841 25,065 26,420 1,43,647 80,870 4,000 11,114

There was a satisfactory increase both in income and expenditure. The difference between the closing balance of 1894-95 and the opening balance of 1895-96 is slight, and is due to revised figures having been shown in the present accounts.

The closing balances in some municipalities appear to have been again unnecessarily large. Except in the few cases in which money has been allowed to accumulate for the purpose of carrying out schemes of permanent improvement, the existence of a large balance indicates inefficient control over works and expenditure. Twenty-three municipalities fell into an error of the opposite kind and were left at the close of the year without sufficient funds to pay heir staff and meet current expenses during the first month of the current year.

The following table shows the revenue derived from taxation proper in each Division in 1895-96 and in each of the four preceding years:—

·						N A	MES OF DI	Visions.				
Y	KAB.		Burdwau.	Presidency.	Rojshald.	Daces.	Chitta- gong.	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orlsen.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
	1	_	2	8	4	ű	6	7	8	0	10	11
1801-02 1892-03 1898-94 1891-05 1806-90 Increase 1891-0; Percent	2. age of	neo in-	Rs. 5,43,856 8,59,307 6,71,703 6,84,253 0,40,851	Rs. 4,50,010 4,90,419 4,43,034 6,74,507 4,84,143 27,106	12s. 1,76,370 2,05,504 2,01,761 2,12,318 2,28,720 58,817	Rs. 2,40,158 2,50,493 2,42,947 3,62,646 2,03,403 39,315	Rs. 65,208 61,140 60,206 56,418 68,410 8,149	Rs. 3,83,643 3,81,608 8,02,131 6,27,027 4,63,270 60,731	Rs. 1, 15,991 1,61,910 1,62,000 1,71,872 1,71,882 20,251	Rs. 03,011 70,210 82,010 62,479 60,313 14,402	Rs. 40,777 58,805 80,416 40,825 41,816 1,010	Rs. 20,86,162 21,75,850 21,70,001 28,13,435 23,87,600 2,91,438 13*5

The total income from taxation shows an increase of Rs. 74,115, or 3.2 per cent. over that of 1894-95. The increase occurred in all divisions except Bhagalpur and Orissa, and was largest in Patna, Burdwan, and Rajshahi, where it came to Rs. 25,649, Rs. 16,598, and Rs. 15,913 respectively. The increase in the Patna Division was shared by all districts except Saran and Darbhanga. During the period of five years covered by the table, municipal taxation in Bengal has risen by 13.9 per cent. The proportion of increase

varies from 30.4 in the Rajshahi Division to 2.4 in Chota Nagpur; while in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, where municipal administration is most highly developed, and there is the greatest need for improvements in conserbighty drainage and water-supply, the income from taxation has rison by only 5.9 and 10.4 respectively.

The rate on holdings yielded a revenue of Rs. 8,34,269, which is Rs. 17,357, or 2·1 per cent., more than in the provious year. There was an increase in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Patna, and Chittagong Divisions, and a decrease in the other Divisions except Chota Nagpur, where the tax is not levied. In the Burdwan Division there was an increase in all the municipalities except in Burdwan itself, where the decrease is attributed to the delay in disposing of objections against the revised assessment. In the Presidency Division the increase was in the 24-Parganas only, and was largest in Baranagar, viz., Rs. 17,502, where it was due to the substitution of this rate for the tax on persons hitherto in force there. There was a large decrease of Rs. 7,141 in the South Suburban Municipality, which is attributed to bad assessment and general maladministration. In the Patna Division the increase was due to revision of assessments and better collections in the districts of Gaya, Saran, and Muzaffarpur, whilst in Patna town there was a falling off, which has not been explained. In the Bhagalpur Division there was an increase of Rs. 2,863 in Monghyr town, due to the enhancement of the rate of house-tax from 6½ to the maximum limit of 7½ per cent.

The increase in income from the tax on animals and vehicles was shared by all Divisions except Burdwan and Orissa, in both of which the decrease is ascribed to the interpretation put by the High Court on the word "habitually" in section 142 of the Act. In the small municipalities round Calcutta, carts are said to be taxed by the first municipality that can eatch them, and to this cause is attributed the large income raised under this head by Barasat, which is nearly equal to its receipts from the personal tax, and increased by Rs. 684 during the past year. Baranagar, on the other hand, shows a decline of Rs. 2,118, owing to the amendment of the Municipal Act restricting the levy of fees to one municipality.

The revenue from the tax on trades increased by Rs. 5,817, owing to extension of profession and trades.

Tax on profession and trades.

Bhagalpur. In the Dacca Division the decrease was for the most part in Nasirabal, where the tax on jute godowns was not realised pending a proposed revision. In Dacca town also there was a falling off, owing to the Commissioners having given the owners of the hide godowns notice to remove outside the town.

Nowl ere in the Province are tells levied on roads, and in the Chota Nagpur Tolle and Ferries.

Division there is only one municipal ferry over the river Koil in Daltonganj, the acquisition of which has recently been sanctioned by Government. All the other Divisions, except Chittagong, show an increase, the largest being in the Patna Division, where it amounted to Ma. 7,850, nearly all of which was due to more favourable settlements of the municipal ferries at Patna.

A water-rate was levied for the first time in the Cossipere-Chitpur Municipality, where the total receipts amounted to Rs. 17,855. The provisions of Part VII of the Municipal Act were extended to the Howrah Municipality towards the close of the year under review, but the water-rate could not under the law be levied before the first quarter of the current year. The only other municipalities, where the tax is in force, are Burdwan, Darjeeling, Nasirabad, Arrah, and Bhagalpur. In Arrah the receipts show an increase of Rs. 9,334, while in Bhagalpur there was a falling off of Rs. 1,741, or over 20 per cent., for which

The increase of income from conservancy rates, viz., Rs. 16,863, was shared by all the Divisions except Patna, where there was a falling off of Rs. 2,207, said to be due to the non-disposal of objections and to the collections being hindered by the local auditor's inspection of the accounts towards the

Of the 111 municipalities in which the tax on persons is in force, 61 show an increase and 50 a falling off of income.

Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.

For the whole Province the receipts from this source declined by Rs. 13,682, which is more than accounted for by the substitution of the house tax for the personal tax in the Municipality of Baranagar. Of the other sources of revenue, the rate levied in the Maniktola, Cossipere-Chitpur, South Suburban and Howrah Municipalities for the maintenance of the Fire Brigade yielded an income of Rs. 21,882 against Rs. 29,649 in the previous year. Revenue from pounds shows a falling off from Rs. 59,085 to Rs. 58,032, while the amount of fines rose from Rs. 39,092 to Rs. 39,908.

The contributions received by municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds and from other sources rose from Grants from Provincial and Rs. 1,17,323 to Rs. 1,20,645. They are classified as follows:—

Purpose for	R WHICH M	ADE.	Provincial.	District Fund.	Other funds and public charity.	Total.
	1		2	8	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical Education Public Works Other purposes	*** *** ***	,,, ,,, ,,,	2,494 1,947 10,584	35,911 200 1,638	34,129 495 9,576 23,726	72,534 2,642 20,110 25,859
	Total	•••	14,975	37,744	67,926	1,20,645

In the 24-Parganas the Jute and Paper Mills at Titaghar contributed Rs. 2,676 towards the construction of pucka surface drains, and advanced Rs. 600 to enable the municipality to be started. The zamindars of Gouripur in Mymonsingh gave Rs. 1,300 for the construction of pucka drains in the Netrokona Bazar, and Rs. 9,700 was contributed by private persons towards the cost of a drainage project in the Muzaffarpur Municipality. The District Boards in the Patna Division made the following grants towards the maintenance of municipal disponsaries:—Patna Rs. 4,800; Gaya Rs. 1,500; Shahabad Rs. 3,470; Saran Rs. 2,700; Champaran Rs. 1,900; Muzaffarpur Rs. 2,590, and Darbhanga Rs. 1,500.

The total expenditure in the municipalities of the province (excluding Calcutta) amounted during the year to Rs. 41,31,562 against Rs. 40,67,711 in 1804-95, being an increase of Rs. 63,851. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,71,117, against Rs. 4,86,669 of the preceding year. For the whole province the percentages that the expenditure under each of the principal heads bears to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense heads) are as follows for the two years:—

YEAR.	General estab- lishment.	Lighting:	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public Works.	Education.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1894-95 1895-96	88 87	4·2 4·4	21·8 25·9	7·2 8·9	28·4 28·3	8·7 7·9	•49 •51	15·5 13·1	3·6 •53

The total expenditure on office establishment shows an increase of Rs. 3,780, and that on collecting establishment of Rs. 372. In six small municipalities, as compared with three in 1894-95, the cost of office and collecting establishment exceeded one quarter of the whole expenditure of the year. The system of paying the collecting staff by commission was introduced for the first time in the municipalities of Baranagar, Bhagalpur, Putna, and in some of the municipalities in the Dacca Division. It seems to have worked well.

The expenditure on the prevention of fire fell from Rs. 20,552 to

Rs. 20,969, the decrease being mainly in CossiporoChitpur (Rs. 10,292), due to the fact that the charges of 1894-95 included arrear payments. It is reported that some parts of the Dacca and Nasirabad towns, and a greater part of the towns of Burisal and Jamalpur, were destroyed by fire during the year. In Barisal the opportunity was taken to introduce building regulations.

tunity was taken to introduce building regulations.

The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,60,596 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,72,610.

Lighting.

The increase was shared by all the Divisions except Chittagong, and was due chiefly to the increase of Chitagong, and was du

Under this head Rs. 9,96,441 was spent against Rs. 7,97,303 in the Water-supply.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.

Water-supply. The increase in capital exponditure was due to the completion of the waterworks in Howrah, which wore opened by the Lioutenant-Governor on the 8th February 1896. Since then filtered water has been regularly supplied to the people of the town through 197 hydrants. There has been a decrease of expenditure under this head in all the Divisions except Burdwan, Dacea and Chittagong. In the Presidency Division it occurred principally in Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 5,228) and Maniktola (Rs. 7,630). In the former town, the main portion of the scheme for the supply of filtered water had been carried out and paid for in the previous year, while in Maniktola the fact that nothing was done to extend the provision of filtered water is ascribed to want of energy on the part of the official Chairman. The decrease in the Rajshahi Division was shared by almost all the municipalities and was due to a gradley appears of shared by almost all the municipalities, and was due to a smaller number of works having been taken in hand during the year. The negotiations between the Municipal Commissioners of Raniganj and the East Indian Railway Company, regarding the supply of the town with water from the Damudar river, have fallen through, since the Railway Company have selected Ondal as the place to draw their water from. No progress has been made in the scheme for supplying the town of Midnapore with water from a storage reservoir, and an alternative project of pumping water from wells in the bed of the Kalganj river is now under the consideration of the Commissioners. A comprehensive scheme drawn up by Mr. Kimber, the Engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta, for supplying filtered water to the small municipalities on the left bank of the Hooghly north of Calcutta, had to be abandoned, as the cost was found to be prohibitive. The South Dum-Dum Municipality are negotiating with the authorities of the Dum-Dum Cantonment to secure a supply of water from the cantonment supply. Attempts are also being made by both the South Suburban and the North Dum-Dum Municipality to obtain a similar supply from the Calcutta mains. The Titaghar Paper Mills Company have constructed a pucka well and put up hydrants for the supply of filtered water to the public. Similar hydrants have been provided by the jute factory at the same place. At Berhampore, the Maharani Sarnomoyi, c.i., has given the town more than two lakes of rupees for the supply of filtered water. The supply of water in most of the municipalities in the Presidency Division is reported to be inadequate, especially in North Barrackpore, Barasat, Naihati, Gobardanga, Basirhat, Taki, and Jessore. In Darjeeling two large settling tanks were completed at Senchal, three new hydrants were erected, the dimensions of the existing pipes were altered, two pucka tanks were constructed, new lines of pipes were laid in some places, and a piece of land was purchased for a second reservoir. A contract was also entered into for the introduction of the Pasteur filter. In Kurseong the laying of a new line of pipes was completed, thus making the supply of water sufficient throughout the year. The number of house connections has also been increased, and the tanks have been guarded against pollution. In the municipalities situated in the Dacca Division, the water-supply in most cases is obtained either from tanks or from rivers. In almost all of them the tanks have been, or are about to be, re-excavated or wells are being sunk to increase the supply. At Faridpur the experiment of constructing a large filter for the supply of filtered water from a tank is now being tried, and if it succeeds will no doubt be adopted in other places which cannot afford regular filter beds and pumps. A pure water-supply is also badly needed in Darbhanga, and a scheme based on that which has been accepted for Gaya is about to be drawn up.

The expenditure or drainage works fell from Rs. 2,73,651 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,49,559. The capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 75,569, and the cost of maintenance to Rs. 73,990. The decrease was most marked in the Patna Division, where the expenditure declined from Rs. 1,78,946 to Rs. 38,169. In the Patna town alone there was a falling off of Rs. 1,03,585, owing to the Patna drainage scheme having been completed in 1894-95. Muzaffarpur also shows a decrease of Rs. 43,110 on capital charges, and an increase of Rs. 7,533 on maintenance. Capital expenditure rose in the Burdwan Division owing to the Scrampur Municipality spending Rs. 9,467 against Rs. 857 in the previous year, and also in the Rajshahi Division by reason of the Jalpaiguri Municipality devoting Rs. 12,775 to the completion of a drainage scheme.

Cossipore-Chitpur Integral Int

Bhagalpur 4,414 ture on original works. In Howrah the question of drainage is one of considerable difficulty, and the scheme prepared by the Resident Engineer is now under the consideration of the Sanitary Board.

The expenditure on conservancy and latrines amounted to Rs. 8,94,066 as compared with Rs. 8,84,861 in 1894-95. There

Consorvancy (including road watering) and latrinos.

Rajshahi ... ,... 0,352
Dacca ... 2,557
Patna ... 10,523
Orissa ... 2,132

Chota Nagpur

compared with Rs. 8,84,861 in 1894-95. There was an increase of expenditure in all the Divisions except Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur, but the variation in each case was unimportant, save for the decrease of Rs. 7,644 in the first-named Division, and an increase of Rs. 10,523 in that of Patna.

The trenching ground at Burdwan, which was converted into a garden, brought an income of Rs. 400 to the Municipal Commissioners as rent, and Rs. 150 were realised by them from the owners of private lands for night-soil deposited thereon. In Howrah the greater portion of the night-soil is removed by a train of 12 trucks making three trips a day to the Belgachia trenching ground. Some portion of the night-soil is also carried in buckets and carts to the 13 trenching grounds in the possession of the Municipal Commissioners. Nothing has yet been done as regards the disposal of the contents of cess-pools and drains. There are at present 80 carts employed for the removal of the sullage, and they make only three trips a day, and can thus remove only a sixth of the whole quantity of sullage. The Municipal Commissioners have realised the gravity of the situation. In the Presidency Division, Part IX of the Municipal Act is in force wholly in 12 municipalities, partly in 4, and not at all in 21. It has been extended to one municipality since the close of the year, and another has applied for its extension.

In Dacca itself the conservancy system is still most defective, bu the other municipalities in the Division show a great improvement. In Barisal the Commissioners have given effect to the suggestion of the Deputy Saurtary Commissioner by raising a part of the trenching ground above the highest flood level by artificial means. In Chittagong the conservancy is said to be grossly neglected and the condition of the public latrines extremely unsatisfactory. Comilla is the only municipality in the Chittagong Division where Part IX of the Act is in force.

Rupees 3,02,792 were spent from municipal funds on hospitals and dispensaries, against Rs. 3,31,052 spent in 1894-95. Hospitals and Dispensaries. decrease was nominal and occurred mainly in the Chittagong Municipality, where the Municipality had contributed the sum of Rs. 30,711 in 1804-95 towards the construction of a building for the new

General Hospital.

A lady doctor was employed at the Burdwan Dispensary, and the District Board contributed Rs. 25 per mensem towards her pay. The Uttarpara Municipality granted Rs. 210 towards the pay of the female hospital assistant attached to the dispensary. The Rampur Boalia Municipality paid an allowance of Rs. 20 a month to the female doctor practising within its jurisdiction, and Darjeeling spent Rs. 240 on the education of two hill girls at the Sealdah school. In Jalpaiguri a passed midwife was employed on a salary of Rs. 30 a month with free quarters. The Barisal Municipality entertained a lady doctor month with free quarters. The Barisal Municipality entertained a lady doctor, towards whose salary the Countess of Dufferin's Fund contributed Rs. 80 por mensem, and a midwife was employed by the Noakhali Municipality. Lady doctors were also cuployed at the cost of the Municipality in the lying-in hospital attached to the Bankipore Dispensary and at the Bihar Dispensary, and in Arrah and Dumraon partly at the cost of the District Board.

Two hundred and two vaccinators were entertained at a cost of Rs. 19,088. They performed 105,294 operations, of which 87,743 were primary, and 17,551 revaccinations; of the primary operations, SG3 per cent. are reported to have been successful, against 87.6 of the previous year. Each operator vaccinated on an average 521 persons, and the average cost of each operation was 3 annas 5 pies. The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act are in force in all municipalities.

The expenditure on public works decreased from Rs. 5,86,247 in 1894-95 to Rs. 5,03,741 in the year under review. The Public Works. following table compares the expenditure under the soveral sub-heads during the two years :-

YEAR.		Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6
1894-95 1895-96	•••	Rs. 65,786 64,652	Rs. 60,458 49,960	Rs. 4,52,007 3,86,529	Rs. 7,966 2,600	R ₆ , 5,86,247 5,03,741
Decreaso	• • •	1,081	10,498	65,568	5,356	82,506

The reduction in expenditure on roads was most marked in the Burdwan Division (Rs. 20,822) and the Presidency (Rs. 27,632). The tendency to neglect this branch of municipal business requires to be carefully watched.

The total expenditure under this head is Rs. 1,37,627, against Rs. 1,36,524

The total expenditure under this head is Rs. 1,37,627, against Rs. 1,36,524

Public Instruction.

in 1894-95. The expenditure on primary education rose from Rs. 57,337 in 1894-95 to Rs. 69,153, showing an increase of Rs. 11,816, or 20.6 per cent, on the previous year's expenditure. The increase was shared by every Division of Bengal, and was highest in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, and Patna Divisions; but the prescribed standard of expenditure, viz., 3.2 per cent. of the ordinary income of municipalities, was attained or exceeded only by the Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The Divisions where higher education has made most progress show the lowest proportionate expenditure on primary education. The Howrah Municipality drew Rs. 9,00,000, being the second instalment

The Howrah Municipality drew Rs. 9,00,000, being the second instalment of the loan of Rs. 15,00,000 sanctioned for the construction of water-works in that town. The only new loan sanctioned during the year was Rs. 2,000 to the Debhata Municipality asked for a loan of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a municipal

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market, and this has since been sanctioned by Government. The total loan liability of municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 24,49,638.

Embezzlements of municipal funds occurred in Baidyabati, Bansberia,
Midnapore, Santipur, Kushtia, Darbhanga, Roserah,
and Daltonganj. The accounts of the Burdwan

Municipality have been thoroughly overhauled by the special auditor appointed under section 82 of the Act, and the defects and irregularities pointed out by him are receiving the careful attention of the Municipal Commissioners.

In the Darjeeling Municipality the number of porters and dandiwallahs registered under the Dandiwallah's Act was 726 against 1,203 in the previous year. The prosecutions numbered 29, and the fines amounted to Rs. 117 against Rs. 91-8 imposed in 1894-95. On the whole, the law is reported to have been worked carefully.

WORKING OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

As in the previous year, the 38 District Boards in Bengal contained in all Constitution of District Boards.

794 members. Of these, 247 were officials and 547 non-officials. The European or Eurasian members numbered 198, and the natives of the country 596. The District Boards held altogether 586 meetings, giving an average of 154 meetings for each Board, as compared with 571, or an average of 15 in the previous year. The number of meetings that had to be adjourned, and of those that proved abortive for want of a quorum, showed an improvement, the figure for the year being 71 against 89 in 1894-95.

The 103 Local Boards had 1,231 members, of whom 147 were officials and 1,084 non-officials, against 156 and 1,075, respectively, in 1894-95. Of the total number, 40 sat as ex-officio members, 758 were nominated by Government, and 433 were elected. Europeans or Eurasians held 114 and natives of India 1,117 seats.

The following statement shows a further decline in the attendance of non-official members:—

Ч ел п.		Avera	OR ATTEN	Dance.	Average
I EAR.	•	Official.	Non- official.	Total.	percentage of attendance.
1	•	2	3	4	5
1894-95		•9	4:4	5.8	44.3
1895-96		-0	4.0	4.9	41·1

General elections of members of Local Boards were held during the year in Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Rajshahi, Pabna, Dacca, Faridpur, and Patna, and in all the districts of the Presidency Division. No great interest was aroused in these elections. In the Burdwan Division the percentage of voters attending ranged from 39 to 7 per cent., and in 14 thanas out of 49 the elections failed wholly or partially owing to candidates not being nominated in time, or to 10 per cent. of the electors not appearing to vote. In the Presidency Division the elections failed in 19 thanas for various reasons. In the Pabna district the attendance varied from 10 to 31.6 per cent. of qualified voters. In Dacca, out of 18,943 qualified voters, only 2,909 gave votes, and in Faridpur the elections were very poorly attended, and failed altogether in two thanas.

In the following table the members of the several District and Local Boards are classified according to their professions and occupations:—

	(L) M	.7818° Eal Erra•	Zint	(DAR9,		Adera Mo Iteles,		XTBN9.	M18	eiox- uds,	וני	ern- ent iovers,	900	TRE UPA- ONS.	of members.
,	Number.	Butio per cent.	Number.	Katio por ciut.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio por cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Total namber of
1	2	3	4	5.	6	7	8	O	10	11	19	18	14	18	16
Futric Bearls	265 149	83 7 12:1	230 553	30°1 43°2	173 323	21'7 26 3	62 68	7·8 4·7	8	1.1	31 10	2'R 1'7	48 143	8'0 11'0	704 1,831

There was little change in the powers exercised by Local Boards. In

Powers of Local Boards.

Midnapore they were charged with the improvement of water-supply, and in Hooghly with the control of sanitation, in consequence of the formation of Union Committees in these districts. The supervision of the village roads was made over to the Thakurgaen Local Board in Dinajpur during the year, and the district roads, which had been in charge of the Local Boards in Pabna, were resumed by the District Board. In Faridpur, Local Boards were for the first time entrusted with the control of primary education.

The Union Committee system was further extended during the year. In the Burdwan Division altogether 21 Unions were started—6 in each of the two districts of Burdwan and Midnapore, 5 in Hooghly, and 4 in Howrah. In the Presidency Division there were 22 Unions—3 in the 24-Parganas, 4 in Nadia, 4 in Murshidabad, 5 in Jessore, and 6 in Khulna. In the Chittagong Division 5 Union Committees were formed in the Tippera district during the year. Of the Unions formed, the area varied from 3 to 23 square miles, the average being 10; and the population from four thousand to twenty-three thousand, with an average of 11,200. The Committees were for the most part entrusted with the control of pounds, village roads, sanitation, and water-supply. In regard to primary schools, their authority was restricted to inspection, and no power of control was conferred upon them. The income of the Union Committees consisted of (a) net pound receipts, (b) a consolidated grant from the District Board for village roads, sanitation and water-supply, and (c) funds raised under section 118 of the Act. The amount available from these sources for expenditure on public purposes varied from Rs. 215 to Rs. 2,400 a year, the average being Rs. 558.

the following statement shows the principal items in the income and expenditure of District Boards during the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

		Income.		Section 1
			1894-95,	1895-96.
			Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Rates	111	***	36,60,402	36,27,156
Interest	***	***	37,616	35,102
Police (including pounds)	***	***	4, 86,693	4,15,947
Education	***	•••	54,953	58,886
Medical	:::	***	28,930	24,489
Scientific and other Mino	r Do	partments	5,425	6,692
Stationery and Printing Miscellaneous	**	444	114144	1,027
	- 3	37 3 414	1,99,526	1,81,023
Irrigation - Minor Works	BILG	Navigation	14,475	15,224
Civil Works (including for Contributions	L103)	744	10,43,703	10,89,183
Dept	***	***	5,02,999	5,13,192
₹>¢na '	***	***	7,90,261	8,08,115
T	otal		66,74,986	67,70,086

Expenditure.

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			${f R}_{f 8}.$	Rs.
Refunds	***	***	*****	2
Administration	110	***	2,94,974	2,97,949
Police (pounds)	100	ted.	27,215	16,909
Education	***	***	11,28,359	12,26,642
Medical	_***		1,51,912	1,92,810
Scientific and other Mino	r Departn	ents	9,075	11,277
Superannuation allowance	es and ber	поіва	2,978	4,171
Stationery and Printing	101	***	50,632	50,495
Misoellaneous	***	444	53,319	71,354
Famine Relief	***	***	26,621	664
Minor Works and Navig	ation	***	8,782	3,618
Civil Works	***	***	41,72,578	44,71,881
Contributions	•••	***	******	2,789
Debt	***	100	7,24,120	7,36,250
Luterest on Debt	444	111	26,702	10,702
	Total	***	66,77,267	70,97,468

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 17,32,181 against Rs. 17,34,464 in the previous year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 67,70,987 against Rs. 66,74,986, and the charges to Rs. 70,97,463 against Rs. 66,77,267. The year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 14,05,689, of which Rs. 3,36,971 consisted of deposits, against Rs. 3,52,645 in the previous year. The District Funds of Burdwan and Midnapore had deficit balances of Rs. 8,097 and Rs. 1,339, respectively, owing to the income from road cess falling considerably short of the estimate. The closing balances amounted to more than half of the year's income in Bogra, Tippera and Malda, and to more than one-third in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Noakhali, Bhagalpur and Cuttack.

The proceeds of the road cess, less the cost of collection and of periodical royaluation, form the receipts under the head of Provincial Rates. The increase was attributed generally to better collections.

The decrease in receipts from interest occurred more or less in every district, but chiefly in Midnapore, Saran, and Hooghly.

In Midnapore the cess collection during the year

was bad, and this was said to have reacted on the realisation of interest.

The statement below shows the number of pounds and their income during the past three

years:--

Year.		No.	[Income.
			Re.
1895-96		3,583	4,15,947
1894-95		3,514	4,36,693
1898-94	•••	3,456	4,50,009

The figures show that, while the number of pounds increased, there was a falling off in the income derived from them. For the latter fact a variety of reasons were assigned, such as combinations among the farmers of pounds; the difficulty of inducing substantial men to come forward as lessees; the injudicious opening of new pounds; the mismanagement of the Local Boards, and the unpopularity among farmers of the elaborate forms and frequent inspections recently prescribed.

Regular inspections of pounds were made during the year by Government and District Board officials, viz., District Magistrates, Subdivisional Officers, Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and also by the Sub-Overseers and Pound Inspectors employed by District Boards. The new pound forms were in use in all districts except Bankura and Midnapore, where they have been introduced since the close of the year. They were said to be too intricate for the lessees, who were usually illiterate men. The system of triennial settlement was reported to have worked satisfactorily in Rangpur, but to have failed in

Rajshahi, Palma, and other districts, because profits varied greatly and lessees would not risk more than a year's income.

The income from Education declined from Rs. 54,933 to Rs. 53,836.

The decrease occurred in the Dacca, Chittagong, and Patna Divisions, and was due to casual varia-

tions of no special importance.

The income under the head of Medical also fell off. The decrease occurred chiefly in Hooghly and in Monghyr. In

Medical Hooghly the receipts of 1894-95 were swollen by
a sum of Rs. 4,578 received from the bequest of the late Dr. Bholanath
Bose for the construction and maintenance of the Mandlai Dispensary. In

Monghyr some now dispensaries were started in 1804-05 and a lateral and the manufactures are started in 1804-05. Monghyr some new dispensaries were started in 1804-95, and a large amount of advance subscriptions and donations was received; but after the dispensaries had been opened enthusiasm abated, and the subscriptions fell off. In Balasore also there was a decrease of over Rs. 800, which was said to have been due to subscriptions not having been realised in full, and to the small amount of the sale-proceeds of intestate property of in-door patients. The increase in Patna was attributed to the receipt of a sum of Rs 2,000 as a gift from the Zamindar of Rajgir for the construction of a new building for the

dispensary there. The receipts under the head of Scientific rose from Rs. 5,425 to Rs. 6,692. Nearly half of the receipts were contributed by the District Board of the 24-Parganas, and consisted of a sum of Rs. 3,294 paid by Raja Sir Sourindro Scientific and other Minor De-Mohan Tagore, K c.s.t., for sanitary and conservancy arrangements in the

Ganga Saugor fair.

The decrease of Rs. 18,503 in Miscellaneous receipts was mainly due to recoveries on account of the cost of collecting arrear cesses not having been credited during Miscellaneous receipts.

the year. Canal revenue in Chittagong rose from Rs. 14,255 to Rs. 15,004, while in the 24 Parganas Rs. 220 was received for a Minor Works and Navigation. fishery in the drainage channel along the Diamond Harbour Road from Scrakoli to Sonamukhi.

The receipts from tolls on ferries increased in the majority of districts where the unexpected inspection of ferries by Gov-Civil Works, including Ferries. ornment and District Board officers was productive of good results. No sorious complaints were made during the year against farmers on the ground of overcharge or negligence. In one case, however, in the 24-Parganas, a farmer was found levying tolls at higher rates than those authorised, and steps were taken to prevent the recurrence of this practice. In Balasore some prosecutions were instituted against persons opening private ferries within two miles of public ferries. In several districts the condition of the ferry boats, landing stages and approaches was said to have been improved. In Tippera and Noakhali Inspectors of pounds and ferries were appointed, and in the latter district this led to many farmers being punished.

The receipts under the head of grants made by Government, local bodies or private individuals for special works rose from Rs. 6,37,133 to Rs. 6,63,209

owing mainly to the increased grants made by Govornment.

The contributions made by Government to equalize the assets and charges of the several District Boards rose from Rs. 5,02,349 to Rs. 5,10,907. The increase was partly due to the additional grants made by Government to meet the salaries and travelling allowances of the Departmental Sub-Inspectors of Schools whose services were transferred to the District Boards during the year, and partly to the additional allotments which were made by Government for primary education.

During the year the District Boards of Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jalpaiguri obtained loans from Government of Rs. 20,000,

Rs. 15,000, and Rs. 10,000, respectively, for the improvement of certain district roads. The District Board of Muzaffarpur also received a loan of Rs. 80,000 for the construction of a pontoon bridge over the Bur-Gandak river at Akhra Ghat on the road from Muzaffarpur to Sitamarhi.

The cost of general administration increased from Rs. 2,94,974 to Rs. 2,97,949. The increase was attributed to the grant of annual increments to employes, the payment of increased charges for establishment in offices of account, control and audit, expenses incurred in tomporary establishments and heavier expenditure on account of travelling allowance and office contingencies.

Provident Funds were established everywhere for the benefit of those employes whose whole service was under the Boards. Pension and gratuity rules for officers transferred from pensionable service under Government or the late Road Cess Committee were also passed in all districts except Faridpur, where no such rules were necessary.

The decrease of expenditure under the head of pounds was largest in Champaran, where the expenditure was Rs. 1,758 against Rs. 8,159 in 1894-95, owing to most of the pounds being farmed out in June, and the rest from the beginning of the year. The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 11,28,359 to Rs. 12,26,642, being an increase of Rs. 98,283, to which all the heads in the table contribute, except training and

special schools.

The average expenditure on education incurred by the District Boards during the year was 23·1 per cent. of their ordinary income against 21·5 in 1894-95 and 20·6 in 1893-94. In all the districts of the Patna Division, and in the Birbhum, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Backergunge, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea districts, the expenditure was below the provincial mean. The highest figures are shown against Faridpur (40·6), Balasore (40·3), Bankura (39·6), Hooghly (37·1), Cuttack (36·8), Dacca (36·2), Pabna (36·0), Puri (32·2), Malda (31·2), Nadia (30·9) and Burdwan (30·1). Taking next the proportion spent on primary education, Balasore had a ratio of 31·7, Faridpur 30·4, Cuttack 28·6, Bankura 27·7, Dacca 26·7 and Hooghly 25·1. In Jalpaiguri, Shahabad and Muzaffarpur the proportion was below 10 per cont. of income.

Out of the total expenditure on education, 47.4 per cent. was devoted to primary schools, 21.5 to inspection and 21.1 to middle schools. During the past year there was an increase under all heads except those classed as "Miscellaneous." The increase in inspection charges was divided among the districts to which the services of certain Departmental Sub-Inspectors of Schools were transferred. It was largest in the 24-Parganas, owing to the number of the Sub-Inspectors transferred to that Board being two in excess of that transferred to the other Boards. The expenditure on middle schools under direct management rose from Rs. 47,601 to Rs. 76,298 during the year, an increase which was shared by all districts except Bankura, Howrah, Mymensingh and

Faridpur.

Technical schools were maintained in the Burdwan, Howrah, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Rangpur, Pabna, Backergunge, Mymensingh and Purnea districts. Those at Burdwan, Pabna and Rangpur were affiliated during the year to the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur Engineering College. The Maisadal Raja's Technical School, which was under the management of the District Board of Midnapore, was said to have been doing better than before. Classes were opened for teaching theoretical subjects, scholars of a better stamp joined the school, and it was proposed to procure better artisan instructors and to introduce an improved style of workmanship. The Sonarpur Technical School, under the management of the District Board of the 24-Parganas, proved a failure, and was abolished at the close of the year. Scholarships tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College were granted by the District Boards of Mymensingh, Backergunge, Noakhali, Cuttack and Puri. An Apprentice Department was opened during the year in the Comilla Artizan School, which was affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College. The District Board of Noakhali founded a scholarship of Rs. 10 to be held at the Calcutta School of Art, but no candidate came forward. Scholarships tenable at the Bihar Industrial School, which was amalgamated during the year with the Government Survey School, were granted by all the District Boards in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, with the exception of

Purnea. The District Board of Cuttack paid Rs. 107 during the year to the boys receiving education in the Johna Workshop, and the District Board of Balasore Rs. 120 to the student sent by that body to the Calcutta School of Art.

The District Boards of 24-Parganas, Jessore, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Mymen-Female medical education. Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Cuttack, and Puri granted scholarships to female medical students. Scholarships were also offered by the District Boards of Burdwan, Midnapore, Jessore, Noakhali, and Tippore, but no considered come forward. The Gara District Noakhali, and Tippera, but no candidates came forward. The Gaya District Board incurred an expenditure of Rs. 492 during the year in the training of their in the female ward of the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital. The Monghyr dhais in the female ward of the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital. The Monghyr District Board paid a scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem to Mrs. Swinden, who was prosecuting her studies in the Calcutta Medical College. The District Board of Faridpur continued its grant of Rs. 20 a month to the female nurse sent to the Campbell Medical School.

The expenditure under this head showed an increase of Rs. 40,898, chiefly

under dispensaries, sanitation, and vaccination, to which all districts contributed, except Midnapore, Hooghly, Pabna, Chittagong, Gaya, Saran, and Bhagalpur. The District Board of Burdwan resolved to open a dispensary at Purbasthali, one of the most unhealthy places in the district, where the death-rate in 1895 was 33 99 per thousand of the population, at a cost of Rs. 780 a year. The Board also decided to contribute Rs. 100 a year to the municipal dispensary at Raniganj. The management of the Nayabasan dispensary, which had hitherto been in the hands of the Midnapore District Board, was taken over by the Maharaja of Moharbhanj. The Polba Charitable Dispensary, which used to be maintained by the Hooghly District Board, was abolished during the year. Owing to an outlessk of melavial fever within the jurisdiction of the Singti outpost a outbreak of malarial fever within the jurisdiction of the Singti outpost, a charitable dispensary was temporarily established there by the Howrah District Board. In addition to the five dispensaries established by the District Board of Rajshahi last year, that body resolved to establish two other dispensaries, one at Kalam in thana Singra, and the other at Durgapur. Four new dispensaries were built by the District Board of Bogra. A dispensary, opened by Babu Nandalal Sen of Baldhana, in the Manikganj subdivision, came during the year under the management of the Dacca District Board. The attendance at the Boalia dispensary was said to have increased during the year owing to the action of the Board in placing Mrs. Bonotoshini Chandra in charge of the female and child-patients. The District Board of Mymensingh established two new dispensaries at Dhalla and Dighpait in addition to the five opened last year. The District Board of Monghyr opened four now dispensaries during the year. They also took over the management of the Jamui dispensary and employed an extra native doctor in the local hospital. The Backergunge Board opened six, and the Noakhali Board two, new dispensaries during the year. The District Board of Puri took over the management of the Pipli dispensary, which had hitherto been maintained by the Puri Lodginghouse Fund. The District Board of Tippera continued its contribution of Rs. 50 a month to the Faizunnissa Zanana Hospital for a lady doctor, and appointed four Civil Hospital Assistants to travel about with medicines and treat the sick in definite areas. The Chittagong Board provided funds for sending women to the Eden Hospital in Calcutta to be trained as midwives, but no candidates came forward. The lady doctor employed by them was said to work hard and to be very popular. In Champaran grants-in-aid to two work hard and to be very popular. In Champaran grants-in-aid to two dispensaries were sauctioned, and in Muzaffarpur a police outpost was purchased and fitted up as an out-door dispensary. The Shahabad District Board contributed towards the salaries of the midwives supported by the Dumraon and Sasaram Municipalities. The Board also appointed a lady doctor at Arrah on a salary of Rs. 55 per mensem, whose services were said to be in demand among native women. The Saran District Board paid Rs. 538 during the year to a native women. The Saran District Board paid its. Doo during the year to a midwife entertained at Chapra for the treatment of female patients. The District Board of Burdwan contributed half of the pay of the lady doctor employed at the municipal dispensary at Burdwan. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 3,256 were realized for the establishment of a branch Lady Dufferin Hospital at Suri, and the District Board of Birbhum guaranteed a monthly contribution of Rs. 20. The Bankura and the Hooghly District Boards contributed Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,200, respectively, towards the maintenance of a branch of the Lady Dufferin Hospital. The District Boards of Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, and Jessore continued to contribute to the pay of midwives at the head-quarter stations. The District Board of Mymensingh employed midwives at Tangail and Kishorganj and a lady doctor at Mymensingh. The Faridpur Board contributed Rs. 220 towards the pay of the nurse attached to the dispensary at Rajbari. The Chittagong District Board sent a boy to study at the Bengal Veterinary Institution on a monthly stipend of Rs. 8. He is reported to have passed the first-year examination, and a second candidate has since been selected. The Purnea District Board sanctioned an annual contribution of Rs. 500 for the maintenance of the Zanana Hospital at Purnea.

The total expenditure of the year on Sanitation amounted to Rs. 99,640

Sanitation.

| 1894-95. | 1895-96. | Rs. |

against Rs. 86,585 in 1894-95, as shown in the margin. On the improvement of water-supply the largest expenditure was incurred in the Dacoa Division, viz., Rs. 16,910, and the smallest in the Orissa Division (Rs. 1,164). The minimum limit of Rs. 5,000 prescribed in last year's Resolution was attained only in Mymensingh and Monghyr, where the

expenditure under this head was Rs. 8,278 and Rs. 7,857 respectively. In the Patna Division Rs. 16,004 was spent on constructing and improving wells. The total amount spent on other sanitary objects was Rs. 16,071 against Rs. 12,202 in 1894-95. The largest expenditure was incurred in the Noakhali district, where a sum of Rs. 4,563 was spent in putting drain-pipes on roads, and cutting, clearing and deepening drains and boat passages. The District Board of Saran spent Rs. 3,568 on the sanitation of the Sonepur and four other fairs, and in the 24-Parganas a sum of Rs. 3,219 was laid out on the sanitary and conservancy arrangements of the Ganga Saugor mêla.

sanitary and conservancy arrangements of the Ganga Saugor mêla.

The District Board of Pabna maintained two bulls at Pabna and at Sirajganj at a cost of Rs. 196 for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in the district. The stallion belonging to the Shahabad District Board,

stationed at Buxar, served 20 mares against 28 and 38 mares in the previous two years. Towards the close of the year the Champaran District Board purchased an Arab pony stallion through the Civil Vetorinary Department at a cost of Rs. 1,010; but the animal proved unsuitable, and the Board negotiated for its return.

The expenditure on famine relief amounted to Rs. 664, representing advances granted in Faridpur two years ago to distressed women for husking paddy, which were written off as irrecoverable during the past year.

The following table shows the expenditure on public works as compared Oivil Works, with that of 1894-95:—

Y.	Year, Forry csiab- lishment, contingencies and refunds. Original works,		Bopairs. Bopairs. Establishment and contingencies.		Tools and plant.	Valer-supply and water-works,	Drainago works.	Тотаг.		
1			9	3	4	В	6	7	£.	0
1604-06 1898-06	:::	, . ,	Ha. 35,008 45,689	Rs, 12,23,768 14,09,269	R <i>s.</i> 22,00,255 23,11,022	Rg. 6,27,780 6,26,647	Re. 25,144 21,898	Rs, 40,725 51,075	Rg. 7,905 6,118	R.s. 41,72,578 44,71,881
Difference	•••		+7,074	+1,80,505	+1,01,707	953	-3,250	+11,250	-2,105	+2,99,868

The increase of Rs. 2,99,803 affected all the heads except Establishment and Contingencies, Tools and Plant and Drainage Works, the largest increase being under Original Works. The Muzaffarpur Board spent the largest sum

on Original Works owing to the construction of a pontoon bridge over the Bur-Gandak at a cost of Rs. 80,000 borrowed from Government.

The expenditure on village roads in each Division during the past two

		age I	Conds.	
Bordwan I Presidency Rajshahi Daces Chutagong Patus Bhagalpur Orissa	Division	93) 931 931 931 931 931 931	1894-95. Rs. 31,817 40,448 22,273 63,138 44,196 67,335 39,618 22,339	1895-96, Rs. 40,261 43,957 28,691 63,403 50,149 74,926 42,105 17,927
	Total	150	3,36,449	3,61,718

years is shown in the margin. As in last year, the expenditure was, highest in the Patna Division, where a total length of 5,725 miles was maintained at an average cost of 13.08 per mile. Of the Bihar districts Saran stands first with 1,694 miles costing Rs. 16,826, and Champaran last with 322 miles and an expenditure of Rs. 1,821. In four out of the seven districts of the Patna Division, viz., Patna, Gaya,

Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, the maintenance of the village roads cost more than Rs. 10 a mile, and in the last-mentioned district the cost was as much as 25:48. Even this figure was exceeded in the Rampur Hat subdivision of Birbhum, where the average cost of maintaining a mile of village road reached the high figure of Rs. 91. The amount spent on village roads by the District Board of Puri was very small, viz. Rs. 1,570, or 6 per cent. of the expenditure on reads; while in Balasore it was 20 per cent. and Cuttack 25 per cent.

In Jalpaigui only Rs. 271 was spent.

The District Board of Dacca spent a sum of Rs. 937 on the improvement of the river Buriganga, on which the town Water Communications. of Dacca stands. Acting under the advice of the Chief Engineer, Bengal, the Board erected spurs on the banks of the river with a view to divert the main current in the river from the right to the with a view to divert the main current in the river from the right to the left bank, and to cut away the big char opposite the town. Nawab Ashanullah Khan Bahadur contributed Rs. 15,000 for the purpose, and the Dacca Municipality Rs. 500. The Faridpur District Board spent Rs. 3,045 in opening out Dignagar khal, which facilitates boat communication between the Sadar station and Madaripur. The District Board of Backergunge improved the roadside cut between Mahilara and Palardi on the Barisal-Palardi road at a cost of Rs. 3,874. The navigable channels in Noakhali were cleared of obstructions to the passage of boats during the rains and were cleared of obstructions to the passage of boats during the rains, and the drain from Ramganj to Alipur Bil was deepened and extended so as to assist the passage of boats during the rains. Steam communications were supported or promoted by the District Boards of Dacca, Backergunge, Pabna and Noakhali.

The expenditure incurred by the several District Boards in the maintonance of trees on the sides of the district roads, Miscellaneous Public Improveand in replacing by new ones the trees that had withered, is shown below:-

11008ttl 1'590 [Rs. Burdwan 1,587 Tippera 1,549 Dacca 1,347 Noakhali 1,324 Jessore 1,301 Chittagong 1,279 Saran 955 24-Parganas 898	Raugpur Jalpaiguri Birbhum Nadia	799 749 691	Faridpur Howrah Murshidabad Rajshahi Midnapore Malda Bankura	Rs. 370 302 194 191 189 98
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The District Board of Dacca also laid out Rs. 322 on the maintenance of the Government land at Narainganj. The Faridpur Board subsidised the Telegraph Department for the telegraphic communication between Faridpur and Madaripur and intermediate places. The District Board of Backergunge maintained jetties at Bhola and Patuakhali at a cost of Rs. 172. The District Board of Purnea spent Rs. 841 in taking gauge-readings of the river Kusi and on other works in connection with the Kusi survey, and Rs. 740 in repairing the Belwa embankment. The Inspector of Works, Bihar Division, reported favourably on the agricultural operations in the Shababad district. The District Board of Dacca also laid out Rs. 322 on the maintenance of favourably on the agricultural operations in the Shahabad district.

In Hooghly, the feeder road from the Haripal railway station to the village of Bhanderhatti was completed during the year. The extension of the Galsi feeder road was completed by the Burdwan Board during the year. The feeder road to the Bengal Duars Railway from Lataguri to Tandu basti, for which Government gave a grant of Rs. 11,200 to the District Board of Jalpaiguri, was started during the year. The bridging and improving of the road from Dupchanchia to the Nawabganj railway station in Bogra was completed, and the road from Pabna to Sara was still further improved. The road between Barasat and Barrackpore, which connects the Bengal Contral Railway with the East Indian Railway, was metalled at a cost of Rs. 30,000 The construction of the road from Taragonia to Bharamara, for which a grant of Rs. 20.000 has been pro-In Hooghly, the feeder road from the Haripal railway station to the from Taragonia to Bharamara, for which a grant of Rs. 20,000 has been promised by Government, will, it is stated, be taken in hand next cold weather. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial Revenues for the completion of the feeder road from Tangi to Kaliganj on condition that the District Board of Mymensingh spend Rs. 5,000 in excess of the sum already spent by that Board on the road. Several small feeder roads were complete, while surveys for new roads of this description were undertaken in many places.

Survey operations were commenced during the year by the East Indian Railways and Tramways.

Railway in connection with the project of a railway from Burdwan to Katwa. The District Board of Burdwan guaranteed an annual subsidy, not exceeding Rs. 10,000, in order to make up the deficit in the event of the dividends falling below 4 per cent. The proposal for a light tramway from Suri to Sainthia or Ahmedpur was dropped, as the project for the construction of the Baidyanath, Bhagalpur and Ahmedpur Railway was taken up by the East Indian Railway Company. The Midnapore Board granted certain concessions to Mr. E. F. Koighly for the construction of a tramway trom Chandrakona to Barisa via Ghatal. A tramway from Howrah to Amta is under construction. The proposal to construct a steam tramway from Barasat to Basirhat is under the consideration of the District Board of the 24-Parganas. Messrs. Martin and Company, who have obtained the contract for the construction of the steam tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar, have already finished all the field work, and are now engaged in preparing detailed drawings and estimates for submission to Government. A commencement has been made since the close of the year of the earthwork on the feeder line of rail from Raxaul to Segowli, the concession of which has been granted to Sir William Hudson, K.C.I.E. The question of constructing a tramway to connect Bakhtiarpur on the East Indian Railway with Bihar has

been taken up by the Patna District Board.

A project for the drainage of the villages in the unhealthy thana of Purbasthali in Burdwan is under the consideration of the Drainage. District Board of Burdwan. The drainage canal from Dinajpur to Gouripur was maintained and cleared from obstructions during the year. In Rangpur, two permanent float bridges were constructed over the Rangpur drainage canal at a cost of Rs. 1,358. The Kurigram and Nilphamari drains were also maintained by that Board. The District Boards of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad spent in all Rs. 1,636 in the improvement of drains. The Backergunge District Board resolved to make continuous sidecuttings along all the new roads to be constructed for facilitating the free flow of water. The District Board of Mymensingh took up the question of draining the Salimkhali khal which passes through the Bajitpur Municipality. In Noakhali, roadside drains were cleared and channels and khals deepened at a cost of Rs. 4,563. Drain-pipes were put on several roads for the passage of surface water, and an old culvert on the Ichakhali road renewed and its waterway greatly enlarged.

A Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 was introduced into Council towards the close of the Amendment of the l Local Solf-Government Act. Bengal year. Its immediate object is to enable District Boards to devote some portion of their funds to the improvement of the breed of horses and cattle and the prevention and cure of horse and cattle diseases. The opportunity has been taken to remove certain omissions in the sections of the Act which deal with the original elections of **4.3** members of District and Local Boards, the election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, and the filling of casual vacancies in such Boards and offices; and a clause has been inserted in section 138, empowering Government to prescribe by what authority disputes relating to elections shall be decided. District Boards are also authorised to spend money on the training and employment of medical practitioners and the promotion of free vaccination. The scope of the Bill has since been enlarged by including in it provisions enabling Union Committees to levy a local rate for water-supply and other village purposes and giving to District Boards the power of imposing tells subject to certain restrictions. Opinions have been invited on these and other points, and are now under consideration.

Marine.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

THE following table shows the number of arrivals and departures of vessels during the past three years:-

				Arrivals.	Departures.	Average tonnage.
		(1893-94		813	823	2,776
Steamers	•••	{ 1894-95 { 1895-96	141	863	869	2,843
		(1895-96	.,.	909	904	2,958
		(1893-94	,,,	178	190	1,751
Sailing ships		1894 .95	•••	166	173	1,751
0 1		{ 1894.95 (1895 -9 6	***	118	129	1,691

It is evident from these figures that steamers are steadily supplanting sailing vessels in the Calcutta trade.

The following statement shows the number of steamers and sailing vessels drawing 21 feet and upwards, piloted inward and outward, during the last two years:-

	21-	28	22	22-23		23 29-21		24.25		25-2 0		26-27		TOTAL,	
	Inward.	Oatward.	Inward.	Outword.	Inward	Outward.	luward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward	Ontward.	Inward.	Outward.	
1	2	3	4	6	8	7	6	9	10	11	12	19	14	15	
Steamers { 1875-06	45 49	67 98	41 55	87 160	48 41	1 15 141	25 12	111 65	:::	81 18	11.0	9	159 157	450 437	
Sailing vossels {1894-95	20 89	84 80	22 34	23 40	3	10	2	1	ï	:::			40 71	02 90	

The large increase in the number of the deeper draught steamers using

the Port during the year is noticeable.

There were 29 groundings and 3 collisions, against 16 groundings and 12 collisions in 1894-95. Of the former, 13 were accidental, 5 attributed to the fault of pilots, 4 caused by changes in the channels, and 2 unimportant. In the remaining five cases the pilots were not held to blame. The enquiries into the collisions showed that one case was accidental, and that the other two cases were not caused through any fault of the pilots.

Damage was caused in two cases of grounding and in all three cases of collision.

The percentage of casualties to vessels was 1.55, against 1.35 in the previous year. In 1893-94 it was 1.59.

Forty-five preliminary enquiries were held by the Port Officer during the year. Two of these were referred to Departmental Courts of Enquiry, of which one was further referred to a Marine Court, held under Act XII of 1859, by which the pilot was acquitted. In the other case, the pilot was warned to be more careful in future. In addition to the above, two other Departmental Courts were held during the year. One was to investigate a charge of drunkenness against a licensed Senior Master Pilot, while in pilotage charge of a ship on the 10th March 1895. The finding of the Court that the pilot was not drunk was accepted. In the other case a Senior Master Pilot was found guilty of insubordination, and, in addition to a severe reprimand, was reduced to the grade of Junior Masters for six months, and then replaced at the bottom of his grade.

Two Special Courts of Enquiry were held under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, V of 1883, as amended by Act VI of 1891. One was to ascertain the cause of the grounding of the German schooner Antis while proceeding down the river in tow of the steam-tug Olive. The accident was held to have been due to want of prompt and proper attention on the part of the Commander of the tug to the Pilot's orders. The Commander was warned that his license of the tug to the Pilot's orders.

would be cancelled on the recurrence of a similar offence. The other Court was held to investigate the charge of misconduct brought by certain members of the crew of the ship Cairnie Hill against her Master. The Court was of opinion that there was no case against the Master.

Two Special Marine Courts were also held under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, VI of 1884, as amended by Act III of 1890. One was to enquire into the cause of the collision between the S. S. Nizam, in pilotage charge of a Branch Pilot, and the steam-launch Atlas, in charge of a native 2nd Class Master, under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884. The certificate of the latter was suspended for one year. The other was held at Murshidabad to enquire into the cause of the collisions between the East Indian Railway Company's steamer Parketty and the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's steamer Sarada, and also between the former and the Company's steamer Abala on the river Bhagirathi, on the 30th and 31st August 1895, respectively. In the first case the Court held the collision to be accidental, and in the second the Serang of the Abula was held to blame, and was warned to be more careful in future.

The recommendation made by the Court, that signalling by whistle should

be made compulsory on all inland waters, is under consideration.

A Marine Court was also held under Act XII of 1859 for the trial of a Senior Master Pilot, in connection with the grounding of the S. S. Hamstead while the vessel was under his pilotage charge. The Pilot was acquitted by the Court.

The number of cortificates of each class granted to Masters, Mates and Engineers after examination at Calcutta is shown Examinations. in the table given below:--

Nature of			mber 9d.	RESULT.			ons!	of tea.	
certific		Candidates.	Total number examined.	Passed. Failed, Number eligible.		Frovisions certificate granted.	Renewal certificates.	Remarks,	
1		2	3	1	5	6	7	8	9
Colonial		Masters 1st Mutos 2nd , 1st class Engineers 2nd ,, ,,	6 23 37 8 18	6 18 18 3 12	 19 5	 		104 104 105 106 108	
Local		Master Mate Engine-drivers under Act VII of 1884. 1st class Masters 2nd Serangs Engineers 1st class Engine-drivers 2nd ""	10 28 38 1 63 80	 9 20 35 1 20 4	1 1 8 8 8 27 6				
···			254	163	81	1	·		

The strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year stood at 51 Pilots and 14 Leadsmen, against 54 Pilots and 15 Leads-Pilot service. men at the close of the previous year. Two Pilots died, 1 retired, and 2 resigned. One Leadsman Apprentice was dismissed. Two Leadsmen Apprentices were admitted into the service during the year,

one of whom was appointed in England, the other locally. That the more frequent employment of each Pilot, noticed last year as resulting from the reduction of the service, continued during the year, is evident from the figures below, which show a decrease in the average number of Pilots at work and a marked increase in the average number of vessels piloted :-

					Privoeu:-
		Average nur throughou	mber at work t the year.	Avorage nam Piloted ea	ber of vessels
Branch Pilots Senior Master Pilots Junior Mate Pilots	784 844 844	1895-90, 11:09 9:32 8:48 6:46	1894.96. 12:41 9: 8:24 7:58	1895-96, 6·88 6·07 4·12 8·41	1894 96. 5·88 4·88 3·78 3 20

The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last three years are shown below:—

					Receipts.	Expenditure.
					${f Re}.$	${f Rs.}$
1893-94	***	***	***	***	8,63,095	8,34,548
1894-95	***	•••	***	186	8,54.343	7,72,183
1895-96	***	***	141	***	8,85,994	7,81,223

This does not include payments made in England towards furlough and pension.

The duties of the Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor were carried on by Mr. G. Robertson, assisted by Mr. J. B. Urie, to the end of the year.

The gross receipts from fees for the survey of vessels amounted to Rs. 30,395-14, against Rs. 24,096 in the previous year, and the expenditure, including the travelling allowances of the Surveyors to the out-stations, to Rs. 27,652, as against Rs. 27,262, the charges for the year 1894-95.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

Calcutta Shipping Office was 21,644 and 20,515 respectively, as compared with 21,555 and 19,724 in the previous year:—

		1895-96,		189	14-95.
		Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.
British		1,184	1,052	1,545	1,346
Europeans, Continental Americans and West Indians		428	431	ั648	632
Americans and West Indians	•••	189	124	266	183
Australians		10	10	19	15
Asiatics other than Indians		236	307	245	294
Indians proper	***	19,183	18,181	18,466	16,787
Eurasians and Goanese	***	414	410	366	467
Total		21,644	20,515	21,555	19,724

These figures show that the decrease in the number of British seamen shipped and discharged, which was noticed in the last two years, still continues, and also that this decrease continues to be accompanied by a much larger increase in the number of Indian seamen. The lascar appears to be gradually supplanting the European sailor in the Indian Trade.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped in and discharged from foreign vessels through their Consulates, and not included in the figures given above are—

Shipped 92
Discharged 54

No appreciable change in the condition of European seamen has been observed, but there is sufficient indication that the foreign element is spreading itself to a greater extent among the crews of British vessels manned by Europeans.

Beyond the fact that the services of Indians forming crews of steamers are being more appreciated, their condition seems to have undergone no alteration. The Goanese continue to improve. No Eurasians joined native crews as lascars or stokers during the year excluding those already employed in that capacity.

during the year excluding those already employed in that capacity.

The number of deserters fell from 62 in the previous year to 46, the decrease being ascribed to the reduction in the number of European seamen arriving at the part as crews of British ships.

ing at the port as crews of British ships.

The receipts of the Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 39,462, as compared with 39,823 during the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 361. The largest falling off was under "shipping fees," and this was due to the more extensive employment of lascars. Under discharging fees there was a small increase due to the fact that some native crews which were engaged in Bombay were discharged through the Shipping Office on the termination of their engagement and sent back to

that port by rail. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,124, against Rs. 23,711 that port by ran. The expenditure amounted to 183. 25, 125, against 185 25, 175, in 1894-95, the cause of this small increase being satisfactorily explained.

The following table shows the receipts of the funds held in trust by the Shipping Office for the

past two years: -

			1895-96.	•	1894-95.
			Rs.		${ m Rs.}$
Ticket money		•••	430		822
Deposit money of British seamen	•••	,	40,661		38,797
Ditto of Native seamen	•••	4	6,614		1,867 8,675
Estates of decrased native seamen	•••	***	4,720		0,070
Total			52,425		44,661

As explained last year, the amount of "deposit money" is dependent on the number of seamen discharged or left behind in jail or hospital. During the year there was an increase in the number left behind, the majority of whom were foreigners, who deposited a portion of their wages in the Shipping Office in order to secure the rights of British seamen, especially in the matter of relief and passage home at the expense of the British Government. The number of deposits made was 375.

The large increase of Rs. 4,747 in the deposits of native seamen was principally due to the remittances from Singapore of the crews of two steamers, who

were sent on as passengers to Calcutta.

Hitherto the head of account "Estates of British seamen" has been included in the funds held by the Shipping Master in trust, but this account has now been separated and shown as a separate item under the heading "Account current with the Board of Trade." The receipts credited to this fund were Rs. 9,928, against Rs. 5,765 during the previous year.

The amount remitted on account of scamen's money-orders was Rs. 11,079. The increase is ascribed to the more favourable Scamen's remittances. rate of exchange, which made it an easier task to

persuade seamen to remit their wages home.

The number of distressed seamen sent home was 102, against 26 in the preceding year. Of this number, 66 arrived in Calcutta from other ports in search of work, but as there was no reasonable prospect of their obtaining employment, they were deported. This large influx of unemployed seamen was a source of considerable anxiety to the authorities, and the Government of India, as well as the Colonial Governments, have been addressed on the subject with a view to prevent its recurrence.

Two cases of imposition on seamen, and one of ill-treatment, were reported. In the first case the serang and lascars of a steamer Imposition on seamen. complained that they had not been supplied with food according to the scale of provisions sanctioned by Government. The charge having been proved, compensation was awarded. In the second case the Master of a ship was prosecuted for presenting an incorrect account of one of his crew who had applied for his discharge. The Master was acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but the High Court set aside the order for discharge, on the ground that an offence had been committed against the statute, though the Master was not actuated by dishonest motives. The charge of illtreatment was found to be without foundation.

The total number of vessels inspected was 1,592, against 1,589 in 1894 and 1,485 in 1898. The total number of vessels which arrived in port was 1,089, of which 832 were inspected. There were 1,061 departures, of which 760 were inspected. The vessels which arrived HEALTH OF THE PORT. Inspections. from foreign ports are inspected on arrival, but steamers employed in the coasting trade are inspected four times a year on arrival.

Many of the vessels trading with Indian ports have had their forecastle Ventilation of crew space.

accommodation improved in the matter of ventilation. The Health Officer reports that, though Masters of vessels are in favour of improved ventilation, there is still a tendency

on the part of some of the owners to adhere to the plan of ventilation found suitable to cold climates.

The number of European seamen who arrived in the Port during the year was 18,015, against 17,900 in 1894. The daily Sickness and mortality among average number in Port was 1,431, against 1,481 in 1894. The total number of admissions into hospi-

tal was 1,565 and the death-rate per mille 24.45, against 16.20 in the previous year and 16.70, the quinquennial mean. Including the deaths out of hospital the death-rate per mille during the year was 31.44, against 26.33, 24.50

and 15.47 in the three preceding years.

Of the admissions into hospital, 9 cases were due to cholera. There were 9 cases of small-pox with 1 death and 3 of sunstroke with 2 deaths. There were 104 admissions from bowel-complaints with 4 deaths. In connection with this disease it would have been satisfactory had the Health Officer reported whether he had observed any improvement in the quality of the bread and ærated water supplied by the bumboatmen. There were 5 cases of drowning, against 12 in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of admissions to hospital from venereal diseases during 1895 and the previous Venereal diseases. 10 years:-

Year,	•			Admissions.	Admission rate per 1,000.
1885	•••	***		170	100.4
1886	***	***	•••	417	179.2
1887	***	***	•••	228	120.4
1888	144		***	183	$121 \cdot 1$
1889		***		186	114.3
1890	***	***		248	147.7
1891	***	111		185	129.7
1892	•••	***	***	479	224.5
1898	***		4+1	386	185.4
1894		***		343	231.6
1895	***	***	***	342	288.9

While the number of admissions is virtually the same, the ratio per 1,000,

owing to the smaller average population, is higher.

There were in all 123 deaths in and out of hospital, against 137 in 1894 and 72 in 1893. The death-rate per mille, 4.79, is Sickness and mortality among the native floating population. slightly lower than that of 1894, viz., 5.34 of the total deaths; 23 occurred in hospital and 100 out of hospital. There were 68 deaths from cholera, of which 10 occurred in hospital, and 5 deaths from small-pox.

No vessels with pilgrims for Mecca sailed from the Port of Calcutta during the year, but one vessel, the S.S. Sultan, arrived at Pilgrim traffic. Calcutta with 1,141 pilgrims. During the voyage from Jeddah there were 30 deaths. No complaints of ill-treatment at Camaran were made to the Health Officer, but the Master of the vessel reported that during the voyage the pilgrims complained to him of bad treatment at Camaran, Pilgrim traffic. such as being constantly moved about from place to place for no reason, having to pay for water and getting very little, great difficulty in getting firewood, &c. It is believed that the pilgrims are afraid of being detained on the ship to make any statement of their experiences.

Municipal filtered water was supplied to the shipping throughout the year, and no complaints were received regarding the Water-supply.

supply. The crews of three vessels complained of the bad quality of food supplied, but on examination the complaints were found to be groundless. The Captain and crew of the County of Kinros complained of a peculiarity in the flavour of the lime-juice supplied, and on examination by the Chemical Examiner to Govern-ment, the lime-juice was found to be deficient in citric acid. A fresh supply was taken on board. The total quantity of lime-juice examined and passed by the Inspector of Antiscorbutics during the year under report was 3,894 gallons. The following statement shows the transactions of the year as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	Quantity of lime- juice examined and passed.	Quantity sup- plied to shipping.	Quantity remaining in hand at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4
1894-95 1895-96	Gallons. 4,676 8,894	Gallons. 4,868 2,768	Gallons. 318 1,126
Дестеаве	782	1,590	

The Inspector attributes the decrease in the quantity taken by the shipping partly to the fact that some emigrant vessels contented themselves with taking a small quantity of lime-juice in consequence of a portion of their previous year's supply still remaining in hand, and partly to the disregard of Masters of vessels to the importance of being supplied with a proper quantity.

Out of the total quantity of 3,894 gallons passed in the year under report, the greater portion, viz. 2,232, was as usual taken as stores for the use of emigrants, and 536 gallons were taken on British vessels for the use of crews, leaving a balance of 1,126 gallons in hand at the close of the year. It appears that there was no demand for lime-juice during the year from foreign vessels.

The subjoined table shows the destination of the emigrant vessels supplied with lime-juice in the years 1894-95 and 1895 96:—

YEAR.	West Indies,	Mauritius and Natal.	Total.	
1	1 2		4	
	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.	
1994-95	18	6	24	
1895-96	13	8	21	

There was one case of scurvy during the year though it was not brought to the notice of the Shipping Office. As heretofore, non-alcoholic lime-juice is generally approved of and freely used by native seamen.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

During the year under report, the Commissioners raised two debenture floans bearing interest at 4 per cent., one of 1½ lakhs to provide funds for enlarging the shed accommodation at the Petroleum Depôt, and the other of 16 lakhs for making improvements at the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge, for providing additional rolling stock and remodelling the jetties, and for carrying out certain other works. These loans raised the total originally borrowed, including the consolidated loan from the Government of Rs. 60,25,100, but exclusive of that incurred on account of the construction of the Kidderpore Docks (Rs. 2,87,70,566), to Rs. 1,55,40,100,

the total sum outstanding on these loans on the 31st March 1896 amounting to Rs. 1,14,31,882. The total investments at credit of the sinking funds have been increased from Rs. 13,04,000 at the beginning to Rs. 14,43,700 at the close of

1895-96.7

Against the debt consisting of the unpaid portion of the consolidated loan from the Government, together with the book debt on account of the port block transferred by the Government to the Commissioners in 1871, the Dock loan and five debenture loans, amounting in all to Rs. 4,16,46,148, the Commissioners hold block to the value of Rs. 5,06,12,058, and reserve funds amounting to Rs. 24,68,325, in addition to the valuable Strand Bank lands extending from Chandpal Ghat to Ahiritollah, for which an annual rent of Rs. 37,292 is payable to the Government.

The year opened with a revenue balance of Rs. 6,95,626; and the income for 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 49,31,805. The expenditure, including sinking funds, renewals and improvements, amounted to Rs. 47,91,061, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,36,370. The income of the year exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 4,76,330.

The income under the head "Jetties" amounted to Rs. 17,23,432, show-

ing an increase of Rs. 4,17,997 as compared with that of last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,15,680, being Rs. 1,77,075 in excess of that of last year. There was a net balance of Rs. 7,07,752, the largest on record since the formation of the Trust.

The income derived from the Petroloum Wharf at Budge-Budge shows an Petroleum Wharf. increase of Rs. 1,90,665, the total receipts for the year having amounted to Rs. 3,89,192. The quantity of kerosine-oil imported was 39,237,164 gallons, against, an import of 25,120,773 gallons during the previous year.

The importation of oil from Russia, which was 40 per cent. of the total importations during the year 1894-95, rose during the year under review to 604

per cent. of the total importations.

By the erection of new sheds at Budge-Budge, the accommodation has been increased to a capacity of 29,00,000 cases. The largest number of cases in the sheds at one time has been 24,08,448.

The total number of packages of tea, which passed through the Tea Warehouse, amounted to 717,510 chests, against 664,587 in 1894-95. The receipts amounted to

Rs. 1,00,161, or Rs. 1,039 less than those of the previous year.

During the year 226 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 561,401 were berthed at the Jetties, against 216 with a tonnage of 510,991 during 1894-95. The average number of days each vessel occupied the Jetties was 10.5.

The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 5,45,349, against Rs. 5,30,303 in 1894-95. The increase was Harbour Master's Department. mainly due to increased receipts on account of mooring hire. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,60,911.

During the year there were 10 casualties to vessels, against 25 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of '97, cal-culated on the number of vessels which arrived in Casualties to vessels.

the port.

In accordance with the orders of the Government, the Deputy Conservator held a preliminary enquiry in the case of every casualty that occurred during the year. The results of the enquiries were reported to the Government, but in no case was a formal investigation under the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, considered necessary. One of the accidents, however, was considered to be a serious one, and the Assistant Harbour Master, who was in charge of the vessel, has been dismissed from the service of the Commissioners.

The work of examining boats while plying, was regularly attended to throughout the year by the Surveyors. During the year 176 cargo and 88 passenger boats were called in for re-survey. Of these 120 cargo and 67 passenger boats had become unfit for service through wear and tear, and 56 of the former and 21 of the latter had become so by meeting with accidents. The total receipts under the head "Port Approaches" amounted to Rs. 4,17,543, towards which the port-dues, reimposed from the 1st of December 1892, contri-

buted Rs. 4,08,734. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,65,692.

An attempt was made during the year to survey the Sandheads, and the work was partially completed, but the fine weather is of such short duration that it is hardly possible in one season to make a satisfactory and complete examination of such an extended area, in addition to the necessary surveys of the river. The Deputy Conservator, however, hopes to finish the task next season.

The principal changes which occurred in the river were at the Dredge Bar,
the bar at the northern entrance of the Balari
channel, the Rangafulla channel, and the James
and Mary shoal. The other channels remained fairly steady during the year.

The question of doing something to improve the bars of the river was the subject of considerable discussion during the year, and a deputation from the Liner's Conference urged the Commissioners to undertake the work of dredging them. The Commissioners, however, wisely declined to embark on an undertaking which would have not only been enormously costly, but in all probability utterly futile. They decided instead, with the concurrence of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to procure the best expert advice obtainable on the question of the feasibility of improving the Hooghly and the services of Mr. Vernon-Harcourt were secured. Mr. Vernon-Harcourt spent a month in Calcutta making investigations, and left for England in February last, taking with him all the materials for his report, which, however, has not yet been received.

The receipts from special tolls, levied under section 108 of the Calcutta Special toll.

Port Act, 1890, amounted to Rs. 8,56,610, against Rs. 8,13,398 in the previous year.

Kidderpore Docks.

The receipts of the Kidderpore Docks amounted to Rs. 3,75,104, as shown below:—

Receipts from sussiand at				Rs.
Receipts from graving dock	**1	111	111	1,05,954
Ditto imports	***	144	***	68,625
Ditto exports	***	***	***	1,60,870
Rent and misuellaucous	1	149	***	37,476
Receipts from towing vessels by h	opper parges	***	***	2,179
	To	otal	***	3,75,104

Against this the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 17,28,837, details of which are given below:—

Traffic establishment					Rs.
Working expenses	•••	***	***		79,989
Repairs	**1	***	447	110	8,10,062
Municipal taxes		***	***		48,883
Interest on capital	***	***	444		1,44,080
THEOLEGE OU CHIMILE	111	144	***	• • •	11,50,823
			Total		17.28.837

The deficit thus amounted to Rs. 13,53,733. As in last year, the charges on account of "Traffic Establishment" and "Working Expenses" alone exceeded the income, the excess amounting this year to Rs. 14,947. As the result, however, of an exhaustive enquiry into the best means of utilising the facilities of the Port, the Commissioners have submitted a scheme under which the Docks will be more largely used than formerly, and the state of their finances may therefore be expected to improve.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,64,158, showing an in crease of Rs. 19,106 over those of the previous year the receipts from Railway traffic.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,36,582, being less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 17,029. A reduction in expenditure is shown under all the heads except that of "the ferry steamer Buckland," the increase in this case being due to the charges on account of papers during the year.

being due to the charges on account of repairs during the year.

The wearing surface of the roadway, as well as the superstructure of the bridge and the pontoons, were kept in thorough repair; the iron-work was cleaned, oiled and painted, and the pontoons, fenders and sheathings kept in good order. All other work found necessary to maintain the bridge in order was carried out.

As in the previous years, in addition to the ordinary receipts, the following sum, which may be classed as extraordinary, was received:—

Rs.
Interest on Government securities of Pontoon Renewal Fund ... 1,750

The corresponding expenditure under the same head was—
Sinking fund on loan 3,580

The cost of lighting the bridge with electricity was Rs. 12,719. As this amount is more than double the originally estimated cost of the electric lighting, the Commissioners were asked for an explanation of the high charges. They state in reply that the expenditure on repairs, coal, and stores has proved to be very much greater than was anticipated, and that it has not been found possible to reduce these items. They confidently hope, however, that the removal of the engines from the Armenian Ghat to the Commissioners' workshops on the other side of the river will result in some reduction of expenditure.

The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 148 occasions during the year, and of these openings, 104 were on the ordinary fixed days of the week, and 44 on Sun-

days on special application.

The number of collisions during the year was smaller than in the previous year. No sea-going vessels collided with the bridge. Out of the 78 collisions, 69 were with cargo and other boats. There were 81 collisions in 1894-95 and 78 in 1893-94.

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

The Chittagong Port Fund opened on the 1st April 1895 with a credit balance of Rs. 70,134, and the receipts of the year were Rs. 89,081. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,02,258, leaving a balance of Rs. 56,957 at the credit of the fund.

The subjoined table shows the number and tennage of the vessels which visited the Port during the year as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

	189	1898-04.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonuago.	Number.	Толраде	
1	9	3	4,	5	6	7	
1.3 6	17	80,272 26,694	\$2 20	50,961 20,637	21 19	88,655 83,787	
to a control of the control		2,672	7	1,205	8	509	
/ Closed	626 617	202,030 209,885	505 563	210,884 219,942	600 620	211,982 217,878	

The total value of the foreign trade during the year is stated to be

Rs. 1,10,44,712, of which Rs. 32,48,453 is under imports. There is an increase in the value of this Foreign trade. trade of Rs. 3,12,766, as compared with that of the previous year.

The total value of the coasting trade is stated to be Rs. 1,66,38,770, against Rs. 1,63,35,492 of the previous year, the increase being chiefly in jute and cotton.

The appliances of the Port and the light-houses at Norman's Point and Kutubdea are reported to have been kept in good Port appliances. order during the year. New moorings have been ordered with the aid of a loan applied for from Government, and it is hoped that the long pending question of the provision of a jetty will shortly be settled.

The earnings of the steam-tug Gekko, maintained by the Port, amounted to Rs. 12,279, whilst the expenditure on maintaining and expenditure of the ing that vessel, exclusive of Rs. 16,294 for interest Earnings and expenditure of the and sinking fund, aggregated Rs. 18,622. The net loss was therefore Rs. 6,343, but as a set off against this loss should be placed the estimated value of services performed for the port amounting to

Rs. 5,000, for which no charge was made.

The health of the shipping was good. Thirty-eight seamen were admitted into hospital, among whom there were no deaths, and 35 are said to have been completely cured Health of the shipping.

before discharge.

Pilotage Fund-

The state of the Pilotage Fund is shown in the subjoined table:-

			1894-95.	1895-96.
1			2	3
Opening balance of the year Receipts during the year	1	***	Rs. A. F. 7,341 11 31 16,599 0 0	Rs. A. P. 14,890 4 101 16,357 12 0
_	Total	•••	23,940 11 31	31,248 0 101
Expenditure during the year Balance at close of the year	***	100	9.050 6 5 14,890 4 10 1	11,916 13 2 19,331 3 8½
	Total		23,940 11 81	31,248 0 101

The working of the Pilot Service is stated to have been satisfactory. There was one accident to a vessel under pilotage Pilot Service.

At Chittagong the number of seamen shipped and discharged was 28 and 50, against 46 and 33 in the previous year. Seamen shipped and discharged. Trust Funds.

The receipts on account of trust funds amounted to Rs. 2,677, against Rs. 4,075 in 1894-95.

ORISSA PORTS.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year, as compared Shipping. with those of 1894-95 :--

	YEAR,	<u></u>	toroul.	Cleared,		
False Point Balasore	{ 1894-95	Number 46 54 812 873 21 32	Tonnage. 74,220 97,459 80,743 113,012 26,224 42,881	Number. 47 54 825 867 21 81	Tonnage. 75,694 97,459 82,834 112,989 26,224 40,674	

The total receipts of the ports during the year were Rs. 20,162, as compared with Rs. 13,789 during the previous year. There was an increase in the receipts from port dues at all the ports. At False Point the increase is attributed to the larger export of rice, consequent on its cheapness in the district during the year. while at Balasore the increase is said to have been caused by the levying of the port dues once in 30 days instead of once in 60 days as was formerly the practice.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,017, against Rs. 25,911 during the

previous year.

As in previous years, the expenditure has exceeded the receipts, but while the receipts have increased, the expenditure has been reduced. The largest item of increased expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year, was at False Point, where, under the head of "Dockyard Services and Supplies," a sum of Rs. 3,738 was expended as compared with Rs. 900 in the previous year. At Balasore under this head there was a large decrease, the expenditure being Rs. 3,957, against Rs. 7,081 in 1894-95. This decrease is attributed to the curtailment of the supply of stores to the Port Fund Department, but it is probably due also in some measure to the amalgamation of the appointments of Port Officer and Customs Officer at Balasore which was effected in November.

A regular steam service was maintained between Calcutta and Chandballi during the year. Up to the 11th February 1896, five steamers belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company and to Messrs. Macneill and Company were employed on the run, and after that date another steamer was put on by the former Company.

Communication between Cuttack, Chandballi and Balasore was kept up throughout the year by the canal steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, as in the previous

year.

At False Point 4 seamen were shipped and 75 discharged. Of the number discharged, one was a European and the romainder natives, and all were discharged by mutual consent. These men were replaced by other seamen from Calcutta. The Shipping Master paid 11 visits of inspection to vessels in port. No complaints were made by any of the crews of the ships visited.

At Balasore 15 seamen were discharged. Of these, 6 were prosecuted and sentenced to six weeks rigorous imprisonment for continued wilful dis-

obedience of orders and neglect of duty.

No transactions under the Merchant Shipping Acts are reported to have taken place at Puri.

WORKING OF THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS' ACT.

During the year 258,964 native passengers travelled on 1,309 short voyages and 1,604 passengers on 87 long voyages. Compared with the previous year, there has been an increase in the number of the short and long voyages as well as in the number of the passengers carried on these voyages. A case of infringement of the law was reported by the Commissioner of the Orissa Division. The Master of a vessel was prosecuted under section 35 of the Native Passenger Ships' Act, X of 1887, for conveying a larger number of cases of kerosine oil than he was allowed under the B certificate granted by the Port Officer of Calcutta. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500. The working of the Act appears otherwise to have been satisfactory during the year, and no complaints have been made against it.

1V.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Metearology.

During the year 1895-96 there were no changes of importance in the administration of the Meteorological Department, and the system of work introduced in former years was steadily maintained.

The number of observatories submitting reports to the Bengal Meteorological Office during the year was 71, against 72 in

the preceding year.

Of the voluntary observatories, that at Kalimpong, which was re-opened last year after having been in abeyance during 1892 and 1893, had again to be closed this year. Shortt's Island continued to supply daily observations of great value, being chiefly utilized in the discussion of the history of storms which visited that part of the Bay. The observations from Gantak and Yatung were accurate, while those from Lungleh were doubtful.

The number of stations which send in daily returns of rainfall only was

Rainfall stations.

S27, against 325 in the previous year. The two
new stations are Khargpur in Monghyr and
Dhumcole in Murshidabad. The work of the rainfall stations was on the whole satisfactory, as judged by the accuracy of the returns submitted. During the

year 101 rain-gauges were inspected, some two, three, or even four times.

The working of the system of the Bay of Bengal storm-signal service

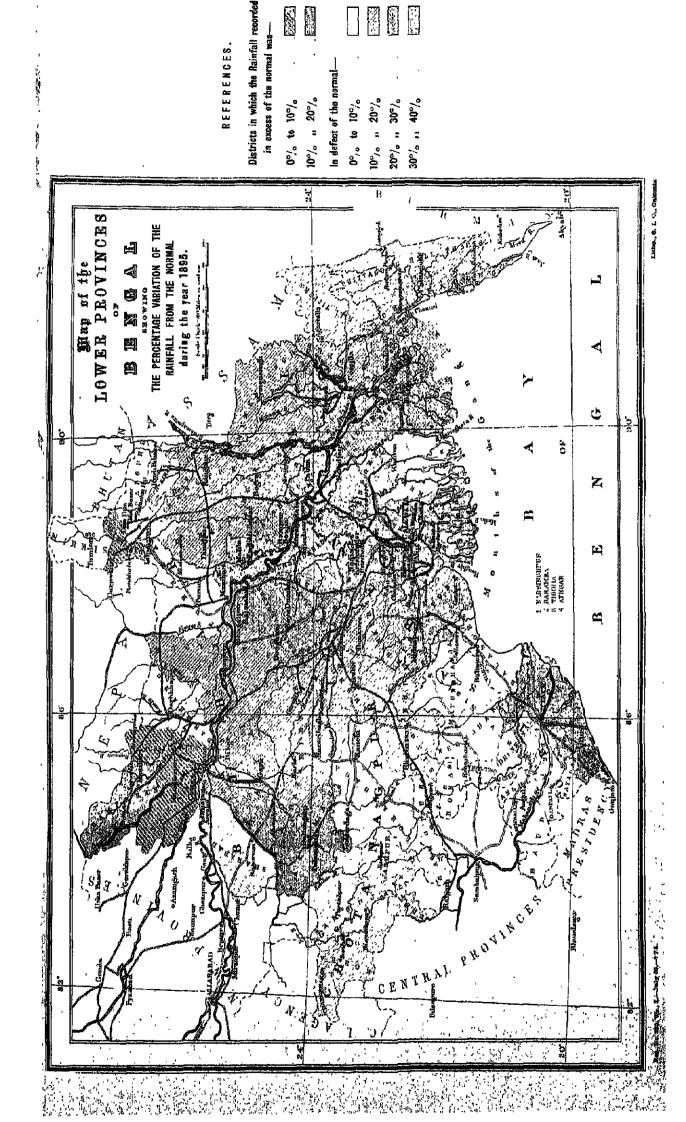
storm-signal service.

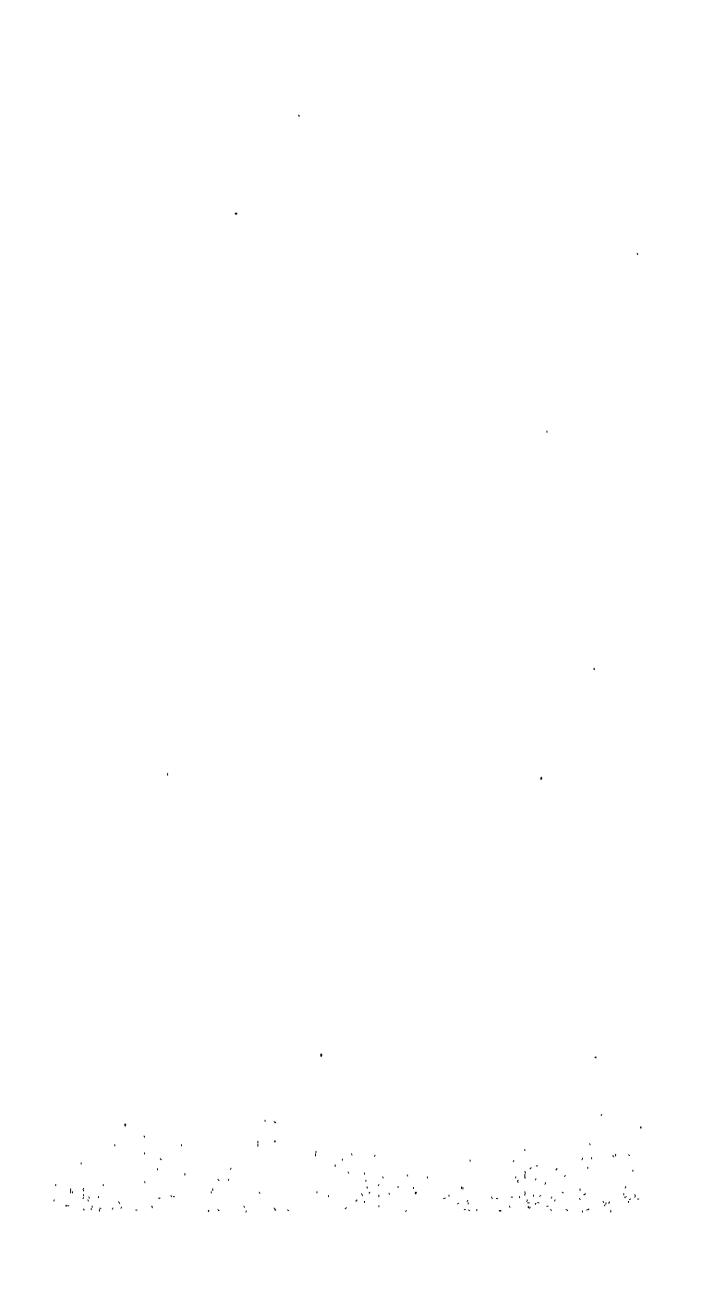
Conservator of the Calcutta Port, the Collector of Cuttack, and the Executive Engineer, Balasore Division, were added to the list of officers receiving warnings of storms. Storm signals were hoisted eight times during the year, viz., on the 18th and 28th June, 18th and 30th July, 18th September, 1st October, 6th November, and 11th December.

As is usual during January, a number of small disturbances crossed Ben-Meteorological summary for gal from the north-west, causing an increase of temperature and humidity in front of them, and cold weather after their passage. They were almost entirely confined to the early part of the month, and being five in number, they came in rapid succession. This rapid recurrence prevented any great development, and their influence, except on temperature and humidity, was slight, even cloud proportion being considerably lower than usual. Rainfall was very light in some districts, notably in the east of the province, and all districts received less than the normal amount. Bihar and Chota Nagpur received about four-tenths of an inch, and the average difference from the normal in the large divisions ranged from a fifth of an inch in Bihar to half an inch in East Bengal. All the rain recorded fell between the 1st and 18th, after which fine settled weather prevailed till the end of

Owing to the faint character of the disturbances, none of the meteorological elements underwent any great change, and the means for the month were very nearly normal, with the exception of the rainfall, which was considerably

The fine settled weather which became established during the latter half of January lasted with but little interruption during February. Two slight





disturbances, similar in character to those of January, crossed the province in the usual easterly direction at the beginning, and about the middle of the month. Moderate rain fell in Bihar and Orissa, but in Bengal proper the total fall was very scanty, averaging about a twentieth of an inch. As usual, winds were westerly in the western districts, and south or south-east in the eastern half of the province and Assum. A rather marked difference was shown in the records for humidity and cloud proportion, the former of which indicates the amount of moisture in the air at the earth's surface, and the latter at high elevations. Humidity was on the whole above the normal, showing that the air at the surface was quite as moist as usual; on the other hand, cloud proportion was decidedly deficient, and this, taken with the absence of rainfall over a great part of the province, leads to the conclusion that the air in the higher reaches contained but a small amount of vapour.

A consequence of the clear skies, which generally prevailed, was slight excess in day temperature, more especially in the northern districts. The differences at night were smaller and more irregular, except towards the end of the month, when defect up to more than 5° prevailed.

As pressure was relatively high at the beginning of March in the north of the province and low in Burma, northerly winds and comparatively cool weather continued for some Hot-weather period-March to days. Pressure soon fell, bringing a reversal of the conditions prevailing between the 1st and 3rd; southerly winds began, and temperature rose first in the northern districts and afterwards in Lower Bengal and Orissa.

These changes were due to a slight disturbance, which crossed Bengal from the west. Several other depressions affected the weather during the month, but they were all of little importance, so far as rainfall was concerned. The usual variations of pressure and temperature occurred, and numerous thunderstorms, but a marked peculiarity of these thunderstorms was the almost entire absence of rainfall. The second disturbance was felt during the second week, and was followed by low pressure which remained for some days, and was most marked about the 16th. Further large changes were caused by similar depressions between the 17th and 18th and the 20th and 22nd.

The last passed across the central districts on the 26th and 27th, giving

high temperature and humidity and light general rain.

The weather was, therefore, more often disturbed than is usual during March, but though rain was not infrequent, the amounts were so small that the total for the whole month was much below the normal in all districts; defect was 1.76 inches in East Bengal, 1 inch in South-West Bengal, and more than half an inch in North Bengal and Orissa.

In April, also, thunderstorms occurred with more than usual frequency, and were attended by scanty rainfall. Owing to the larger number of storms, however, the total rainfall for the month did not differ to any great extent from the

pormal,

During the greater part of the month, the pressure distribution was very uniform, in consequence of steady high readings in Bengal, as compared with the Bay. While this arrangement continued, winds were light and temperature was kept low by the local storms which occurred almost from day to day. The mean night temperature for the whole month was practically normal, but the

day mean was low everywhere, especially in the western districts.

From the beginning of the month till near the close, weather conditions were similar to those described above. About the end of the third week a disturbance began in the south of the Bay, and moved to the north-east, developing as it advanced. The squally weather was first felt on the Burma coast on the 23rd, and the sea became rough as far west as the Orissa coast. The centre of the depression moved rapidly during the last day it was over the Bay and crossed the coast near Akyab on the night of the 25th. The disturbance soon afterwards broke up amongst the hills between Bengal and Burma.

The effect on the weather in Bengal was felt for some time after the storm ceased. From being high, pressure fell when the depression was advancing, and recovered very slowly afterwards. The gradient remained steep over the Bay and the province, and strong winds were experienced at all n 3

stations.

While the most noticeable feature of the weather was the high pressure which continued during a considerable part of the month, temporature was low everywhere. After the fall caused by the depression during the last week, westerly winds set in over the western districts, and temperature rose very quickly,

the highest record being 112°.

May began with showery weather, owing to the inrush of moist air from the Bay. While the steep gradient, noticed above as remaining after the depression disappeared, continued, comparatively cool weather obtained for some time, but westerly winds set in when pressure fell, and a rapid increase of temperature ensued. The highest maximum temperature recorded during May in South-West Bengal was 116·1°, in Orissa 116°, in Chota Nagpur 115·7°, in Bihar 113·5°, and in North Bengal 105°. When temperature was most abnormal, the differences from normal pressure were on these occasions the reverse of the differences from normal temperature. As noticed for April, when pressure was low, temperature was high, and vice versa, so in May the highest temperatures occurred, while pressure was low and westerly winds blew without hindrance.

Weather remained settled, except for the somewhat numerous thunderstorms and at times strong winds, throughout the month, both over the Province and the Bay. The strong winds occurred in the early part and again towards the end, when a shallow depression moved over the eastern districts

from the Bay.

About the 12th an advance of monsoon winds began at the Ceylon stations and continued till about the 20th. Soon afterwards they became felt in Burma, and unsettled conditions, which ultimately gave rise to the strong winds in the north of the Bay and Bengal, developed slowly. No very definite depression formed. Steep gradients, however, gradually developed in the south of the Bay, while the distribution remained uniform in the north. The influence of the depression was searcely felt on the Orissa coast, as wind directions remained south-west, and it was only at Akyab, Chittagong and Noakhali that winds became northerly. A rise of pressure began in the south-west of the Bay about the 20th, and spread quickly northwards, the effect of which was to transfer the steep gradient northwards, and to cause a shallow depression over Bengal, where readings were a fifth of an inch below the normal. Westerly winds prevailed in the west and centre of the province, and it was owing to these westerly winds that temperature rose so rapidly at many stations in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal. The rapid rise of pressure in Burma continued on the 21st and extended to Arakan. By this advancing wave of rising pressure, the area of lowest pressure was forced westwards, and the hot winds were confined to Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

The rainy weather which followed the slight disturbance from the east of the Bay slowly extended northwards, and heavy rain became general in

East Bengal and Assam and in parts of North and South-West Bengal.

On the 22nd there was again a more rapid rise of pressure in the east than in the west, and the gradient from east to west became steep. This distribution caused southerly and easterly winds in all districts except Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where the westerly winds continued. Thunderstorms became more general, and comparatively cool weather followed in all but the south-western districts.

During the first half of June there were few changes of importance, pressure remaining high with fine weather. In the first week a series of thunderstorms passed across Monsoon period-June to October. the province from east to west, the usual direction at that time of the year. During the second week a complete reversal occurred. A slow downward change in pressure, somewhat more rapid in Assam and North Bengal, was followed by westerly winds and thunderstorms, which began in the west and spread towards the north east.

Fine weather became general after the westerly winds were established, and continued till the 14th, when a second series of thunderstorms crossed the

province from the south-west.

The steady fall of pressure which had continued with little interruption during the second week almost entirely removed the large excess in pressure, and at the same time a depression began to form in the east of the Bay.

Strong westerly winds blew across the south of the Bay towards the low pressure area, which moved slowly towards the north-west and became well defined not far from the Orissa coast about the 17th. It remained in the northwest angle of the Bay till the 19th, when the centre crossed the coast between False Point and Puri, moving in a westerly direction. Owing to the rapid rise of pressure in Burma and the east of the Bay, the gradient continued to become steeper, and strong winds developed over the north of the Bay and in Bengal.

After the depression crossed the coast, the squally weather soon moderated, but the easterly winds remained a prominent feature of the weather in Bengal till the end of the month, and caused a rather abnormal distribution of rainfall. These easterly winds and the monsoon conditions in the south-western districts were maintained by a second but very shallow depression, which appeared over Bengal on the 21st. The monsoon current was deflected more to the west than usual over the north of the Bay, with the result that very heavy rain fell in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. For the same reason rainfall became light in East Bengal, and almost entirely stopped in Assam, North Bengal and Bihar.

On the 23rd a rapid but local fall of pressure transferred the low pressure area southwards to Orissa and the adjacent part of the Bay, and then it moved

slowly towards the north-west.

The above shallow depression had scarcely passed away, when another formed in the cast of the Bay. It began on the 26th and developed without much change of position during the two following days. The centre of the depression then moved towards the north-west, and crossed the coast between Saugor Island and Balasore on the 28th. On the 29th it was near Chaibassa, and on the 30th it had entered the North-West Provinces, and pressure was rising rapidly in Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal.

Very heavy rain fell in Orissa while the disturbance was in the north-west of the Bay, and the subsequent changes of pressure over Bengal, which led to a steep gradient from north-east to south-west over the province, gave rise to strong winds and very little rain except in the south-western districts During these days the difference of pressure between Dhubri and Chaibassa was '35 inch. In the second disturbance, as in the one in the middle of the month, there was an unusual quick recovery of pressure, and the squally weather soon ceased.

In July there was a reversal of the monsoon conditions which obtained during the latter half of June. Then the monsoon current received such a strong westerly deflection, that very little rain fell except in the south-west of the province. In July only two shallow depressions formed in the north-west angle of the Bay. Moving in the usual north-westerly direction across Orissa, they caused neither stormy weather in the Bay nor much rain while moving over the land. The monsoon current was, therefore, free to follow its usual course over East and North Bengal. Heavy rain fell in Bengal and the adjacent part of Assam, while only scattered showers were reported from the south-west of the province. The unusually heavy rainfall in North Bengal was more marked, because of a shallow depression over that part of the province. The westerly winds in Bihar checked the easterly flow of the monsoon current, which, accumulating over a comparatively small tract of country, deposited a large part of its moisture in the area where pressure was low.

While this heavy rainfall occurred in North Bengal, from about the 3rd to the 10th, comparatively fine weather prevailed in Lower Bengal and Orissa. Showers were fairly general except in the 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly districts, where very little rain fell. The almost complete absence of rainfall in the south-west appears to have been due to the ridge of high pressure which maintained its position over Orissa and part of South-West Bengal from day to day. The small excess which had so much influence on the monsoon current at that time was only '05 inch, but the connection was shown more clearly by the rainfall which set in as soon as the high pressure disappeared.

The first shallow depression began to appear about the loin. The gradient became steeper in the south of the Bay, while squally weather was reported from the coast of the Circars, and probably extended over the Bay as far as the Burma coast. In North Bengal and Bihar the heavy rain had ceased. The depression became more distinct on the 18th, and soon after crossed the Orissa coast to the south of False Point. On the 20th the low pressure area. The first shallow depression began to appear about the 16th. The gradient

was shown over Chota Nagpur, and on 21st it was very faint in the west of Bihar.

Instead of entirely filling up the low pressure area continued to exist for several days, moving in an irregular way along a trough of low pressure lying several days, moving in an irregular way along a trough of low pressure lying close and parallel to the hills. Its eastward movement ceased on the 23rd when it was over North Bengal, and on the 24th it was again in Bihar, when pressure recovered and conditions became normal. During these days, heavy rain again fell in the north of the province, and rainy weather became general over the whole province. After the rapid rise of pressure began in the north on the 24th, the distribution became daily more uniform, and by the 27th, there were given of the general depression of the month.

27th there were signs of the second depression of the month.

Strong south-westerly winds again developed in the south of the Bay, and the indications of a disturbance became more decided at Diamond Island, where wind velocity was increasing and the sea became rough. Slight changes occurred on the 20th followed by larger changes on the 30th, and a well-defined depression covered the north-west angle of the Bay. Squally weather was experienced to within a short distance of the Sandheads, and when the depression moved to the north-west into Chota Nagpur between the 30th and 31st, the strong winds and rough sea were felt at Saugor Island and along the Órissa coast. Like the previous depressions of the monsoon season of 1895, this one soon filled up after crossing the coast, and though it caused wet weather over the whole province, the rainfall was generally light. Up to the end of July a fairly steady monsoon current was blowing over the Bay, and in Bengal it was giving rain, heavy but more local than it should have been. In August the current became much weaker. The weather over the Bay was unusually settled, and though a number of depressions formed in, or expected the neath of the Bay. erossed the north of the Bay, they were without exception shallow and of little importance as far as rainfall is concerned. They were more frequent in the first than in the second half of the month, and moved across Orissa causing a fair amount of rainfall in the districts affected. The mensoon The mensoon weather, which extended gradually over the province after these depressions passed away, was of short duration, with the exception of one about the middle of the month. It, instead of moving westward across Orissa, turned towards the north, moved slowly across Chota Nagpur, steadily becoming more shallow, and as it approached the Himalayas spread out into a trough of low pressure over the northern districts. Very heavy rainfall followed that arrangement in North Bongal and Bihar, and it was chiefly owing to the heavy falls on the 14th and subsequent days that the mean rainfall for August was normal in Bihar and not much below the normal in North Bengal.

The weakness of the monsoon current was not shown so much by an absence of rainfall as by the irregularity of the distribution. A large proportion was due to thunderstorms, and as these occurred sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, the average rainfall was more regular than might have been expected from the daily falls. For example, in North Bengal the difference from the normal varied from defect of 23 per cent. at Bogra to excess of 27 at Jalpaiguri, and in Bihar from defect of 15 per cent. at Gaya

to excess of 43 at Darbhanga.

The first shallow depression began about the 5th in the north-west of the Bay. The centre crossed the coast near Balasore on the 7th. Heavy rain fell in Orissa on the 6th, but it was very local, and little change resulted elsewhere except in North Bengal, where rain had ceased.

The second began on the 11th, and crossed the Orissa coast on the 12th between False Point and Gopalpur, when defect in pressure was only '14 inch. After crossing the coast the depression changed its course, and moving to the north had an important influence on the weather in Bihar and North Bengal as stated above,

The last depression began in the south-east of the Bay about the 19th. It drifted slowly westwards and crossed the Circurs on the 29rd. The moderate rise of pressure which followed forced the area of lowest pressure northwards. This slow northerly motion continued day by day, till at the end of the month it was in Bihar. The slight changes which were in progress during these days caused thunderstorms and the more beavy falls of rain in the western districts, as the days on which rain was most general in Orissa and South-West

1000

Bengal were the 27th and 29th, in Chota Nagpur the 30th, and in Bihar the 30th and 31st.

The weakness of the mensoon which appeared in August was established in The skies were comparatively clear from cloud, and temperature, especially by day, was high. When cyclonic storms occurred, the heavy rainfall caused by them was less general than usual, and lasted, as before, for but a short time.

There were two cyclonic storms during September, and one which began at the end of the month and affected the weather in Bongal early in October. The first was at the beginning of the month, and crossing the Bay in a westerly direction, passed over the Circars. The changes which followed led to a strong inrush of moist air into the north-east of the Bay and over East Bengal, and caused heavy rain in Assam and North Bengal.

As indicating the irrogular distribution of the rainfall at that period when general rain might have been excepted over the whole province, I quote figures given in the report for the week ending on the 14th September. The mean rainfall for that week in North Bengal was 6.9, and in East Bengal 4.83 inches, each about double the normal fall. For the same period the fall in Chota Nagpur was half an inch, or less than a quarter of the normal, and in Orissa 1:45 inches, about half the normal.

The second occasion of disturbed weather occurred between the 18th and 20th, when a cyclonic storm crossing the north-west angle of the Bay passed through South-West Bongal, Chota Nagpur and part of Orissa, and caused but little rainfall in the east of the province. The rainfall in Orissa and Chota Nagpur was double the normal for the week ending on the 21st, and in North

Bengal about half the normal.

During September a very large proportion of the rainfall is caused by these cyclonic storms, and the scanty rainfall of the past year in that month was due to the fact that mensoon weather after the two storms was not general over the province. At such times the rainfall should be in large excess, because, during the breaks of fine weather, when practically no rain falls, there

is an accumulating deficiency to be made up when storms occur.

An important feature of the storms which occurred throughout the monsoon season of 1895 was the quick recovery which prevented the monsoon weather, which follows storms, being of the usual duration. In the case of the first storm of September, a very rapid rise of pressure obtained in the north-west of the Bay and the distribution of pressure over the area including the province and the Bay underwent a complete change almost in a few hours. From being low in the Circars on the 6th, pressure on the 7th became low along the foot of the Himalayas, an arrangement which remained for several days and led to the heavy rainfall in North Bengal and Assam. The peculiarity was even more marked after the second storm. On the 20th, the centre of the disturbance was in the North-West Provinces, so that pressure within the province of Bengal was lowest in Bihar. Gradients were very steep from east to west, and strong winds prevailed in the northern districts. On the 21st the distribution had become unusually uniform, not only in Bengal, but over the Bay, and winds, instead of being strong and easterly, were light and

As that depression moved across Chota Nagpur, there was a somewhat unusual deepening at the centre, and though of but little influence while over the Bay, it caused the strongest winds in Bihar, which had so far occurred

during the monsoon season.

During the last few days of the month a low pressure area formed in the south of the Bay, and appeared up till the 29th to be moving toward the Madras coast. It began to show signs of intensifying on the 29th, and while deepening at the centre moved more to the north; it ultimately passed near Saugor Island, and turning to the east passed over Barisal and Comilla in the early days of October.

Weather during October, as in the two previous months, was characterised by a comparative absence of rainfall, after the effects of the storm at the beginning of the month were over. The deficiency was more marked in the north than in the south of the province, Bihar having received on an average only 16 and North-Bengal 30 per cent, of the normal. In the other divisions only to and North-Dengar so par cond distance and the same control of the same conditions o the average fall was 80 or 90 per cent. except in East Bengal, where owing to the heavy rain of the first three days there was a small excess of 7 per

cent.

The depression which entered the province from the Bay on the 1st of october developed very considerably while passing over the Sunderbans. The fall of pressure at Narayanganj was half an inch, and at Barisal it was very little under one inch. The rapid fall of pressure extended southwards over the north east angle of the Bay as far south as Akyab. Winds greatly increased in strength over the land as compared with what they had been over the sea-a result which may have been partly due to the sharp curve which the centre followed after passing Sauger Island. As the depression moved rapidly to the east, it soon reached the hilly ground beyond East Bengal and disappeared.

After the heavy rainfall which followed the passage of the disturbance, weather became fine and settled with clear skies, comparatively low temperature and very little rain till near the end of the month, when the second disturbance gave moderate rain in all districts.

A cyclonic storm began in the south-west of the Bay and moved very quickly to the north-west crossing the Madras coast. The depression was never near Bengal, but a moist current advanced northwards along the west coast, and rainfall after the lapse of a few days became fairly general in Orissa, Chota

Nagpur and South-West Bengal.

The continuance of the cloudy rainy weather in the north of the Bay, Orissa and Lower Bengal, for quite a number of days after all trace of the disturbance from the south-west of the Bay had disappeared, was probably due to a shallow depression which passed across the north of the Bay from the Burma coast and into Bengal, arriving there about the same time as the moist current which had advanced up the west coast.

Fine settled weather prevailed during November, without, however, the

North-East monsoon period—
November and December.

North-east monsoon conditions being strongly manifested. The sky was generally cloudless, and practically no rain fell except in Orissa, where there was an average of 72 inch, little more than half the usual fall in November. ber. The winds were light and shifty, often southerly, and temperature was in consequence high, especially during the day. In the western districts the mean excess in day temperature for the whole month was 3° to 4°, and in the east of the province 1°. Excess at night was smaller, averaging about 1° in the western districts, while in the east there was a small defect.

A slight disturbance occurred in the Bay about the 8th or 9th, and cloud, with a few local showers, spread over the province. From this time up to the 20th, ordinary weather prevailed, except that temperature was high. A comparatively cool wave was felt on the 21st, and then, till the end of the month,

north-east monsoon conditions of normal character prevailed. Weather in December was peculiar in several respects. Storms rarely occur in the Bay after November, and they have never been known to take so northerly a track as to pass over Bengal, since the present system of meteorological work has been introduced. In 1895, two storms occurred in the Bay-the first between the 9th and 13th, and the second towards the close of the month. The first was a small storm which began in the south-east of the Bay. It at first moved towards the Ganjam coast, and, as not unfrequently happens at the end of the season ultimately moved along a curved path, which took it to the east of Saugor Island and into East Bengal, where it gave much heavier rain than usually fulls in December. It broke up on the 13th in the Sylhet and Cachar hills. A peculiarity of this storm was the rapid rate of advance after it re-curved. At 2 p.m. on the 11th the storm centre was at no great distance from Gopalpur, at 8 o'clock of the same day it was near. Saugor Island, and at 2 A.M. of the 12th near Chittagong. The centre must, therefore have moved over about 350 miles in 12 hours, or at the rate of 30 miles an hour. A comparison with the rate of movement of other storm centres shows how rapid this was, a not unusual rate of advance being between

The second storm occurred in the south of the Bay very late in the season. It began on the 25th, and moving westward passed over Ceylon and the

extreme south of the Peninsula into the Arabian sea. While this storm was

developing, cloudy weather with light scattered showers occurred in Bengal.

Cold-weather storms which begin in December were less frequent than usual. These come from the north-west, and have generally more influence on the weather in the north-west of the province. In 1895 all the western districts received much less rain than usual. With the exception therefore of the 12th and 13th, weather was very settled over the whole province, and temperature was below the normal in all districts, except North Bengal, where it was practically normal.

The provious statement has given a general summary of the weather conditions in Bongal, month by month, throughout the year, and it remains to add as in previous years a brief statement dealing with the usual meteorological elements of pressure, temperature, humidity and cloud proportion, also with

storms, wind, and rainfall.

The following table gives the variation of actual pressure recorded in each of the six meteorological divisions of the province from the normal, month by month, throughout the year:-

Variation of pressure from the normal in each month of 1895 (variation given in decimals of an inch).

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Jane.	July.	Angust.	Soptember.	October.	Хотешьст.	December.	Tær.
1	8	9	4	5	6	7	8	0	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Beugal North Bengal East Bengal Blian Orissa Chota Nagpur	+ '002 + '401 - '003 - '004 - '011 + '007	+*G21 +*O25 +*O12 +*O23 +*O17 +*O30	012 009 020 011 009 001	+ ·033 + ·012 + ·018 + ·047 + ·020 + ·023		1+*027 +*012 +*027 +*013 +*015 +*014	+'020 +'012 +'013 +'014 +'028 +'010	010 010 015 011 020 013	+'011 +'009 +'008 +'022 +'021 +'020	+ '907 '904 '905 +- '909 +- '911	+*024 +*031 +*036 +*025 +*031 +*024	009 013 012 012 005	+ '007 + '009 + '002 + '007 + '008 + '009

The variations from normal pressure in the above table show the usual oscillations of long period, the smaller oscillations with a period of a few days being eliminated by the smoothing process of finding monthly means. Pressure was above and below the normal in very nearly alternate months, the only exception to this arrangement keing June and July, when mean pressure was rather largely above the normal. As excess amounts are larger than those of defect, the mean pressure for the whole year is above the normal by nearly '01 inch in all districts, except East Bengal, where it was almost normal.

The variation of the mean monthly temperature from the normal in each of the meteorological divisions of the province is shown in the following table, where the variation is first given month by month and also for the whole year:-

Variation of the temperature from the normal in each month of 1895 (rariation given in degrees Fahrenheit).

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Jone.	July.	August.	Septombor,	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	8	8	4	5	6	7	8	Ð	10	11	19	13	14
South-West Bengal	-01 +01 +01 +05 +07 +10	-04 +12 0 +07 0 +02	+0.4 +0.9 +0.9 +0.9	-2'8 -1'6 -1'2 -3'4 -20 -3'9	+2.0 -1.2 +0.6 +2.7 +1.8 +2.0	-0.8 +1.0 +0.7 +0.7 -1.2 -0.8	+0.4 -0.4 +0.8 +0.1 +0.5 +0.1	+0.5 +0.5 +0.5 +0.5 +0.5	+1'6 +0'7 +0'8 +0'0 +1'4 +1'0	110 110 110 110 100	+1'8 +1'8 +0'7 +2'8 +1'8 +2'9	-0.8 -0.8 -0.8 +0.1 -0.8	+0·1 +0·1 +0·1 0

During the early part of the year the difference from the normal in temperature was practically the reverse of pressure. When pressure was low temperature was high, and vice versa. This connection was upset during the last four months, partly because the early withdrawal of the monsoon caused high temperature in Soptember, and partly because cold weather conditions began earlier in October than usual. The average excess in September was more than 1° and the defect in October, though small in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, varied from 1° to 2° in the other divisions. November was an unusually warm month, and December cooler than usual. The mean for the whole year was exactly normal in Lower Bengal and Orissa, and slightly in excess in North Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur.

The following tables give the variations of the humidity and cloud proportion recorded at 8 A.M. (on each day) from the normal month by month and for the whole year in

each of the six meteorological divisions of the province :-

Parintion of humidity from the normal in each month of 1895 (rariation given in percentage amounts of saturation of the air).

1	danuary.	ca February.	• March,	a Amil.	c. Mny.	June.	o Jely.	c August.	5 Septumber.	Il October.	n November.	Dexmber.	Line X
South-West Brogal North Bons d Les Bons d Biber Ores Nazpar	r 4 + 10 + 3 + 8 + 1	- 1 +12 - 3 +10 - 3 +11	- 8 +13 -1 +11 - 3 + 5		+1 +8 +2 +2 -1 +5	+1 0 -2 -3 +5 +5	0 +3 0 +3 -1 +1	0 +1 +2 +3 +3 +2	++	-1 +10 -3 -7 +1	+ 6 + 19 + 6 + 1 + 0 + 0	1 + 1 - 7	0 +8 0 +8 0 +4

The variations in humidity give but little indication of want of moisture in the air at low levels, though the continued absence of rain must have been due to drier air than usual higher in the atmosphere. As in temperature mean humidity for the year is exactly normal in Lower Bengal and Orissa, and about 5 per cent. above the normal in the north of the province and in Chota Nagpur:—

Variation of cloud proportion from the normal in each month of 1895 (overcast sky = 10 and cloudless sky = 0, and variation given in accordance with this standard).

	Вапияту.	Fobrancy.	March.	April.	May.	June,	July.	August,	September.	October,	November,	December.	Year.
1	2	8	,	t	6	7	8	ט	10	11	19	13	11
S orth West Brings! North Regal T set Bergal Hibrar Orisea Clieta Kagpar	+0.4 +0.4 +0.4 +0.4	-00 +15 -00 0 -01 -12	+07 +07 +08 -02 +00 +08	71'8 0 +1'2 +1'4 +2'3 +2'1	1 03 +13 +17 +01 +15 +28	-1.0 -0.7 -0.2 -1.2 +1.0 -0.3	-05 +00 +12 +01 -07 -05	-0.8 +0.8 +0.8 +0.9 +0.9	-13 +09 +01 -15 -13 -20	-0°8 +0°8 -0°1 -1°1 -0°8	-1:4 +1:5 -0:1 -0:8 -1:0 -1:9	+0'5 -0'0 +2'0 -1'6 -1'1' -10'8	-03 +00 +04 -03 +03 +03

Cloud proportion was nearly normal in January, but varied considerably in all other months, especially in May, August, and December, when there was considerably more than usual, except in Bihar and North Bengal in December. In the northern districts towards the end of the year there was a marked absence of cloud. The months when there was a comparative absence of cloud were February, June, September, October, and November. For the whole year there was less cloud than usual in Bihar and South-West Bengal, and more than usual in the other districts, most so in North Bengal.

usual in the other districts, most so in North Bengal.

Stronger winds than usual have continued throughout the year over a large part of the province. At the following stations velocity has been above the normal from saugor and Hazaribagh there was a slight falling off in the strength of the wind in November, but in all the other months velocity was on an average one or two miles an hour above the normal. At some of the central stations in East Bengal and in the adjacent part of Assam the wind was weak almost

throughout the year. The principal stations at which velocity was below the normal during the greater part of the year are Silchar, Jessore, Burdwan,

Berhampore, and Calcutta.

In the Darjeeling hills there was a considerable excess of strength in the early months, and again towards the end of the year, and a small defect in the monsoon months, except July. In Chittagong there was a small defect, except in May, July, August and October, when there was a small excess. In Orissa winds had nearly normal strength, being weaker in the beginning and end of the year, and somewhat stronger in the monsoon months.

The variation from the normal was considerable in Bihar and Chota

Nagpur only.

In the North of the Bay and the adjacent part of the land the northerly winds were more prevalent then usual during February, but in the central districts and in Chota Nagpur the prevailing direction in the same month was south-west instead of north-west. In Bihar, south-westerly winds were more common in the early months, except in the extreme north-west, where north-westerly directions were most common. During the hot weather months directions were fairly normal, except that they were somewhat more westerly than usual in Orissa and at the head of the Bay, more southerly in Chota Nagpur and the central districts, and more easterly in the north of the province.

During the monsoon months the deviation from the normal direction was even more slight than in the hot weather. In July especially, the prevailing direction agreed with the normal. In August, the tendency in the southern districts was for the wind to become more easterly, and in Bihar there were greater and more irregular variations. Owing to the early withdrawal of the monsoon, westerly winds were more common in September, and north-westerly

winds in October.

In November and December the normal directions generally prevailed. In Bihar and North Bongal easterly winds were more frequent than is usual in November, and southerly directions were not unfrequent in December.

This part of the meteorology of the year has been already dealt with in the general summary and need be taken up only very briefly here, more especially as the south-west monsoon season was an unusually quiet one in the Bay. The only two storms of any importance were of comparatively little severity, while the centre was over the sea, but they increased very considerably in intensity soon after crossing the coast. The first of these was in September and caused the most stormy weather in Bihar; the second at the end of September and beginning of October. The fury of the latter was felt on the Megna after the storm centre had crossed the Sunderbuns from near Saugor Island, and great damage was done to the small craft between Narayanganj and the sea.

In January five small depressions entered Bengal from the north-west, all in the early part of the month. They were, consequently, in rapid succession, but being of small depth, caused little disturbance in the atmosphere. The fine settled weather of the latter half of January continued throughout February with two important interruptions caused by shallow depressions which crossed the province in the usual easterly direction, the first about the beginning and the second in the middle of the month. Several depressions moved over the northern districts in March, and as southerly winds had then set in, the disturbances were rendered more noticeable by numerous thunderstorms. But with these thunderstorms was a very marked peculiarity which continued almost throughout the whole of the hot season, especially in March and May. The rainfall caused by the storms was very scanty and often wanting altogether.

The first disturbance in the Bay began, as in the two years previous, towards the end of April. Instead of moving over the Andaman Sea into Lower Burma, the usual direction early in the season, the storm in 1895 moved more northwards and crossed the coast near Akyab, causing stormy weather in the north-east of the Bay, in Arrakan and East Bengal. After the depression filled up, the baric gradient remained steep over Bengal, and strong winds

were experienced for some days.

The only storm in May began in the extreme south of the Bay about the middle of the mouth and reached Bengal at the end of the third week. There

was no very definite depression, and the chief sign of disturbed weather was the steeper gradient which began in the south and gradually advanced up the Bay. Heavy rain began in Burma and spread northwards to Assam and East and

North Bengal.

During the early part of June several series of thunderstorms crossed the province, and a depression formed in the east of the Bay about the middle of the month. The centre of the disturbance was near the Orissa coast on the 17th and remained in the north-west angle of the Bay till the 19th. Crossing the coast between False Point and Puri it moved westward. The squally weather which followed the depression soon moderated owing to the quick recovery of pressure. The second depression in June began on the 26th in the north-west angle of the Bay, and without attaining beyond slight depth crossed the coast between Saugor Island and Balasore on the 28th. The centro passed near Chybassa on the 29th and on the 30th had left the province.

Two shallow depressions formed in July. The first beginning about the

16th was not well defined till the 18th, and it soon after crossed the coast south of False Point. Instead of filling up, the depression drifted northwards and caused heavy rain in the north of the province between the 21st and 24th. The second depression began in the south-east of the Bay and moved into the north-west angle, where it was well defined on the 30th. Squally weather with a rough sea prevailed in the north of the Bay after the area of lowest pressure had crossed the coast, but the recovery of pressure was again quick and the

squalls soon moderated.

Weather was unusually settled in August, several shallow depressions formed, most of them in the early part of the month, but only one was of importance, and that was because of the rainfall which occurred in North Bihar and Bengal before it had filled up. None of them caused stormy weather in the Bay, and only moderate rain fell in Orissa during their passage. The depression, to which exception has been drawn, formed in the middle of the month and left the Bay moving in a westerly direction. Before passing out of Orissa the direction of motion changed to north. It moved slowly over Chota Nagpur into Bihar and from there eastwards into North Bengal. Then resuming its westerly motion it filled up in Bihar,

In September the depressions became deeper. The first was at the beginning of the month and similar to those of July in being accompanied by only slightly disturbed weather. The second was between the 18th and 20th and was a storm of greater severity than any that had developed during the season. It was only of moderate intensity while in the north-west angle of the Bay, but after passing the coast line it intensified and caused stormy

weather in Bihar after the centre was in the North-West Provinces.

A third disturbance began in the Bay before the end of September. From the extreme south it moved at first towards the Madras coast, but changing gradually towards the north it reached the head of the Bay as a depression of considerable depth. It passed close to Saugor Island moving in a north-easterly direction, and continuing in a curved path it passed over Barisal and Comilla and broke up in the hilly country further east. Like the storm in the middle of September it was not a severe storm while over the Bay, but the depression continued to deepen while moving over the Sunderbuns, and winds attained to unusual strength in East Bengal. The fall of the barometer at Barisal was nearly an inch, and the lowest reading was considerably below 29 inches. At Comilla also there was a large fall, but the disturbance had begun to moderate by that time. The stormy weather was felt in the east of the Bay as far south as Akyab, and there was a change even at Diamond Island, which was twice affected by the depression, first while it was in the south of the Bay, and after an interval of a about a week, when owing to the curved track followed by the centre of the depression, it was in East Bengal.

Another depression passed across the north of the Bay towards the end of October. It was of very slight depth and was notable only because of the rainfall which it maintained for some days in the western districts of

There were no storms in November. In December, however, there were two, both of which were remarkable, the first because it moved into the north of the Bay and over East Bengal later than a storm has been known to do before,

and the second in the extreme south of the Bay because it formed unusually late in the year. The first began about the 9th and broke up in the hills to the east of Bengal on the 13th. It was near Gopalpur on the 12th, moving at a rate nowise remarkable. It then turned towards the north or north-east and moved at about 30 miles an hour, so that it crossed the north of the Bay and East Bengal before the morning of the following day was well advanced, and very shortly disappeared. The speed was too great to admit of the storm becoming severe, and the rainfall it caused was more important than the severity of the storm. The second disturbance had little influence on the weather in Bengal as it moved westwards across the south of the Bay. Still there was a considerable increase of cloud, and a few light showers of rain fell at Bougal stations.

The following tables show the distribution of rainfall in Bengal during the Rainfall: pre-monsoon period.

Rainfall: pre-monsoon period.

first four months of 1895. The rainfall of these months includes what is caused by the cold weather storms in January and February, and that due to local thunderstorms in the early months of the hot weather. The rainfall in May in East and North Bengal is much heavier than in the previous months, and being connected with the south-west monsoon rainfall in Burma which begins early in May, the rainfall for that month over the whole province has been taken with that of the monsoon period. It will be seen that the rainfall in 1895 was invariably short of the normal during the first three months, and that there was a considerable excess in April in all districts, especially in East Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. For the whole period defect was 2 inches in South-West Bengal, 1.68 inches in East Bengal, and '8 inches in North Bengal. In Orissa there was excess of a quarter and in Chota Nagpur of half an inch.

The first of the following three tables gives the average rainfall in inches for each division, the second the variation from the normal in inches, and the

third the same variation as a percentage of the normal:-

Actual rainfall in inches.

Matrorological Divisions.	January 1895.	February 1895.	March 1895.	April. 1895.	Season January to April 1895,
1	2	3	4	5	. 6
South-West Bengal North Bengal East ,, Bihar Orissa Chota Nagpur	0·20 0·13 0·06 0·41 0·18 0·42	0·09 0·03 0·01 0·38 0·92 0·35	0·42 0·60 1·10 0·14 0·32 0·60	2·30 3·29 5·62 0·76 2·50 1·80	3 01 4 05 6·79 1·69 3·92 3 17

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall.

	<u></u>				
South-West Bengal North Bengal East Bihar Orissa Chota Nagpur	-56 -78 -89 -29 -51	-91 95 99 12 1	-71 -51 -62 -66 -71 -29	+ 11 + 29 + 40 + 20 + 94 + 319	-40 -16 -20 -16 + 7 +22

The general rainfall of the province for the monsoon period from May to October is given in the following three tables which have been prepared in the same way as those for the first four months:—

Actual rainall in inches during 1895.

Meterological Divisions.	Мау.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber,	October.	Monsoon season, 1895.
1	2	8	4	ъ	6	7	8
South-West Bengal North Bengal East Bihar Orissa Chota Nagpur	4·66 8·39 1·33 1·95 1·78 1·87	8·32 7·53 8·40 5·59 18·58 8·73	8 06 23-21 13-38 14-65 9-86 12-92	8·47 12·23 14·46 11·77 13·28 9·04	6·08 11·97 9·05 6·80 9·22 6·80	8·69 1·82 6·79 0·55 6·48 2·60	89:28 64:85 62:50 41:81 58:20 41:96

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

Chota Nagana	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-0.74 -0.87 +2.81 -0.84 -2.09 -0.78	-1.82 -10.04 -9.67 -2.19 +9.79 +0.75	-8.94 +9.13 -3.22 +2.45 -2.64 -0.24	-4·24 -1·80 -1·50 +0·27 +1·87 -4·52	-2.96 -1.45 -3.03 -2.04 -1.03 -1.91	-0.64 -3.10 +0.86 -2.89 -0.68 -0.37	-14·34 - 8·18 -14·25 - 5·24 + 5·22 - 7·07
		L '	١ (1	í

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

South-West Bengal North Bengal East Bihar Oriesa Chota Nagpur	-14	-18	-38	-33	-83	-15	-27
	-9	-57	+65	-13	-11	-70	-11
	+33	-53	-19	-10	-25	+ 7	-19
	-30	-28	+20	+ 2	-23	-84	-11
	-54	+111	-21	+16	-10	-11	+10
	-29	+ 9	-21	-33	-22	-13	-14
		' '			22	13	-14

In each of the months May to Angust heavy rain fell in one district, while in all the others there was a considerable, and in some a very large deficiency. In May the heavy rain fell in East Bengal, and the falls were most scanty in Orissa. In June the reverse occurred, heavy rain in Orissa, with 10 inches excess, and 10 inches defect in East and North Bengal. In August there was again excess in Orissa, but defect was largest in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. During the remaining two months there was scanty rainfall in all districts, except in East Bengal in October when there was a small excess owing to the heavy full in the first three days of that month.

For the whole monsoon period Orissa received 5 inches more than the normal and the other divisions less, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and North Bengal by between 5 and 10 inches. and Lower Bengal by more than 14 inches.

between 5 and 10 inches, and Lower Bengal by more than 14 inches.

In the following table the average district rainfall is given as deduced from all the rainfall recording stations in each district at which records have been obtained for a sufficient number of years to give reliable data. The numbers given in columns 4 to 10, inclusive, show the variation of the monthly rainfall in each district expressed as a percentage of the normal fall. Column 11 gives the normal rainfall in the monsoon season in inches in each district of the province, and column 12 the corresponding actual falls.

The last column gives the actual rainfall for the monsoon season expressed as a percentage of the normal.

Variation of rainfall in the districts in Bengal for the monsoon season May to October 1895.

(The variation is expressed as a percentage amount of the normal fall.)

MYTHOROLOGI- GLL DIVISIONS,	Division.	District.	Yey.	Jone.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Normal district rainfall of the grason May to October,		Ferrentiage excess (+) or defact (-) for the season May to Occober 1866.
1	£ .	8	4	5	a	7	8	0	10	11	12
South-West Bengal, Morth Bengul;,,,	Eurdwan Presidency Rajshahi	Burdwan Birbhum Birbhum Rankura Midnopere Hooghly Howish 21-Parganas Coloutia Nadla Murshidabad Jessora Liulias Rajdinhi Dinipur Jalpingari Darjeoling Knoh Bikar Rangpur Bogra Paban	- 7 +13 -31 -35 -18 -23 -23 -21 -04 +20 +10 -10 +64 +64 -12 +23	1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	-17 -10 -4446 -53 -5346 -5346 -5346 -4810 -4810 -4810 +187 -487 -487 -487 -488	3999938229711+++11+5	-20 -30 -35 -35 -45 -45 -45 -45 -46 -16 -18 -31 -31 +25 +25 +25	-20 -36 -49 -11 -119 -37 -62 +91 +91 -77 -75 -75 -75	Inches. 48:47 48:47 48:47 48:48 68:48 68:48 68:46 68:4	Inches. 88:37 41:49 43:87 44:49 43:87 44:18 53:28 40:67 57:41 51:41 42:53 44:53 45:51 109:71 47:60 47:60	- 11 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 23
Hast Bengal	Dages Chittogeng	Dacea Liymensingh Farldpur Backergunge Tippens Nonthali Clittugong South Lushai IIIls Patus Gaya	+16 -17 +31 +27 +30 +63 + 65 +70 -78	- 55 - 55 - 57 - 57 - 57 - 57 - 57 - 57	+33 +36 +39 +39 +31 +15 -33 -17 -17 +83	-14 +18 -30 -16 -12 0 -29 -11 +15 -15F	-10 -11 -45 -20 -14 -09 -20 -20 -20 -23 -14	- 1 69 +-16 +-51 +-01 11 +-42 04 	08 P6 73:22 58:81 78:13 78:85 108:78 116:18 80:20 41:03 40:98 89:79	48°29 61°25 60°69 53°89 61°40 80°40 90°29 71°19 88°71 88°59 88°59	-24 -10 -20 -25 -16 -10 -19 -14 -13 -21
B(har{	Paina Bhogaipur	Saraa Champaran Muzafarpur Darbhanga Monglyr Blagalpur Puroca Uskin Sonthal Pargana	- 4 +50 +10 + 2 +48 -13 -14 -52 -49	+23 +81 -10 -61 -29 -51 -60 -63 -25 +114	+49 +66 +19 +17 +35 +30 + 5 -7 -90	+38 +4 +5 +35 -20 +11 -2 +8 -20 +51	+11 +48 -7 -10 -20 -10 -37 -07 -19 -0	-91 -97 -78 -81 -89 -84 -84 -61 +14	42-56 47-18 48-77 45-17 48-19 46-59 60-54 56-10 51-75	44 24 57 84 47 78 42 08 86 00 41 00 63 28 86 06 80 74	- 4 + 4 + 12 + 0 - 16 - 12 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15
Orizsa Quota Nagpur	Orisia Chota Nagpur	Balnsoro Puri Huzaribagh Lolardaga Pulamau	-53 -16 -23 -29 -32 - 6	+81 +157 -15 + 4 - 6	-20 -1 -10 +20 -20 +4	-10 + 8 -84 -10 -37	-34 +41 -15 -19 -50 -21	-29 -18 -3 -20 -63 + 4	53'99 59'01 40'77 51'09 42'20 47'15	46'20 68'84 43'08 49'03 28'38	+30 -18 -22 -35
	į 1	Singhbam	_n	+85	¥ī	_\$7	—18	‡ō	51-84	43 50	

The following three tables give in the same form the rainfall for Novembrainfail: north-east monsoon fall for these months was again below the normal, except in East Bengal, in December. This excess in East Bengal is in consequence of the rainfall caused by the cyclonic storm which moved into the north of the Bay and over East Bengal unusually late in the season. Throughout the period practically no rain fell in South-West Bengal, North Bengal, and Chota Nagpur: a tenth of an inch in Bihar, and about three-quarters of an inch in Orissa. The total rainfall in East Bengal was 1.49 inches.

Actual rainfall in inches.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	November 1895.	December 1895.	Season November to December 1895.	
1	2	3	4	
South-West Bengal North Bengal East Bibar Orissa Chota Nagpur	0·01 0·05 0·15 0·01 0·72 Nil.	0 02 0 08 1 84 0 10 Nil. 0 08	0.08 0.72 1.49 0.11 0.72 0.08	

Variation of actual rainfall-from the normal in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	November 1895	December 1895.	Season November to December 1895.
1	2	8	4
South-West Bengal North Bengal East Bihar Orissa Chota Nagpur	-0·32 -0·12 -0·92 -0·13 -0·64 -0·84	-0.28 -0.12 +0.99 -0.07 -0.51 -0.27	-0.55 -0.24 +0.07 -0.20 -1.15 -0.61

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall.

South-West Benga North Bengal East "Bihar Orissa Chota Nagpur	, ,	 -97 -70 -86 -93 -47 -100	92 80 +-283 41 100 90	95 75 + 5 65 61 95
Chota Nagpur	•••	 100	<u>—</u> 90	—95

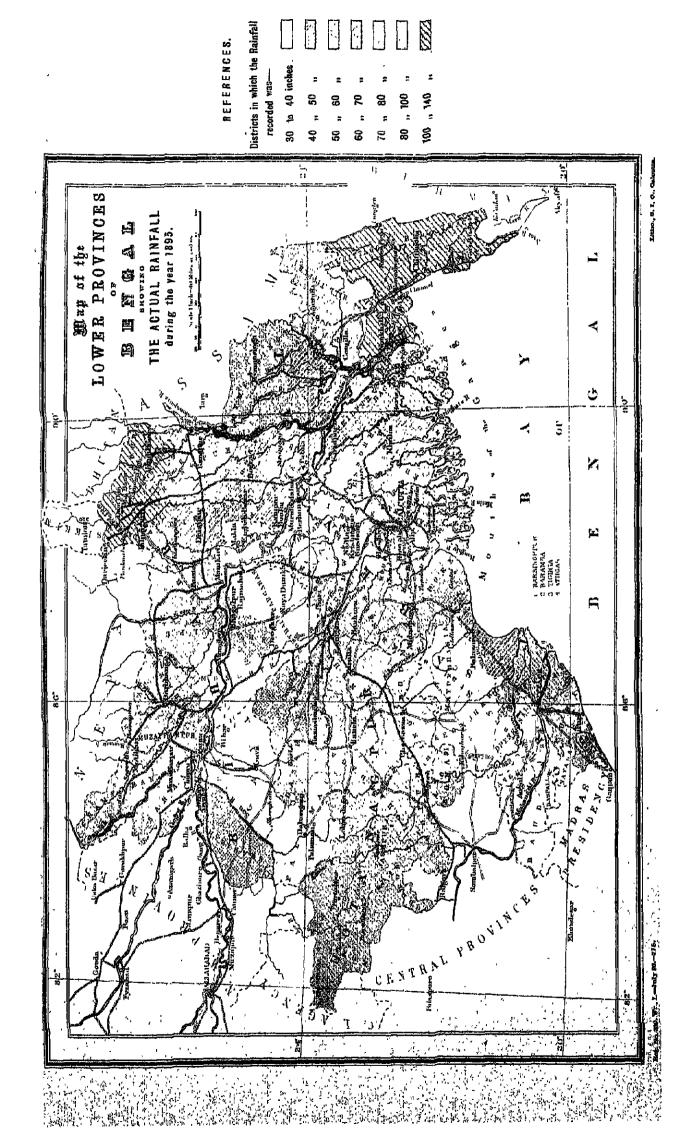
The actual rainfall for the whole year is shown in the accompanying map,

in which the amount of the fall is indicated by the shading.

It will be seen that as usual there are two tracts where rainfall has been over 100 inches, viz., in Chittagong and Noakhali in the south-east; and in Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Bihar in the north-cast. The districts where the yearly fall is just below 100 inches are in the south of Orissa, Tippera and Rangpur: those where it is between 70 and 80 inches are Borisal, Mymensingh, Purnea and the Cuttack district of Orissa. Over a belt of country extending across almost the whole province from east to west, and including the central districts, rainfall was lightest and was generally below 50, and in parts below 40 inches. To the north and the south of this belt it was somewhat more heavy, but usually below 60 inches.

The second map shows the variation of the yearly rainfall from the normal

as a percentage of the normal amounts. It was 20 per cent. in excess in Orissa and Champaran, and 10 per cent in Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darjeeling. In all other districts there was a deficiency, least in the outlying districts and increasing towards the centre of the province. Defect was as much as 40 per cent. in Midnapur, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda and Palamau, and it was more than 20 per cent. over a great part of Lower and Central Bengal. The only part of Bihar where there was defect of more than 20 per cent. was the Gaya district, and generally in Chota Nagpur defect was less than 10 per cent.





Wenther, Crops and Prices of Food-grains, and Material Condition of the People.

The following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices of food-grains, and of the material condition of the people in these Provinces during the year 1895-96.

The year was on the whole favourable to the cultivation of bhadei crops.

Bhadei and aus crops.

Six out of the forty-five districts of these Provinces returned an average crop of 16 annas, twenty-six districts returned crops varying from 12 to less than 16 annas, and thirteen from 9 to less than 12 annas. The general yield of the crops was nearly as good as that of the year 1894, and was estimated by the Director of the Agricultural Department at 14 annas. The jute crop was estimated in the final forecast issued by the Agricultural Department to yield an outturn of 17 annas. The outturn of the indigo crop was less in 1895 than in 1894.

The uneven distribution of rain during the early part of the season, and the subsequent early cessation of the monsoon rains of 1895, proved detrimental to the outturn of winter rice. Out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, only two districts, viz.

The uneven distribution of rain during the early part of the season, and the subsequent early cessation of the monsoon rains of 1895, proved detrimental to the outturn of winter rice. Out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, only two districts, viz., Dinajpur and Tippera, reported crops above the average of 16 annas; three districts, viz., Rangpur, Pabna and Balasore, reported average or 16-anna crops; twenty districts reported crops varying from 12 to less than 16 annas; fifteen districts reported crops from above 8 to less than 16 annas, and five districts returned an 8-anna or less than an 8-anna crop. In the final forecast of the winter rice crop, which was issued by the Agricultural Department on the 10th December, the outturn for the Province was estimated at 13 annas. The actual outturn may probably have been less. In 1894, the outturn was estimated as 17 annas.

The latter part of the monsoon season of 1895 was characterized, as stated above, by an early cessation of the rains. A period of protracted drought followed, lasting throughout the cold weather, and the rabi crops of the Province suffered materially in consequence. Out of the 44 districts from which returns were received in the Agricultural Department, only one district, viz., Rangpur, estimated the outturn of the rabi crops at 16 annas. Eighteen districts reported crops varying from 12 to 15 annas, and twenty-five districts reported crops of less than 12 annas. The Director of the Agricultural Department estimated the general outturn of the rabi crops of the Province at 11 to 12 annas.

On the 31st March 1896, prices of common rice were lower than the prices ruling on the corresponding date of the previous year in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Cuttack, Balasore, and in all the districts of the Patna Division, except Muzaffarpur. Prices were equal in the 24-Parganas, Khulna, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Puri, and Singhbhum, and higher in the remaining districts of these Provinces. The prevailing prices of common rice at the end of the year under report were lower than the prices at the end of the year 1893-94 in all districts of these Provinces except Bankura, where they were equal, and Monghyr, Lohardaga and Palamau, where they were lower.

On the 31st March 1896, the price of common rice ranged from 12 seers per rupce in Hooghly and Mymensingh to 23 seers 10 chitaks in Puri. In twenty-six districts, it was selling at 14 to 17 seers, in eight districts from over 17 seers to 20 seers, and in three districts, viz., Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, at over 20 seers. Only in eight districts, viz., Hooghly, Darjeeling, Noakhali, Chittagong, and all the districts of the Dacca Division, were less than 14 seers to be obtained for the rupee.

The agricultural conditions of the year in each Division are separately

noticed below:-

The table below shows the average rainfall in the different districts of the Burdwan Division during Burdwan Division.

the past three years:-

				1893-9 4 ,	1894-95.	1895-96.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan		40.0		62:25	56.04	41.81
Birbhum	•••	***	***	60.98	61.73	42.23
Bankura	•••	***	164	72·21 72·46	58·58 64·76	40'61 88'49
Midnaporo	***	***	•••	72.86	54·15	41.61
Hooghly Howrah	•••	***	***	60.43	49.13	87.00
TTOMICH			***	40 - 4		••

The year 1895-96 was characterized by deficient rainfall. The monsoon set in late and ceased early, and the little rain received was not evenly distributed, and in consequence the winter rice crop was below the average. During the cold weather there was a complete absence of rain, which proved injurious to some crops. The outturn of sugarcane, however, which is one of the important crops of this Division, was satisfactory, and made up to some extent for the loss in the rice crop. The agricultural depression during the year raised the price of rice in all districts except Midnapore and Howrah, but the prices of foodgrains ruled generally low. The price of common rice varied from 24 seers for the rupee at Contai to 13 seers in Hooghly. The prices of wheat and gram remained more or less stationary.

Notwithstanding the poor harvests of the year, the material condition of the people continued to be good. The labouring classes benefited from the growing demand for labour created by the opening of factories and the construction of railways. Wages and labour remained stationary except in Midnapore and Howrah, where there was a slight increase.

The average rainfall in each district of the Presidency Division in 1895-96, as compared with that of the two preceding years Presidency Division. is shown in the following statement:-

				1893-94, Inches.	1894-95. Inches.	1895-96. Englies.
24-Parganas	- • •			72.81	52 13	40.69
Nadia		1+1	141	71.70	60.46	39.14
Mursbidabad	l	144	***	67:91	56.26	83.46
Jessore		***		65 04	58 66	46.93
Khulna		***		79 98	63.24	58.12

The fall in each district in 1895-96 was considerably short of that of the two preceding years, the divisional average in 1895-96 being 42.67 inches against 58 15 inches in 1894-95, and 71 49 inches in 1893-94. The rainfall was also unevenly distributed. Both the autumn and winter rice crops suffered in also unevenly distributed. Both the autumn and winter rice crops suffered in consequence, the average outturn of aman rice in the Division being 9 annas against 15 annas in 1894-95, and that of aus 10 against 14 annas. The rabi crops were also generally poor. The outturn of jute and indigo was satisfactory. The price of common rice ruled generally low during the first part of the year under report owing to the favourable harvest of the aman crop of 1894-95, but it rose towards the end of the year. The prices of wheat and gram did not fluctuate much. Taking the Division as a whole, it does not appear that the material condition of the people was much affected by the short crops of the year. The prices of labour, which are capacally fixed by short crops of the year. The prices of labour, which are generally fixed by custom, continued much the same as in the two preceding years, notwithstanding the rise in the price of rice.

The following table shows the average rainfall in the different districts of the Rajshahi Division during the past three

		y said.		1893-04. Inches.	1894-95. Inohes.	1895-96. Inches.
\mathbf{R} njshahi	***	***	***	67.25	55·14	44.72
Dinajpur	•••		**1	81.74	72.43	57.27
Jalpaiguri	***	** 1	***	152.62	147-03	183.32
Darjeeling	•••	***		129 37	117.88	118.28
Rangpur	•••	•••	***	80.92	6310	65∙89
Bogra	•••	•••	***	76.54	69:85	50.82
Pabna	***	***	4	80:30	61.93	45:34

The fall was below the mean of the two preceding years in all districts, and noticeably so in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra and Pabna. The distribution of rain during the monsoon season was uneven. While in May, July and August, it was above the normal; it was abnormally low in June, and deficient in September and October. The cold weather rain was also in defect. Floods in July and August injured the crops to some extent, particularly in Jalpaiguri. The outturn of the crops was generally below the normal except in Dinajpur, where the winter rice crop was above the normal, owing to the favourable distribution of rain. The mulberry crop yielded very poor results. The price of common rice, which is the principal food-grain of the Division, was higher than in the previous year, especially in Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Bogra and Pabna. The prices of other articles of consumption remained more or less stationary. In the hills and the fertile Terai, the crops very nearly reached the average, and the material condition of the people remained unchanged. In the rice-producing Gangetic tracts, where the rice crop was deficient, there was a falling off in the general condition of the people. Wages and labour were stationary in all districts except Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Rangpur. The rise was most marked in Rangpur, where the price of labour generally appears to be gradually increasing.

The following comparative statement gives the average rainfall of the different districts of the Chittagong Division for the

three years 1893 to 1896:—

				1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
				Inches,	Inches.	Inches.
Tippera	•••	***	***	85.12	78.57	67:34
Noskhali	• • • •	***	***	145·7 4	117.83	100 65
Chittagong	•••	***	•••	146.39	112:57	97:28

It will appear from the above that the rain received in 1895-98 was much below that received in the two preceding years, and this deficiency was aggravated by an unequal distribution of the rain. In consequence of the unfavourable season of the year under report, the crops were not so good as those of the preceding years.

A widespread fungoid epidemic attacked the betol-nut plantations of Noakhali, and a storm in the month of October did considerable damage to the

rice crop in the same district.

Owing to the short outturn of the crops, and especially of rice, which is the principal article of consumption, the price of rice rose throughout the Division. Except in Chittagong, the prices of other food-grains did not fluctuate much. The poor outturn of the rice crop was compensated for to some extent in Tippera by a good return from jute. Wages of labour fell slightly in Noakhali and Tippera. In Chittagong they continued to rule high.

Dacca Division.

The average rainfall in each district of the Dacca Division during the last three years is shown in the following table:—

•				1893-94. Inches.	1894-95. Inches.	1895-96. Inches.
Dacoa				74.14	69.47	57:60
Mymensingh	,			100.57	88 ·99	68-67
Faridpur	,	,	•	75.83	71.68	54.42
Backergunge		***	•	108 91	84 86	67-88

The rainfall in 1895-96 was below that in the two preceding years, and it was not generally well distributed. In Dacca, floods in July and heavy rain in August injured the ans crop somewhat, and the aman crop was also partially injured by a cyclone in the first week of October. The effects of the cyclone were also felt in Backergunge. Want of rain in October and November injured the aman paddy crop in Mymensingh, while untimely and heavy rain in the same month caused injury to the standing crops of Faridpur. Jute, pulses and oilsceds gave good returns in some districts. The price of rice rose, being sold at 13 seers 12 chitaks for the rupee in the last fortnight of March 1896, against 17 seers 11 chitaks in the corresponding fortnight of the previous year. The prices of labour remained stationary in Mymensingh and Backergunge. In Dacca, there was a slight decrease, and in Faridpur a slight increase in wages.

The statement below shows the average rainfall of the different districts of Patra Division. the Patra Division for the past three years:—

				1893-94. Inches.	1894-95. Inches.	1895-96. Inghes.
Patns	101	144	***	50 04	59.01	87.29
Gaya			414	88 90	51·04	81.66
Shahabad	•••	***	***	49·63 46·01	60·63 51 07	38·05 42·35
Saran Champaran	***	***	1	82.58	65.18	54.96
Muzaffarpur		***	***	67.09	51.19	49.60
Darbhanga	***	•••	•••	56.20	53.21	42.68

During the early months of the monsoon, the rainfall was good; but the latter part of the monsoon season was characterised by an early cessation of the rains. After September, there was an almost total absence of rain. In all the South Gangetic districts and in Darbhanga, the total rainfall of the year was below the normal, while in Champaran and Mazaffarpur it was above the normal, and in Saran the fall was normal. In Bihar, where much of the success of the winter rice crop and of the rabi crops depends on the rain received in the months of September and October, the failure of rain in these months in the Patna Division proved very prejudicial to their successful cultivation. The result was an indifferent winter rice crop and a poor rabi harvest. The bhadei harvest was good, owing to the favourable character of the season at the commencement of the monsoons. The poppy crop was below the average everywhere, except in Shahabad and Gaya. The outturn from indigo was fair. On the whole, the year was a bad one for the agriculturists of the Division, except those who had the benefit of canal water in Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad. Notwithstanding the partial failure of the winter rice and rabi crops, the prices of the common food-grains of the Division differed very little at the end of the year from the prices prevailing at the corresponding periods of the two previous years. Any tendency that prices may have had to rise was to some extent checked by the good outturn of the bhadei crops, and especially of makai, which forms an important food staple of the Division. There was no marked change in the material condition of the people or in the prices of labour.

people or in the prices of labour.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Bhagalpur Division during the Bhagalpur Division.

Past three years is given below:—

				1893-94.	1894-95,	1895-96.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	141	***	144	47-02	58 97	83.64
Bhagalpur	***	***	,	57:29	49.09	44.86
Purnea	***	***	•••	₽ 6 ∙28	73.84	64.82
Malda		•••	***	68·9 <i>5</i>	60.42	88.72
Sonthal Par	ganas	***		65·32	64 92	88 82

The rainfall at the beginning of the monsoon season was fairly distributed, but the monsoon ceased early, and protracted drought prevailed thereafter. Little or no rain fell from the 1st Octobor to the 31st March. The winter rice crop accordingly suffered very much, and the rabi crop was similarly affected;

but the bhadoi crops, especially maize, which is an important crop in this Division, yielded a good outturn. Owing to the satisfactory bhadoi harvest of the year, and the good harvests of preceding years, no distress was caused by the partial failure of the crops alluded to above. From a comparison of the prices during the last fortnight in March 1896, with the prices prevailing during the corresponding period of the previous year, it appears that there was not much difference in the rates. The prices of food-grains remained more or less steady throughout the year. Taking the Division as a whole, the condition of the people was prosperous. With the help of the good harvests of previous years, and the good outturn of bhadoi paddy during the year under review, the people of the Malda district were able to export large quantities of grain after meeting their wants. Wages of labour remained almost unchanged. There is a tendency, however, towards a rise in the rates in all parts of the Division except Monghyr, where wages appear to have a tendency to fall.

The average rainfall in each district of the Orissa Division for the three years 1893 to 1896 is shown in the following table:— Orissa Division.

				1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Cuitack	•••	***		62.07	56.71	66.46
Balasore	***	***	144	73.58	67.56	57.77
Puri	111	***	141	68· 6 0	54·89	65:68

The actual rainfall during the year in Cuttack and Puri was above, and in Balasore less than, the normal. In June, the fall was quite abnormal, and some injury was done to crops by floods; but in common with other parts of these Provinces, the rainfall in this Division was deficient throughout the rabi season. The year on the whole was a favourable one for agriculturists. harvests were in advance of those obtained in the two preceding years, and rice was exported during the last cold season from every part of the Division in larger quantities than has been known for many years past. After the winter rice harvest, rice was cheaper than it has been for the last ten years, selling at the rate of 25 seers 12 chitaks for the rupee. The good harvests of the year improved the condition of the people. The construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway gave employment to large numbers of landless labourers, and caused a rise in wages in Balasore and Puri. Wages in Cuttack remained unchanged unchanged.

The statement below shows the average rainfall of the different districts of the Chota Nagpur Division for the past three Chota Nagpur Division. years:-

				1893-94. Inches.	1894-95. Inches.	1895-96. Inches.
Hazaribagh		•••		66.41	64.42	41.57
Lohardaga	•••	***		60.49	64.54	55·18
Palamau	641	***	101	59 ·84	61.24	39.30
Manbhum	4++	***	111	63.21	61.58	35.77
Singhbhum	649	***	***	63-81	55·44	51 ·63

The rainfall during 1895-96 was below the average of the two preceding years, and was less than the normal for the year. It was also unevenly distributed. Stormy weather prevailed in the months of March and April, which injured the prospects of some crops. The monsoon rains ceased early, and the winter showers were deficient. Owing to this failure of rain, the outturn of winter rice was everywhere below the average of normal years. The rabi harvest was poor for the same reason. The average outturn of wheat, pulses, and oilseeds in the Division was only 9 6, 9.2, and 10.7 amas, respectively, against 13 amas each in the previous year. The bhadoi harvest was fairly good, and only partially compensated for the failure of the winter rice and rabi crops. Prices of food-grains rose everywhere except in Singhbhum, where the outturn of the crops was much better than in the in Singhbhum, where the outturn of the crops was much better than in the rest of the Division. The short crops of the year under report had no serious effect on the prosperity of the people. This was due to some extent to the

extension of the lac industry and to the excellence of the lac crop during the year under review. The rural population of Chota Nagpur are not solely dependent upon agriculture for their well-being, and there is thus a steady tendency towards improvement in their material condition. Prices of labour fluctuated, and there was a tendency towards a rise in wages in those parts of the Division which are being opened out by the construction of Railway lines, and where there was a demand for labour in the newly opened coal mines and for the tea districts.

Statement showing monthly variations in the Relail Prices of Food-grains and Sult in selected districts of Bengal from April 1895 to March 1896.

Districts,]	NUMBI	er of	SEERS	OF 80 T	odas w	/EIGHT	PURCH	ASEABI	E FOR	A RUPI	ŒE.	
			COMMON RICE.											
			•	1896.										
		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Janusry.	February.	March.	
1		2	3	4	5	G	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
hirdwan i-Parganas bokergungo Littagong otna harbhanga littgalpur turi	B 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	S. c. 12 12 17 12 15 2 16 6 15 8 11 10 10 11 17 4	S. c. 12 12 17 16 14 6 16 2 14 16 17 11 16 8 17 15 23 10 16 10	S. c. 12 8 18 13 14 0 19 8 14 12 17 11 16 8 17 10 22 6 16 0	S. c. 13 10 17 1 14 0 20 8 14 0 17 14 15 8 17 10 21 0 16 4	S. c. 11 13 16 0 16 0 19 4 13 8 18 2 17 10 2 8 17 4	S. c. 11 6 15 4 14 8 16 4 18 2 20 0 17 4 18 15 29 0 16 12	S. c. 11 13 15 12 13 8 16 0 14 0 19 8 17 8 18 5 24 10 10 8	S. o. 12 03 15 12 19 10 14 8 18 8 16 6 17 10 23 74 15 12	S. o. 12 03 16 12 13 8 13 8 19 8 16 8 143 22 13 24 2	8. c. 12 14 16 113 14 8 18 8 12 10 10 8 18 123 17 10 28 10 14 4	S. o. 19 0 15 12 14 12 13 8 18 0 18 8 19 11 18 4 23 18 14 8	S. 19 10 14 13 19 18 19 18 17 14	

WHEAT.

BARLEY.

18 0 16 0 17 8	Calcutta Burdwan 24-Pargaues Backergungo Rackergung Pataa Darbhanga Bkagaipur Puri Hazaribagh	401 401 401 401 401 401 401	8. c. 16 10 25 8 26 8 25 4 16 10}	8. c. 16 0 24 8 26 0 26 4	S. c. 16 11 3 23 8 24 8 24 9 19 0	23 0 23 0	8. 0. 17 9} 24 0 23 8 22 11 20 0	8, c. 16 0 29 8 22 8 22 7 14 10	8. c. 16 8 28 0 21 14 21 7 19 0	8. o. 16 0 25 0 25 10 20 9	8. c. 16 d 25 0 17 14 23 11	S. c. 10 0 26 8 19 124 21 44	S. c. 16 0 25 8 17 9 22 11	
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Statement showing monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1895 to March 1896—concluded.

		Nτ	JMBER	OF S	EERS C	F 80 TC	LAS W	EIGHT	PURCH	as ca bi	e for	A RUPE	IC.
Districts.		MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.											
		1895.									1896.		
		April.	May.	June.	July.	Angust	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	Marck.
1		2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan 24-Parganes Backergunge Chittagong Patne Darbhanga Bhagalpur Puri	101 147 140 140 140 140 140 441	S. c. 18 24 26 8 24 1 20 10	8. o. 16 0 23 8 22 0 21 7	8. c. 16 61 22 0 21 0 20 8	24 0 20 0 20 13	S. c. 16 6 27 4 24 8 23 15	S. c. 16 6	S. c. 16 6 28 0 30 01 28 6	S. c. 16 13 26 0 28 13; 26 8	S. c. 1d 13 26 8 27 103 26 14	25 4	S. c. 16 0 27 0 28 7 25 4	8, c. 16 95 27 0 28 0 26 7
Hazeribegh	•••	20 0	10 0	18 0	19 8	20 0	18 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	·				=	G	RAM.						
Burdwan 24-Parganas Backergunge Chittagong Patna Darbhanga Bhagalpur Puri	101	S. o. 15 9½ 18 0 10 0 13 0 11 6 22 0 18 9 20 3 14 8 15 0	S. c. 15 93 16 0 16 0 12 12 12 11 12 22 8 17 0 21 2 14 0 15 8	S. c. 15 9½ 18 7 15 8 12 8 17 12 20 8 14 3½ 13 12	S. c. 15 6 18 0 15 8 11 14 20 0 16 0 20 8 14 7 14 8	S. c. 15 6 17 6 16 10 0 14 0 12 12 16 8 20 9 14 7 15 0	S. c. 16 8 17 10 16 0 18 10 12 2 20 12 16 12 20 3 14 3 16 0	S. c. 15 6 16 0 15 0 14 1 12 6 21 0 18 04 19 9 13 124 16 8	S. c. 15 01 13 0 19 12 12 8 21 0 18 8 14 7 15 4	S. o. 15 8 16 8 14 0 12 4 20 4 17 8 18 4 14 7 16 0	S. c. 14 18½ 15 12 13 10 13 0 12 4 19 8 16 6 15 1⅓ 15 12	S. c. 14 8 15 12 19 2 12 8 17 0 17 8 16 6 18 6	S. c. 14 11 17 10 13 8 13 2 12 12 22 0 18 1 18 44 15 12 16 0
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Burdwan 24-Parganas Baokorgunge Chittagong Patna Darbhanga Bhagalpur Puri	100 400 201 101 101 101 101	8. a 11 13 11 6 11 8 10 14 10 0 11 0 10 8 10 0 11 8 8 0	S. c. 11 18 11 73 11 5 10 9 10 0 11 6 10 0 11 8 8 4	S. o. 11 11 11 11 0 11 4 10 S 10 10 0 11 0 0 11 8 8 0	S. o. 11 43 11 2 11 4 10 4 10 10 10 10 10 2 11 10 8 0	8. o. 11 3 10 12 11 7 10 8 10 12 11 0 10 2 10 11 12 0 8 0	S. c. 11 3 11 0 11 6 10 10 10 12 11 0 10 4 10 11 11 12 8 0	S. c. 11 91 11 0 12 11 0 10 10 11 11 8 8 0	S. c. 11 93 11 4 11 5 10 8 10 14 11 0 11 0 11 1 1 4 8 0	S. c. 11 8 11 74 11 5 10 8 11 0 11 11 8 8 0	S. 0 11 8 11 8 10 103 11 0 11 0 11 4 10 11 12 0 9 0	8. c. 11 6 12 0 10 10 11 0 11 0 11 8 10 11 13 0 9 0	11 0 10 12 11 8 10 84 12 0 9 0

Statement showing seasonal Bainfull for each subdivision in Brugal for the segre 1845.

		Names of	districts.	-	Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapore Howrah Parstrora	24.Parganas
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mancs of sub- divisions.				Alipore (Observatory) Basintan Basintan Diamond Harbour Barrackpore
1	[]aluia1 ogazovi	leted edit out tot c	Number of years whereof is taker fell per annum.	es 	18—19 17—18 17—18 18—19 18—19 18—19 18—19 18—19 18—19 18—19 17—18	17—18 17—18 17—18 17—18 17—18
Offile We We		Fall to Ar (fonr m	Average of years as per column 8.	* 	6.04 6.05 6.05 6.05 6.05 6.05 6.05 6.05 6.05	5 69 6 73 6 6 98 6 98 6 98 6 98 6 98 6 98 6 98 6
		Fall to end of April (four months).	Pall in 1895.	15	3.52 1.18 2.1.18 2.1.2.15 2.1.2.15 2.1.2.15 2.1.2.15 2.1.2.15 2.1.2.15 2.1.2.15 2.1.2.15 2.1.2.15 2.1.2.15 2.1.2.15 2.1.2.15 3.1.	1.96 2.58 0.86 0.94 1.61 0.54
storeing seasonal		Full to end of Juno (vix months).	Average of years as per column 3.	9	18-82 19-93 16-54 17-23 17-23 17-23 17-23 17-23 18-44 18-44 18-44 18-23 19-23 19-23 19-23 19-23 19-23 19-23 19-24	21-48 23-27 21 07 21:05 21:09 21:13
,	: 3	Fall to end of Juno (vix months).	Fall in 1895.	100	20-76 12-03 11-03	36-19 16-41 18-93 17-21 14-83
	\ :	Fall to end of Angust (eight months).	stang to agenory. Le notation rog es	so	4.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.4	48.43 48.95 48.95 50.03 60.03 845.32 8
or each		end of ust ouths).	Fall in 1696.	6	28.20 28.20 28.20 28.20 28.20 28.20 28.20 28.20 28.20 28.20 28.20 28.20 28.20 28.20 28.20 28.20	32.56 34.43 25.26 84.71 81.24 83.64
	Ä	Fall in September (one month).	Avengo of years as per column S.	91	8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9-91 11:13 7-47 8:36
ision in	OISTER		Falt in 1805,	s	2.447.498.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.	2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
subdivision in Bengul for the	REGISTERED BAINTALL IN	Fall to and of September (nine months).	Arorags of years as per column 8.	SI	56.41 60.24 60.25 60.25 61.63	58-34 57-79 52-94 61-16 52-79 54-57
l Cor 11		ſ.	Fall in 1863.	13	24 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	36-59 39-71 36-81 39-26 36-63
io year 1895	INGRES.	Fall in October (one menth).	Avorage of years. a per column 3.	34	**************************************	4-42 4-61 5-13 3-56 4-37
1895.			Foll in 1685.	15	\$	2.79 5.73 5.73 7.88 4.83 4.83
		Fall to end o Octobor (ten months).	Avorage of years as per column 3.	91	54.36 54.36 54.74 56.73 56.13 56.13 57.18 57.98 66.58 66.58 66.58	63-76 62-20 57-45 66 29 56 35 58 94
	<u>}</u>	#	,वेश्वधा तां प्रिन्न 	17	25.22 25.22 25.22 25.22 25.23	39-38 45-54 33-07 43-68 41.09
	{ ;	Pall after October to end of December (two months).	Avorage of years as per column 8.	188	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	900000 848888888888888888888888888888888
		ł	Fall in 1895,	19	11:11:11:11:11:11:1	1:111
	· ·	Total fall of the year.	Average of Jears S. Smith S. S. Smith S.	02	54.80 51.78 51.78 51.78 51.78 51.78 51.78 51.78 61.78 61.78 61.78 61.78	63:44 62:81 58:07 66:95 67:15
•		# .	Fell in 1896,	18	25.55 25.55	39.38 45.54 45.53 1.16 1.16

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53 F4 56 18 60·17 63·39	55 56 55 56 55 56 55 56	5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.5	65.06 65.06 64.67		68·19 62·16				68:40 63:16 61:16		71-13 85-35 62 30					
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58 39 56 85 59 64 63 93	54.51 54.51 54.97	62 96 62 96	60-15 64-28 65-94 70-79		61-79	127-22	117.03	52 52 52 75 53 45 54 45	67-60 62-86 60-64		71.14 84.38 61.71	76-50 86-64 75 0-	64.65 83.36 94.57	68-57 54-05 67-48	27.08	90-06 80-09
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31.18 38.46 31.44 39.48	28-29 28-29 38-29 38-29	28 28 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	8.53 8.53 8.53 8.53 8.53 8.53 8.53 8.53		42.83 45.48	79-38 129-08	129-87	88.45 51.68 51.68	40-99 46-46 46-46		46-88 5-1-46 56 99	52-71 70-72 56-13	8.55 8.55 8.55 8.55 8.55 8.55 8.55 8.55	44 60 44 60	26.31	62.48 50.93
49.20 52.17 56.15 57:4	52.51 50.03 51.04 51.04	52:00 52:00 68:07	25 25 60 05 65 28 65 28		53.50 57.33 64.59	121.62	113.48	88.01 88.01 84.31	68-62 68-62 66-26	}	67-19 78-92 57-76					
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7-90 8-06 10-33	10.91 10.68 10.78 10.78	9.03	8.88 10-01		11-27	23.93	17.66	15 62	10-75 10-97 9-87		12:24 8:13					
28-28 33-35 26-64 34-94	24.04 30.18 36.00 31.71	38.63 38.71 38.71 38.71	37.63 26.63 38.63 38.63		32-21 36-85	18.66 18.66 19.66 19.66	111-69	66.64 48.00	39-02 36-71 36-17	_	38-60 40 22 47-79	47-52 66-62 46-36	84-04 68-30 66-85	86-96 89-96	43-88	46.08
41.30 44.13 47.61	39.30 39.30 39.41 14.14	45.90 45.90	47.63 50.35 50.36						52.87 47.09 46.39		67-92 66-68 40-63	60.70 65.76 55.92	49.88	64.23 40.61 54.80	38 38	73 05
14-61 16-67 14-23 21-16 16-50	10-28 10-73 10-73 18-11	21:97 20:43	22.52 22.51 21.43	•	14-11 20-63 16-90	14-39 48-16	34.67	20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05	16-23 19-70 17-52	•	22°38 23°58 23°88	25.35 25.03 17.58	26.68 23.65 23.65	23-75	22.10	20.76
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18-19 18-19 18-19 18-19	11-19 11-18-19 12-18-18		17—18 17—18 17—18		18—19 18—19 18—19		17—19 6—8	17—18	18-19 18-19 18-19			18-19 17-18	17-18 17-18 7-8	16 19	38—19 17—18	11-13
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Krishnagar Meherpur Chuadanga Kushtia Ban sehat	Berhampore Lalbugh Jangipur Kandi	Narail Bagnan Jhenida Marries	Khulns Satkhira Bagerhat	Валзилян Діуізіом.	Boalis Nator Dinaipur	Thakurgaon Jalpaiguri Alipur Duars	Darjeeling Siliguri Rangour	Nilphamari Gaibanda Kuricaon	Bogre Pabna Sirajganj	DACCA DIVISION.	Decca Munshiganj Manikganj	Mymensingh Jamalpur	Kishorganj Netrekona	Fariapur Goalundo Maderipur	Barisal Projpur	Bhola
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Nadia	Murshids bad	Jessore	Khulna	,	Rajshahi	Dinaj par Jalpaiguri	Barjeeling	Bengpur	Boggs Palyna	,	Daces		Mymersings	Paridpur	Bookergunge	S. H.
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Statement shoung seasonal Rainfall for each subuirnsion in Bengal for the year 1895-concluded.

ogerov		Mumber of years Thereof is taken full per annum. Average of years as per column 3. Average of years as per column 3. Full in 1895. Arcrage of years as per column 3.	8	CHITTAGOMG Division. Comilla	Patest Divisions. 18—19 1.53 1.90 10.61 11.19 33-89 35-73 35
Malain Ogerov	Fall to end of Fall to end of April (four mouths). (six months).	Average of yours desper column 3. Tall in 1895. Average of yours 3. Fall in 1895. Arcrage of years desper column 3.	8 7 8	15-16 10.61 5.04 39.00 27.80 74.62 17-15 11.94 14.62 38.21 35.33 61.85 18-19 9.81 6.05 34.38 28.23 57.012 18-19 7.22 4.60 41.79 30.65 34.50 17-18 5.61 3.09 50.91 11.75 18-19 5.27 5.95 37.71 74.79 36.75 36.77 74.79 36.75 36.7	18—19 1°53 1°90 10°61 11°19 82°63 18°63 1°90 10°61 11°19 82°63 18°63 1°90
	Fall to end of June (six mouths).	Tall in 1895. Arenace of 70ars as per column 8. Fall in 1895. Arerage of 70ars as per column 8.	5 6 7 8	8.04 39.00 27.80 74.63 14.62 38.21 38.53 61.85 65.60 60.38 26.29 70.12 6.09 60.38 36.91 96.95 8.09 60.28 26.19 117.65 8.95 87.91 36.77 74.79	1.90 10-61 11-19 32-62 17-26 13-26 17-39 32-62 17-40 87-70 7-50 32-62 17-26 17-26 32-20 17-2 32-62
	Fall to end of June (six mouths).	Average of Tonra as per column 8. Fall in 1805, Average of Jears as per column 8.	8 7	39-10 27 80 74-63 34-38 26-33 61-85 60-88 60-88 60-88 60-85 60-88 60-88 88-53 86-77 74-79 80-85 88-53 86-77 74-79	10-61 11-19 82-63 10-43 1-19 82-63 10-43 10-95 82-63 82-64 8-41 8-62 82-64 8-41 8-61 8-61 8-61 8-61 8-61 8-61 8-61 8-6
		Fall in 1805, Arcrage of years 202 for summer of sears an	89	27 80 74.63 26.36 61.85 33 61.85 30 35.50 30 36.50 30 36.50 36.50 36.50 36.50 36.50 36.50 36.50 36.77 74.79	11-19 7-98 38-69 7-50 10-95 38-69 7-66 9-38-86 9-61 8-61 8-61 8-61 8-61 8-61 8-61 8-61 8
		A versige of years & minios reg an	30	74.63 61.85 70.12 96.55 96.95 117.65	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
	Fall to end of August eight months)			·	
	nd of	Full in 1896.	6	515 515 515 515 515 515 515 515 515 515	20 24 25 7 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
) }	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	O 4 4 10 2 10 4 0	10 4 18 910 P 1 4 10 10 10 P
BE	Fall in September (one month)	Average of years g murulos usq sa	e	11.46 11.83 17.80 15.71 15.71 15.71	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
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Begietered Rainfall in	Fall to end of September (nine months).	Arcrago of years A. S. umalos req an	25	86.02 78.54 78.54 1112.30 1112.30 97.06 1139.66 87.61	29.93 28.00 28.00 29.00 29.00 29.00 29.00 29.00 20.00
. 1	<u> </u>	Fall in 1886.	ខ្ម	69.90 68.97 68.97 68.94 68.94 86.87 76.86	25.55 25.55 20.55
Inches.	Fall in Octuber (one mouth).	Average of years.	14	6 8 8 8 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$
		.3081 ni Ila ⁴ I	15	7.94 6.42 8.21 6.31 11.47 6.39	1-07 0-13 0-15 0-15 0-15 0-15 0-16 0-16
	Fall to cud of October (ten months).	S minico regental	91	90-25 78-30 78-30 78-30 1118-16 118-16 1102-65 94-62 8	48144444444444444444444444444444444444
		Fall in 1895.		67 84 70 64 70 64 99 93 9 89 87 89 87 89 87	25.23 25.23 25.23 25.23 25.01 32.01 32.01 35.41 35.41
	Pall after October to end of Desember (two months).	earsy of Jears S. Remails S. Rema	18	1	0.38 0.38 0.38 0.53 0.60 0.44 0.44 0.50
-		Foll in 1896.	61	11.88 64.11.90 64.40 65.73 66.73	0.23
	Total full of the year	stang to ogneyah E ambles tog sa	08	91.63 69.72 79-16 76.39 121.57 93.90 122.67 97.17 104.94 94.27 143.44 99.63 97.03 86.81	45:144 45:154 45:154 45:154 45:156 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45

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55-11 40-37 62-15 33-85 69-83 14-8	48884408441556888888888888888888888888888888888	68 88 73-57 73-57 64 08 69-14 69-67	46.36 45.45 45.47 45.47 47.86
61.67 48.28 48.28 48.58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 5	488 485 485 485 485 685 685 685 685 685 685 685 685 685 6	61-05 59-13 57-66 53-43 55-36 58-32 64-18	50 66 50-10 63-16 46-15 53-38 47-53 65-90
	0.00 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.008 0	1.35 0.40 0.40 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.07	87.0
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	1.45 1.35 1.35 1.25 1.25 1.36 2.98	0-67 0-40 0-67 0-75 0-34 0-61
45.05 40.37 62.45 38.85 59.82 31.48	46.28 38.33 38.33 46.22 46.09 46.09 14.00 17.19 38.24 38.25 38.24 29.20 29.20 48.15	67-51 70-67 73-17 67-23 69-49 69-67	20.93 20.93 47.88 47.88
43.67 45.19 46.19 48.29 48.07	48:34 46:71 46:04 45:06 45:39 65:11 55:12 66:63 66:63 67:63 67:56	59.56 67.74 66.32 61.07 61.20 67.31	50.09 49.70 55.47 44.40 52.43 47.21 55.39
0.18 0.69 0.69 0.75	0.28 0.28 0.28 0.38 0.18	3.20 6.40 7.59 6.20 2.13 6.28 3.006 3.906	4 m 40 4 4 4 4 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	85 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	55.07 65.07 65.26 65.41 65.41 65.81 67.89	6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
98-47 98-47 98-47 98-55 59-23	28.59 28.59 28.59 28.59 28.59 28.59 28.59 28.59 28.59 28.59	66-137 66-137 66-137 61-69 61-69 63-07	25.00 27.00 20.00 20.00 44.60 60.00 64.60 60.00 64.60
45-30 45-30 45-30 45-30 45-30	48884448444444888888884448894444899444489944444899444444	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	46:83 46:64 63:45 40:59 40:68 62:84
16.38 10.83 10.83 12.36 12.36	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	8.47 7.43 7.67 8.71 8.71 8.71 12.90	8.50 8.71 8.45 8.45 8.45 8.45 8.45 8.45 8.45 8.45
9-44 9-7-9-3 9-7-6 10-17 8-01	9-01-1-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-	10.07 9.37 8.84 11.91 10.08 10.08 10.02	87.00 7.00 8 87.00 7.00 8 89.00 89.00 89.00 89.00 89.00 89.00 89.00 89.00 89.00 89.00 89.00 89.00 89.00 89.00 89.00 89.00 89
39-55 37-47 31-50 60-94 80-57 46-88 26-23	28-10 28-20-10 28-20-10 28-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-	56.11 43.38 57.91 51.67 51.67 50.17	25 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
38.±0 32.60 33.69 35.73 35.73 35.73	35.81 31.27 35.01 38.67 38.67 38.45 57.12 57.12 40.05 40.05 40.05 40.05	43.86 42.80 40.69 37.41 41.70 41.70 41.70 42.37	38.26 43.32 43.33.77 41.71 44.03
18:85 10:54 8:29 12:53 6:43 8:55 7:47	7.97 7.40 6.11 7.40 10.27 7.29 7.29 7.29 7.29 7.29 7.29 7.29 7	26.96 20.91 36.03 28.63 28.77 28.77 28.77	14-43 14-99 13-65 8-16 11-22 17-23
13:38 12:45 10:36 13:35 14:05 11:54	10.22 10.23 10.23 10.23 10.23 10.23 21.75 21.75 21.75 21.75 21.75 17.33 17.33 17.33 16.44	19.48 18.98 16.91 19.40 19.01 19.71	11-85 15-29 9-66 15-58 11-96 15-93
1:38 0:95 1:23 2:62 1:65 1:00	27.8 2.63 2.26 2.39 2.39 2.39 2.39 1.19 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.14 1.19 1.19 1.19 1.19 1.19 1.19	1480 486 655 1-63 7-51 675 0-75	9.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	0.4 & 9.9 5 4 4 5 5 1 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 4 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 4 2 5 4 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
16-17 17-19 17-18 17-18 16-18 17-18	18 18 18 18 19 18 19 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	17-19 18-19 17-18 17-18 17-19 17-19
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pur Bethiah Muzuffarpur Hajipur Sibmarhi Darbhauga Darbhauga Sunastipur	Menghyr Begusarai Jamui Bhagalpur Bhagalpur Bunks Purnes Rishunganj Araris Malda Domics Domics Bajmehal Godda Jamaras Pakaur	Ornssa Division. Cuttack Jajau Jajau Endrapare Balasure Balasure Bhadrak Euri Khurda	CHOTA NAGEOR DIVISION. Righ { Hazaribach Randni Giridih) Randni Randni Randni Randni Bandni Bandni Goringani m } Goringan wa { Goringan Goringan Guringan Guringan Guringan Guringan Man }
		OHOTA ATOM	
Musaffarpur Derbhanga Ban	Monghyr Bhagalpur Purnea Melda Southai ganas.	Outlack Balasore Puri	CHO Hazeribagh Lohardaga Falamau Menbhum Singhbhum

Annd Pecords, Agriculture und Porticulture.

Analysis of districts. At the suggestion of the Agricultural Conference, held in Calcutta during the last cold weather, the Lioutenant-Governor desired the Director to cause analyses of one or two additional districts to be prepared by the agency at his disposal as opportunity offered. The Board suggest that Puri and Balasore might be taken in hand, but it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor desirable not to take up districts under survey and settlement until those operations are completed and the settlement statistics are fully available.

During the year under report, 136 persons emigrated from Bihar to Burma, against 304 in 1894-95. No reasons have been assigned for this large decrease, and the Lieutenant-Governor has desired that the Director will endeavour to ascertain the cause. The arrangements made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of State emigrants from Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, continued in force during the year. The object with which this scheme was started was to induce Bihar zamindars to take up land in Burma and settle on it Bihar cultivators in the hope that a stream of emigration to that Province might be opened out in time. It is important that the working of the scheme should be closely watched, and the causes that impede its operation be ascertained.

In October 1895 Sir Charles Elliott decided that Mr. Nitya Gopal

Mukharji's services were no longer required for the scricultural experiments on which he had been employed for many years; but it was conceded that the experiments might be continued under a travelling Overseer and three Assistant Overseers, tentatively, up to 31st March 1896. These men appear to have carried on with some success the work of instructing cocoon-rearing cultivators, and the experiments have therefore been still further prolonged.

ments have therefore been still further prolonged.

At 11 stations 6,574 kahans (a kahan = 1,280 cocoons) of seed-cocoons were raised during the year, while the quantity sold to cultivators amounted to 1,351 kahans, or 4,500 ounces, as against 1,035, 1,900, 2,134, and 2,388 ounces sold in the four previous years. Three nurseries were established under Mr. Mukharji's supervision near Berhampur, near Rampur Boalia, and at Garhbeta, respectively, all of which are recognized centres to which cocoon-rearers go in quest of seed. At these nurseries seed is microscopically selected and is sold to the cultivators, and rational methods of feeding and cleaning are followed. The nurseries have achieved considerable success. The total expenditure incurred on silk experiments during the year was Rs. 7,563, against Rs. 8,259 expended in the preceding year.

During the year information was received of the existence of a wide
Fungoid diseases of betchmut spread plague among betchmut trees in the districts of Noakhali and Backergunge. Enquiries into the origin and cause of the plague were made by Dr. G. Watt, Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, and also by Dr. G. King, Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, and Mr. N. G. Mukharji, and the subject is still under consideration. Mr. Mukharji also reported upon a fungoid epidemic which has broken out in pan gardens, and has seriously affected the price of pan.

Agricultural experiments were carried on in the farms belonging to the Burdwan and Dumraon estates, and in the Govern-Manura and crop experiments. ment Farm at Sibpur; also in Government, wards' and private estates. At Burdwan and Dumraon much attention was bestowed on the conservation of cow-dung for manure. Samples taken from both places were analyzed, and it was found that the sample from Burdwan was by far the richer of the two in nitrogen. At Sibpur Dr. Prain made a botanical study of several species of indigenous wheat plants, and obtained information of some value, which is to be published by the Department in a separate report. At Burdwan 96 cultivators undertook the cultivation of special crops, with selected seed, under the supervision of Mr. N. N. Banerji and the Farm Overseer. The cultivation of Naini Tâl potatoes appears to have been specially successful and popular there, as well as in the Dumraon estate. At both places the planting of sugarcane in trenches was tried with results which show as in previous years, the advantage of this method over results which show, as in previous years, the advantage of this method over the ordinary one of planting in shallow furrows. In two series of plots, the trenching system gave increased profits of Rs. 32 and Rs. 58 per acre, respectively. Crop-cutting experiments were made in the Jail gardens by the District Officers and the Settlement Officers of Orissa. Among improved agricultural implements, the Sibpur and Baldeo ploughs were tried with but indifferent success. A cream-separator, which was sent up to the Government Cinchona Plantation, seems to have found favour in the Darjeeling district; the raiyats who used it are reported to have found a good market for their butter.

The Agricultural Department prepared and published during the year general forecasts of rabi, bhadoi, winter rice, wheat, jute and oilseed crops; also reports on the early and late cotton crops, statistics of the production and value of mineral gems, a list of agricultural implements and machines tested or in use, and Tables of Agricultural Statistics for 1894-95. Agricultural Exhibitions were held during the year at Sonepur, Cossipore, Hat Chapra in Nadia, Berhampur in Shahabad, Sitamarhi in Muzaffarpur, Kalimpong, Alipur and Falakata in Jalpaiguri, Tintanga in Bhagalpur, and Jajpur in Orissa. The Exhibitions held at the eight first named places were assisted by Government with grants of money, which were spent chiefly in prizes.

The total expenditure of the Department on agricultural enquiry and improvement (excluding the pay of superior establishment and the expenditure on silk experiments, and the cost of the Civil Veterinary Department) was

Rs. 9,287, against Rs. 9,128 in the preceding year.

The time of the Director has in recent years been mainly devoted to the supervision of surveys and settlements. The work of agricultural research and agricultural improvement has on this account not received as much attention as its importance deserves. Now, however, that Settlement Officers have acquired experience, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Director will be able to give more attention to agricultural research and the introduction of agricultural improvements in wards' and Government estates.

In November 1891, Babu Sheo Bux Bogla (now Rai Sheo Bux Bogla Bahadur) made the generous gift of Rs. 3,000 towards the working of the Civil towards the establishment of a veterinary school towards the establishment of a veterinary school and hospital for cattle in the vicinity of Calcutta. He subsequently presented Government with a site and house at Belgachia near Dum-Dum. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., of Bombay, also made a handsome donation of Rs. 25,000 towards the scheme. On the eve of his departure from India, Dr. Kenneth McLeod, whose labours in the cause of veterinary improvement are well known, endowed a scholarship to be held at the new school. A Committee was appointed to superintend the Institution, consisting of the Director of Agriculture, Babu Sheo Bux Bogla, and Mr. W. B. Gwyther, Executive Engineer; Dr. Koilash Chandra Bose was subsequently added to their number. The foundation stone was laid by Sir Charles Elliott on 20th April 1892. Shortly after this, the orders of the Government of India were received, conveying the Secretary of State's sanction to the establishment of a Civil Veterinary Department, and appointing Veterinary-Captain W. D. Gunn to be the first Superintendent of the

Department in these provinces. He joined his appointment on 31st May 1892, and in conjunction with Mr. W. B. Gwyther set himself to work out the design of the buildings required for the Veterinary Institution. They were completed by the end of the year 1893, Government contributing to their cost the sum of Rs. 27,800, which was found necessary in addition to the donations already mentioned. Government also bears the cost of establishment and maintenance. The Institution consists of a Veterinary School and a Veterinary Hospital. The former is named the "Kenneth McLeod Veterinary School" at the request of the donor, Babu Sheo Bux Bogla, and the latter the "Sir Dinshaw Manockjeo Petit Veterinary Hospital." This building includes four wards for horses and four for cattle, a post-mortem room, a forge, and stables for isolation.

The establishment of the Institution was notified in the Calcutta Gazette of 3rd January 1894, and the conditions for the admission of minister and sion of students to the school and of sick animals to the hospital were published at the same time. The school was enough in the following month. Candidates for admission must be not

school was opened in the following month. Candidates for admission must be not less than 16 years of age and must either have passed the Entrance or the Middle English Scholarship Examination or have been promoted to the first class of a high school. Government offered in each year 15 stipends of Rs. 5 a month, tenable for two years, in addition to the Sheo Bux Bogla scholarship of Rs. 10, which is tenable for three years. The course of studies lasts for two years, each year comprising nine months of teaching, as at the Calcutta Medical Collego. The curriculum for the first year consists of elementary anatomy, animal physiology, materia medica, botany (so far as it relates to medical plants); that for the second year, of advanced anatomy, equine and bovine medicine and surgery, vetorinary, hygiene, obstetrics and breeding, and horse-shoeing. The teaching staff consists of the Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent and two lecturers; and the teaching is in English. Throughout the course practical instruction is given at the hospital and forge, the students attending at all operations and performing the duties of dressers. An examination is held at the end of each year of study.

The first course of two years has now been completed, and the first final examination was held in March last; 19 students attended the course throughout, and 12 passed the examination and obtained certificates. Twenty-three students joined in 1895, and 22 in the present year; there are now 48 students at the Institution. Besides the holders of the 30 Government stipends and Shee Bux Bogla scholarship, 7 students have been enabled to attend the school by the liberality of the Burdwan Raj and Darjeeling Municipality, each of which has given two stipends, and of the Chittagong, Patna and Balasore District Boards, which gave one stipend each. Of the 12 students who have completed their course and qualified, one has been appointed an overseer at the Institution, the services of two have been retained by the Calcutta and Howrah Municipalities respectively, one has been engaged by a local Veterinary Committee at Simmarhi, four more have been selected for appointments at Patna, Dacea, Port Blair and Nagpur, and two have commenced private practice in Calcutta.

It has been found that the remote situation of the school is a source of inconvenience to the students, most of whom reside at a distance from Belgachia, and are thus hindered from attending to the practical part of their training. This disadvantage to a certain extent keeps back young men from joining the school and, by way of remedy, it has been decided to attach to the Institution a hostel capable of accommodating 35 students. This house is now in course of construction, at an estimated cost of Rs. 39,000, which sum has been provided by Government. The Committee have recently proposed that the Institution should be raised to the status of a College, and the course of studies extended from two years to three; they consider that a three years' course is required to familiarize students with the handling of animals and to enable them to acquire a sufficient knowledge of pathology—a remark which applies more particularly to students of the literary and commercial classes, by whom the Bengal Veterinary Institution is now mainly attended. The extension of the course would, it is urged, enable all the students to qualify for appointment as Senior Veterinary Assistants; this matter will be referred to at greater length below. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

The hospital attached to the Institution provides accommodation for 60 head of cattle and for 40 horses; and a daily charge is made, which covers the cost of feeding, nursing, operations and general treatment, and is graduated according to the circumstances of the owner. The Superintendent has power to admit free of charge cattle belonging to persons who are in his opinion unable to pay. The following statements show the number of sick animals treated and the number of operations performed since the opening of the Institution:—

I.

	Houses and fories—				Cattle-			Docs			SHEEP, DEEB AND					
Ynaz.	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Cured.	Died.	Вопајијав.	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Curred.	Died	Remairing.	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Cared	Died.	Bensining.
1	8	8	6	5	0	7	8	9	10	11	19	13	14	15	16	17
1603-94 1605-96 1605-96 Total since the opening.	50 285 432 707	27 250 309 664	Nil 7 18	23 10 10 68	53 319 284 690	42 207 219 528	5 30 16 50	0 13 Nil 21	8 62 63	9 46 46 46 D4	Nil 4 11	1 2 5	Nil 12 45 67	Nii 11 49 69	NII NII 2	NII 1 1 2

II,

			OPERATIONS OF ALL KINDS PERFORMED ON-								
	Year.			Mules.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Sheep, goats and deer.	Total.			
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7			
1893-94 1894-95 1895-96	***	•••	21 120 125	20 	4 42 39	6 10	"; 1 7	45 160 181			
Total s	ince the opening	•••	266	20	85	16	8	395			

The Municipal Act has now been amended so as to enable municipalities to contribute towards the training of Veterinary Assistants, to provide employment for the trained men, and to establish dispensaries for the treatment of cattle and other animals. At Darjeeling an Assistant who qualified at the Lahore College is already employed, mainly on itinerary duties. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that municipalities will take advantage of these additional powers, and that these and other local bodies and public-spirited landowners will co-operate with Government by founding scholarships and employing the passed Veterinary Assistants in dispensaries (or as itinerants) according to the plan which commends itself to His Honour and has been sketched out in the preceding paragraph.

The usefulness and popularity of horse or cattle shows were evidenced during the year under report by the large increase in the entries for prizes at Berhampore meta and by the success of the competitions which were held for the first time in connection

with the very important cattle fairs at Sonepore and Sitamarhi. District Boards might with great advantage use the opportunity offered by other large fairs in their own districts to establish competitions of this kind, which are most useful in stimulating attention to questions of breeding as well as in encouraging the kinder treatment of cattle.

One of the most important matters connected with the breeds of cattle is the question whother it is possible to improve inferior breeds by mating the cows with bulls of other stocks. Numerous experiments have been made in this direction both by importing sires from Europe and Australia and by putting bulls of upcountry breeds (such as the Hissar) to down-country cows. Between 1857 and 1860 Mr. Tayler, then Commissioner of Patna, imported some English bulls, and was able to produce a number of large-framed cross-breeds. The influence of the foreign stock is still folt, even now in the lifth or sixth generation; and many of the cross-breeds are excellent milkers. But this is almost the only experiment of its kind that has proved successful; and the larger number have been failures for various reasons, the chief one being the peculiar liability to disease of the imported bulls. Again, most of these attempts have aimed at increasing the yield of milk rather than at increasing draught power. It is for purposes of draught that Government is chiefly concerned in improving the breeds of village cattle, and the fact has often been overlooked that the best breeds for milk and draught purposes are not the same. There can be no doubt that improvement in draught cattle must be attained by the mixture of indigenous strains. It has been found that the bulls of Northern India, from Hissar or Hansi, are unfitted by their size to serve the very small cows of Lower Bengal, but possibly some improvement might be secured here by the introduction of the bulls of Bihar, which are only slightly larger than these cows. By way of experiment a number of Brahmini bulls have been brought down from Riber and distributed in Lower Rengal: the results will be carefully restribed. Bihar and distributed in Lower Bengul; the results will be carefully watched.

The season from October to March was abnormally dry, and many plants

and trees perished or were damaged by the drought. Botanical Gardens. Steady progress has, however, been made in improving the Botanic Garden, not only as a scientific centre for botanical Botanical Gardens. students, but also as a pleasure resort for the public. Several garden roads were repaired, and the new road running from the Shalimar Point to the Garden was opened for traffic by the Public Works Department. The steps leading to Colonel Kyd's monument were renovated and paved with

marble; and a cutting from the sacrod Bo tree at Budh Gaya was presented by Mr. Grierson, late Magistrate of Howrah, and planted in the Garden.

Attention was as usual given to the cultivation and distribution of plants of economic value. Among these the Sida, a fibre-producing plant, and the Adhatoda Vasica, a decoction of which is popularly believed to be a powerful insecticide in tea plantations, were cultivated at the instance of the Reporter on Economic Products. The decoction of Adhateda Vasica was submitted to a test, but the results are reported to have been of a somowhat doubtful nature. A portion of the Sibpur Experimental Farm was devoted to raising wheat from samples of seed supplied from the various wheat-growing districts in Bongal, and Dr. Prain, the Curator of the Herbarium, is now preparing a report on the races grown and on their relation to the names they bear in different districts.

The collection in the Herbarium was increased by more than 17,000 specimens, the chief contributors being the Director of the Royal Garden, Kew, and the Keeper of the Botanical Department of the National History Museum,

and the Keeper of the Botanical Department of the National History Museum, London. Valuable sets of plants were also received from Berlin, Vienna, Zürich, Melbourne, Washington, New York, Andaman Islands, the Straits Settlements, Dehra Dun, Canara, North-West Himalaya, Northern India, Madras and Bombay. A large number of specimens were sent out from the Garden to various Botanical institutions in Europe, Australia, America and India.

During a portion of the year Dr. Prain was deputed to the wheat-growing districts of Upper India with the object of enquiring into the "host" or vehicle by which the blight affecting wheat and barley, commonly known as "rust," is propagated from year to year. The matter is one of the utmost importance, and it is hoped that Dr. Prain's investigations may render it possible to take effective measures for the prevention of these destructive

blights. Two volumes were added to the interesting series of Garden Annals, containing monographs by Sir Joseph D. Hooker on Indian Orchids and by Dr. D. D. Cunningham on the obscure phenomena known as sleep and sensitivity in plants, most of which he traces to purely physical processes. Both Dr. King and Dr. Prain also contributed valuable papers on botanical subjects to purely physical processes. to various scientific journals.

The Lloyd Botanic Garden at Darjeoling was in charge of Mr. Kennedy, who carried out various improvements in the roads and conservatories of the Garden. A gigantic specimen of the beautiful Australian fern Todea Barbara, weighing upwards of half a ton, was presented to the Garden by the distinguished botanist Baron Von Mueller, R.C.M.G., F.R.S.

Forests.

THE following statement shows the area of each class of State forest:-

	At com-	[]	Pru	Dentagr
Fonger.	mendement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At close of the year.	Of iotal forest area.	Of the area of the provinces.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7
	8q miles	8q. milos.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	 	
Reserved	5,889	43	6	5,877	44	8.7
Protected	9,091	435	89	3,437	26	2.2
Unclassed	4,035		61 = 80 0	4,084	80	2.0
Total	12,064	478	04	19,348	100	8.2

The area of Protected Forests in the new Sonthal Parganas division has now been estimated at 435 square miles, and this accounts for the whole of the increase in the figures shown in the above table: no new areas have netually been added to Protected Forests. Sixty-nine square miles in the Sundarbans have been made over to the Revenue Department to be leased out and reclaimed. The Island of Tumehar off the coast of Noakhali has been gazetted as a proposed reserved forest, and is now under settlement. The areas of forests in Palamau, Lohardaga, and Manbhum have not yet been calculated, as the forest settlements in those districts are still pending.

The settlement of 191 square miles in the Darjeeling district has been settlements.

Settlements.

Settlement of three detached plots of 370 acros in all was also completed during the year—two in the Darjeeling and one in the Angul district. Progress has been made in the settlements of forests in Chitagong, Manbhum, and Palaman, which are proceeding concurrently with revenue settlements. Similar operations are being conducted in the Kolhan tract of Singhbhum. The forest area in the last two districts cannot be calculated until the settlement of revenue is completed; the area under settlement in Chittagong is 842 square miles.

Plans for 225 square miles in the Darjeeling and Tista Divisions have

Working plans.

been completed, though they have not yet been
submitted to Government for sanction. Working
plans are still required for 3,339 square miles of reserved forest.

The following statement shows the expenditure on roads, bridges, and buildings in the last two years and the budget Buildings and communications. allotment for 1895-96:-

		Buildings		ROAI	ds and Bri	DGBB.	Total.		
	1804-05.	1806-90.	Budget allotment for 1808-96.	1804-94.	1605-00.	Radget allutuent for 1805-96.	1894-95.	1895-08,	Hudget allotment for 1895-96,
1	2	8	4	6	6	7	8	0	10
Now construction Repairs Unapportioned	Rs. 8,628 9,410 814	Rs. 18,507 8,020 671	Rs.	Rs. 10,227 7,016 03	Rs. 14,193 9,317 1,011	Rs.	Rs. 10,850 10,450 407	Rs. 32,840 18,246 1,582	Ra.
Total	16,847	28,007	28,450	17,360	94,481	24,000	58,718	62,409	53,350

There was a large increase of Rs. 11,660 in expenditure on buildings. Two inspection bungalows, whose construction had been previously commenced, were completed during the year, and the construction of three others was taken in hand: two of them were finished. An office bungalow at Khurda and a new revenue station in the Sundarbans were constructed, besides smaller buildings of various descriptions.

The expenditure on roads increased by Rs. 7,095; and 97 miles of new road were made and 678 miles of old road kept in repair, against 73 miles made and 622 miles repaired in 1894-95. The expenditure on repairs per mile was Rs. 13-11-10, against Rs. 11-5-3 in the previous year. No reason is assigned for

the increase in the rate.

Two hundred and sixty-three cases were prosecuted in the courts, compared with 135 in 1894-95; 89.8 per cent. of the cases disposed of ended in conviction. Almost the whole Breaches of Forest Law. increase in prosecutions is contributed by two divisions—the new division of the Sonthal Parganas, in which 88 cases were instituted, and the Singhbhum Division, where the number rose from 21 to 59. There was also, as last year, an increase in Chittagong. The number of prosecutions for injury to forests by fire rose from 18 to 55; 34 of these cases were in Singhbhum.

The number of cases compounded by Forest Officers under section 67 of the Act was 1,163, involving 1,761 persons, against 958 cases and 1,562 persons in the previous year. The amount received as compensation was Rs. 6,241, or Rs. 5-5-10 for each case and Rs. 3-9 for each person. The number of offences of all kinds was greatest in the two Divisions (Darjoeling and Tista) which headed the list in the two provious years. The numbers were in the headed the list in the two provious years. The numbers were in the Darjeeling Division 482 cases and in the Tista 259, against 421 and 281 cases

respectively in the previous year.

The whole area of protected and unclassed forests is open to grazing, except the forests in the Sundarbans and 12 square miles elsewhere. In the reserved forests 300 square miles (177 square miles out of 188 in Palamau, and the whole of the Angul Reserved Forests) have been thrown open to pasture by all animals for the whole or part of the year; the whole area so open is now 816 square miles, besides 20 square miles in Darjeeling open the whole year to all animals, except camels, sheep and goats. The total area in which there is pasture (the Sundarbans not containing any) is 3,785 square miles. The actual fees received for grazing in the reserved forests amounted to Rs. 11,943, against Rs. 10,022 in the previous year; the increase occurred chiefly in the Jalpaiguri Division. Similar fees in protected forests yielded Rs. 5,175. The total number of cattle impounded was 1,697, against 1,432 in 1894-95.

Forest fires were more frequent than in the previous year, but not so much damage was done as in the year 1893-94. In the fire were taken in an area of 1,957 square miles of reserved forests, as compared with 1,874 square miles in the previous year. The apparent increase is mainly due to the recalculation of areas, the real increase being only 35 square miles. 584 square miles, or 2984 per cent. of the area specially protected were burnt n 2

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down; the percentage in the previous year was exceptionally low, being only 0.49. In 1893-94 the area burnt was 689 square miles, or 37 per cent. of the or 49. In 1595-94 the area burn, was one square intes, or or per cent. Of the specially-protected area. In the whole forest area (excluding unclassed forests), so far as information is available, 667.08 square miles were burnt down, or 7.16 so far as information is available, 667.08 square miles were burnt down, or 7.16 per cent. Much the greater part of the area in which special measures were taken, per cent. per cent. Much the greater part of the area in which special measures were taken, and also of the area burnt, was in the Singhbhum Division. Here, in spite of attempts being made to protect an area of 782.5 square miles, 471.1 square miles, or 64.34 of this area, was burnt down. The unprotected area also suffered very heavily in Singhbhum. The increase in the number of fires is attributed to the dryness of the year. The following statement gives details of the

forest outturn during the year, including removals Yield and outturn of Forest by privileged villagers :-

	est and age Phoduce wa Coved.	NOY B	Timbor.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
	1		2	8	4	5	G
<u> </u>	erved.		C. ft.	O. ft.	C. ft.	No.	Ra.
Government Purchasora Fron grants Right-holders	Total		194,685 4,461,938 8,001 	95,606 12,266,470 21,024 1,889,185 13,772,886	200,191 16,718,403 24,625 1,389,185 18,422,404	14,767 7,142,692 083,200 7,840,049	1,01,848 65,0 8,211 1,10,855
$^{\prime}P^{qq}$	oteotod.			}			(
Government Purchasers Free grants Right-holders	Total	401 407 447 947	10,757 398,798 5,089 181,030 598,608	6,480 4,287,919 14,463,312 18,736,967	17,193 4,605,957 5,083 14,647,342 19,275,575	89,557 850,920 900 4,000,000 4,444,881	28,036 19,361 1,67,269 2,09,660
Un	classock.		} 			j	
Government Prychusers Free grants Right-holders	Total	*** *** ***	9,488 359,870 869,853	2,837 172,270 175,107	12,820 532,140 544,460	8,408,808 8,416,653	8,840
Grand total in	1895-96	•	5,637,480	82,084,959	88,242,439	20,700,563	1 03,88,8
Grand total in	Grand total in 1894-95			90,195,022	94,088,850	22,049,274	2,72,942
Difference in	1895-96	*	+1,064,240	+2,489,387	+8,563,583	-1,848,711	+55,922

There was an increase in the outturn of every kind of produce except bamboos, which showed a falling off. The total yield of timber and fuel was 38,242,439 cubic feet, or 3,553,583 cubic feet more than the provious year's yield, being an average of 2,865.03 cubic feet por square mile.

The amount of timber removed from Reserved Forests by Government and

by purchasers shows an increase of 1,106,359 cubic feet over the provious year. In the Singhbhum Division departmental operations were undertaken year. In the Singhhum Division departmental operations were undertaken on a large scale, a contract having been entered into to supply the Rai Bareli-Benares Railway with two lakks of sleepers; 174,758 cubic feet of timber were cut for this purpose during the year, and furnished 47,232 broad-gauge sleepers. In the Kurseong and Angul Divisions, small quantities, of sleepers were supplied to the Darjeeling-Himalayan and East Coast Railways, respectively. The Department continued to supply the Jelapahar and Lebong cautonments with fuel.

The receipts for the forest year amounted to Rs. 9,35,680, and the charges to Rs. 4,75,601; so that the not revenue was 1ks. 4,60,079, or Rs. 43,962 more than in 1894-95,

when the net revenue was the highest recorded. The following table shows the results in each Division for the last two financial years:—

Division.	Re	ccipte.	Charges,		Sur _i	ilug,	Defielt.	
D1410104.	1894-98.	1895-00.	1894-95.	1605-00.	1694-95,	1895-90,	1896-95,	1805-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0
	Rs.	Rs.	Hs.	Rs,	Ŋa,	Rs.	1 1.9.	He.
lerseong Lerseong Japaiguri Busa Busa Direction Pakunau Singhuhum Angul	73, 187 22, 734 22, 734 38, 498 9, 509 14, 412 2, 430 116, 609 4, 115, 811 105, 600	70,630 24,762 40,314 44,232 14,637 11,753 13,753 1,963 31,614 5,710 10,143 5,60,038 81,688	67,508 82,518 20,578 20,141 85,010 48,204 9,223 85,015 19,860 14,173 91,051 90,084	72,717 21,149 28,773 28,987 10,978 12,580 40,1002 16,014 64,010 15,250 21,114 88,4415 480,727	15,070 1,040 18,307 4,340 5,510 8,55,760 65,026	0,022 8,554 11,530 16,205 4,60,860 65,831	10,348 90,852 6,610 10,484	5,436 661 89,170 18,851 32,936 11,645 4,072
Total	7,03,078	B,18,700	8,98,001	4,00,008	4,01,329	5,08,710	04,257	1,01,00
Not surplus		144	.,,		3,07,079	4,82,041		,,,

Three cases of defalcation by Divisional Head-clerks, which have recently come to light at Angul, Puri, and Chittagong respectively, suggest that those officers are exposed to too great temptations, and that there is room for considerable improvement in the control of their transactions.

Factories.

THERE were 162 factories under the operation of the Act in Bengul at the commencement of the year. Nine were hought under the Act during the year, and five factories were closed. The abundance of cheap jute

enabled all jute mills to work full time throughout the year, although a few were closed for short periods owing to strikes. The other factories in the province also had sufficient work to keep their workmen fully employed. In 71 factories work was carried on by shifts or sets, and in 81 by midday stoppages, while the remainder worked otherwise. The number of factories exempted from the rule requiring a Sunday or weekly holiday was 46 against 61 in the

Eight of the principal jute mills were fitted with electric light. The introduction of the light in the factories was thoroughly discussed during the early part of the year, and the majority of the members of the jute Association were of opinion that it afforded great advantages over the system of working from daybreak to sunset, notably the advantages of less waste, better work and a longer working day, and the possibility of introducing a system of night shifts, such as has been in force in the Hastings Mill since 1894. Sir John Leng, M.P., in 1894 put a question in the House of Commons on this system, with special reference to the Hastings Mill. As mentioned in the report of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor on that occasion reported to the Government of India that the law had not been infringed in any respect. Sir John Leng himself visited India in the cold weather of 1895-96, and it is satisfactory to learn from his interesting articles on "Calcutta Jute Mills" which have recently appeared in the Dundee Advertizer, that he now entirely approves of the system adopted by Jute Mills in Bengal as regards not only shifts, but also the condition of women and children, the hours of work, and the sanitary conditions of the Mills.

and the sanitary conditions of the Mills.

The Imperial Jute Mill, which was mentioned in last year's report as having been opened at Gondalpara, in the French territory of Chandarnagore, was, with the permission of the Managor of the Mill, inspected by the Special Inspector of Factories, who has recorded the following observations in regard to it:—

"The Mill is worked almost on the same lines as those in British torritory. The Agents of the Mill, Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., gave me permission to inspect the Mill, and I observed that the age of the children from appearance was not below the standard met with in other mills, and they work on a shift system, which would not exceed 7 or 8 hours' work daily. There is no electric light in the Mill, so the day would average 14 hours during the longest days, and 11 or 12 hours during the cold weather, all hands having at least 3 hours off during the day. The only advantage that the Mill has over others which come under the Factory Act, is the opportunity of being able to employ children somewhat under 9 years of age, when pressed for shifters; but as the Mill is situated within a short distance (from 1 to 2 miles) of six large mills, it would be impossible to extend the working hours without increasing the scale of wages, and it is doubtful if any advantage would be achieved by so doing."

On an average each factory was inspected a little over six times. As in the previous year, the sanitary condition of the factories and the

As in the previous year, the sanitary condition of the factories and the arrangements for sanitation in them were found to be generally satisfactory. The buildings occupied by the factories were kept clean and well ventilated; and there was sufficient accommodation in them. During the year under review four of the large Mills, the Army Clothing Factory, and the India General Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard entirely recast their latrine

arrangements. The question of providing quarters for operatives still engages attention. Much has been done, but much still remains. Several of the more important factories are willing to spend money on the acquisition of the bastis in which their operatives live, with a view to improving their sanitation, but the difficulties in the way are numerous.

The necessity of protecting factory hands against small-pox was attended vaccination of operatives. to by all the Medical Inspectors at the time of cortifying children. It may be observed that during the outbreak of small-pox in Calcutta and in the suburbs in the early part of 1895, the mills were specially free from that disease. It is calculated that 15 per cent. of the boys employed in factories in Calcutta are unprotected by vaccination.

Water-supply. As reported last year, the arrangements for the supply of drinking-water are of a varying character. In Burdwan two of the factories draw their supplies from the river, and one factory takes its supply from a tank. In the Silk Factory at Midnapore the water is obtained from a tank close by. Good drinking-water is supplied to the operatives in Hooghly. The factories at Howrah obtained, until lately, their supplies of water from the river Hooghly, or from tanks reserved for the purpose. The opening of the Howrah Water-works has now removed all inconvenience. During the year filtered water was introduced into five factories in the district of the 24-Parganas. Of the 55 factories in this district, only 6 now use unfiltered water. The reports received from other districts show that good drinking water was generally supplied either from tanks or wells. In Dacca drinking-water was supplied to a factory from the municipal hydrants.

The total number of operatives employed in the various factories was 135,829 against 129,729 reported in the previous year. The number of male adults was 106,098 against 101,631; female adults 18,425 against 18,206; boys 10,303 against 9,053; and girls 1,008 against 839 in the previous year.

9,053; and girls 1,008 against 839 in the previous year.

There was no material change in the rates of wages paid to the different wages and general condition of classes of operatives in the year under report as the operatives.

compared with the previous year. The average monthly wages in the 24-Parganas were as follows:—

					KB.	Α.		lks.
Mon	from	111	110					10
Women	"	***	•••	•••				8
Ohildren	- 77	***	*14	***	4	0	to	5

In Jessore the rate of pay of the operatives employed in the factory varied from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per mensem, and that of the skilled men from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per mensem. As many members of one family are commonly employed in one mill, the amount earned by the family is much more than they could carn in any other work. Mill work is reported to be popular and eagerly sought for by the agricultural and fishermen classes, not only in the neighbourhood but from a distance.

There were some disturbances in connection with the wages of the operatives in the district of the 24-Parganas. The first disturbance was in the beginning of April at the Titaghar Jute Mills, where trouble arose in consequence of the stoppage of pay of some Muhammadans who absented themselves from work on the Bakrid festival. The operatives made a threatening demonstration against the Manager, and when the police came to arrest the ringlenders, there was a riot, and the police were roughly handled. Three men were arrested and punished. A similar difficulty arose in the case of the Kamarhati Mills at the Muharram time, but was met by the concession of holidays. The unfavourable feature of these disturbances is that the European employés were led to use firearms to defend themselves. Shots were fired in the Titaghar case, but fortunately with no serious results, and, in the case of the Kamarhati Mills, the employés armed themselves with their volunteer equipment to resist a possible outbreak. Another case arose in the Kankinara Mills, where the Manager had reduced the pay of the spinners from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 3-4. The establishment of new mills across the river and at Shamnagar led the spinners to demand increased wages. The

Manager tried to lock out the ringleaders, but this caused some excitement; however, no violence was committed, and the police arrested the ringleaders, who were bound down to keep the peace. It appeared that the custom of keeping a week's pay always in hand was one cause of the disturbance. There is no doubt that this is felt as a grievance by the employés, as it provents their leaving a mill to better themselves except at the sacrifice of a week's wagos. This has been pointed out by the Commissioner to the Managers concerned, but the grievance has not been removed. During July there was a demand for higher wages among the spinners of a jute factory in Gardon Reach, but a strike was prevented by concessions. In August there was a serious disturbance at the Budge-Budge Jute Mills. It appeared that the Managers had reinstated an unpopular overseer, and this led the spinners to strike. The whole work of the mill was stopped, and the manager ordered a lock-out of all the operatives, keeping at the same time the usual week's pay in hand. This led to a demonstration by a large number of men against the European quartors in the factory, but fortunately the police appeared in time to prevent any violence. Eleven men were arrested and convicted. In this case the European employés had recourse to firearms, but with no serious results. The Managing Agonts were on enquiry blamed for locking out their employés without paying thom up in full, and also for the omission to keep a Manager on the promisos, the factory being managed by telephone from Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor strongly deprecates the practice of employing firearms to put down demonstrations on the part of the employés of the Mills. He believes that the occasions on which recourse to such weapons is really necessary are of the rarest possible occurrence, and that there are few crowds of native workmen who would not yield to firm and reasonably conciliatory action on the part of the European Managers and assistants.

The machinery in the factories is reported to have been well fonced.

In the few cases in which protective works and other alterations were suggested by the inspecting officers, their suggestions were readily carried out. None of the accidents

reported were due to the inadequacy of the protective works.

The number of accidents which occurred during the year was 526, against 417 and 431 during the two preceding years. Of these, 17 were fatal, against 19 in the previous year, 234 were of a serious nature, and 275 were slight. Accidents were found generally, as in previous years, to be due to the employes' carelessness and disobedience of orders.

There were no prosecutions in any of the districts in Bengal, except Howrah, where a Manager was prosecuted under section 15 of the Act, and was convicted.

Munnfuctures, Mines and other Industries.

THE following table prepared from the reports furnished by Messrs. Moran and Company shows the actual yield of indigo during the year 1894-95 and the probable outturn for 1895-96:—

			Actual yield fo 1804-95	T	Estimate yield fo 1895-96	r T
Lower Bengal-			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jessoro		141	2,080		1,700	
Krishnagar		***	8,367		2,120	
Midnapore			1,185		980	
Burdwan			288		150	
Malda			1,657		760	
Murshidabad		101	5,522		2,560	
Rajshahi and	Pahna		835		720	
Bhagalpur			1,822		2,610	
Purnea		135	8,176		4,850	
Native, &c.		•••	860		600	
_ ,=, ,				25,772		17,000
Bihar				,		2.,000
\mathbf{M} onghyr	141	4**	3,502		2,000	
Tirhut	***		37,455		26,000	
Champaran	•••		17,598		21,000	
Chapra		***	14,846		11,000	
			-ي-رسنيسندا	78,401		60,000
Benares-				,		
European	***	•••	6,149			
Native	•••	***	18,422			
				19,571	-	15,000
Doab-				_ ,		
European	•••	***	3,852		***	
Nativo	***	661	39,102		140	444
		***		42,954		50,000
_			-		-	
'	Cotal	***	1	,61,698]	1,42,000
			-		-	

The actual yield for 1894-95 showed an improvement over the estimate for that year by 9,698 maunds. It also exceeded the actual yield for 1893-94 by 1,164 maunds.

The average price of indigo was Rs. 245 per maund, against Rs. 239 in 1894-95, and the quantity exported rose 4.5 per cent., viz., from 145,407 cwts. to 152,055 cwts. in 1895-96, which is the highest figure for many years.

Shipments to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, and Russia show substantial increases, whilst there was a rather heavy decline to the United States. The past year was indeed a good one for indigo-planters, even better than 1894-95, for there was a larger crop, and prices were generally higher.

The total number of gardens in the Province in which tea was grown during the year under report was 452, against 422 in the previous year. The total area under tea during the year was 104,197 acres, as against 98,345* acres in 1894. Of the total area under tea, the plants had matured in 90,843 acres and in 13,353 acres were immature. The total number of persons employed during the year under

^{*}The area under toe in Darjeeling during 1894 was 47,262 acres, and not 70,098 acres, as shown in the return for that year. The total area under tes in 1894 was therefore 98,846 acres, and not 121,121 acres.

report was 37,755 permanently and 52,083 temporarily, as against 34,288 and

47,679, respectively, of the previous year.

The following statement is illustrative of the state of tea cultivation during the calendar year 1895:—

1	2	8	4	5	0	7	8	9	10
	plante.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ENPLOYED DURING THE YEAR,			AREA IN		f ancar. 1 garden.	of leaf hgarden, e garden	
Districts.	nmber of gardens or plants tions on the dist December.	Actual number per- numently employ- of throughout the year.	lverage dauly number temporarily employed during the 16ar.	r mature ts.	r inmature its.	Total area under tea-	ing, but not yet planted.	Quantity in pounds of ed leaf grown in each	Quantity in ponuds of leaf manufactured in each garden, whether grown to the garden or not.
	Number tions of	Actual mane od th year,	Average ber employ the sea	Onder plants,	Under plants.	Total	Tsken ing. plante	Ounch ed be	O dustrial to the part of the
r-1-inten-T	188 212	89,457 No pormonent coolies in this district.	8,529 89,145	41,651 38,095	4,138 8,072	49,692 47,007	16,259 08,328	81,308,034 70,720,130	20,790,748 20,412,149
71. Massacia (TIII) Massacia	24 1 1 25	8,289 124 201	2,69 t 93 328 1,805	9,093 1 100 778 2,126	625 ફ *** 0 19 ફ	4,510) 100 780 2,438)	1,361 8251	8,438,280 107,502 876,128 1,974,167	1,411,500 20,004 120,140 1,110,512
Total	462	87,766	02,083	90,8131	13,853}	101,107	86,703)	110,301,8371	40,840,807

A summary of the reports received from the several districts in which tea was grown is given below.

The number of tea-gardens in the Darjeeling district during the year increased from 177 to 186; the increase is said to Rajshahi Division. be due to the fact that some estates have been subdivided. The total quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured in 1895 was 26,729,742 lbs., and the increase in the outturn is assigned to the prevalence of favourable weather for tea cultivation.

The number of gardens in Jalpaiguri during the year was 212, against 193 of the preceding year, and the total outturn from these gardens during the year amounted to 20,442,149 lbs.

The total number of gardens in the Chittagong district during the year chittagong Division.

Chittagong Division.

Under report was 24, and the total quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured in 1895 was 1,411,560 lbs. It is reported that the season was, on the whole, not a favourable one for tea, owing to the long drought during the early months of the year, to a short and badly-distributed rainfall during the monsoon months, and to a evolution storm in the first week of October 1895 and to a cyclonic storm in the first week of October 1895.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where there is only one garden, the outturn is said to have increased by 2,304 lbs. The increase is reported to have been due to careful pruning and manuring of the old plants.

In Hazaribagh the number of gardens was 6, the same as in provious Chota Nagmir Division. years, and all were worked; whereas in 1894 two remained closed. Compared with the provious year, there has been an increase in the area both under mature and immature plants, due, it is said, to the working of the Jhoomra ton-garden, covering an area of 176 acres under mature plants during the year, which remained closed in the previous year, and also to the increase of 16 acres in the Oderna toa garden. The total quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured during the year was 126,140 lbs.

The total number of gardens in Lohardaga during the year was 23, against

24 in the preceding year.

The total area under tea was 2,438 acres; and of this area 2,420 acres were under mature plants and 12 acres under immature plants. The total quantity of leaf manufactured in 1895 was 1,110,312 lbs.

In the district of Hazaribagh there is a small plot, covering an area of one acre, which is under coffee cultivation. The yield Coffee.

is reported to be 155 lbs., practically the same as in the preceding year. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts the outturn decreased by 21 lbs. owing to the plants being very old, and in most places worm-eaten and ' Coffee. blown down.

The year under review was remarkable for the drought which followed the close of the rains, a drought which is said to Cinchona plantation. have been the severest on record since the plantation was started thirty-two years ago. It did considerable damage to the cinchona plants, and effectually prevented any extension being made during the cold season, although 300,000 seedlings were ready to be planted out and a large piece of land had been prepared to receive them. Thus, except for the addition of 9,200 plants of hybrid cinchona, the plantation was not increased. The number of trees uprooted for their bark was 453,000 arginst 409,500 in the previous years, the number comprised 65,000 red-bark against 498,500 in the previous year; the number comprised 65,000 red-bark trees used for the manufacture of cinchona febrifuge, and 388,000 of the kinds which yield yellow or quinine-producing bark. The total number of living cinchona plants at the Government plantations, excluding the nursery stock at the close of the year, was 3,483,701.

The crop collected during the year amounted to 467,190 lbs. of dry bark against 500,534 lbs. in 1894-95, and consisted of 53,380 lbs. of red bark and 413,810 lbs. of yellow bark. The whole of this crop, with the exception of 790\frac{1}{4} lbs. supplied to medical depôts or sold to Government institutions, was, as usual, made over to the Cinchona Factory for manufacture into quinine and febrifuge. In addition to the bark cropped at the Government plantations, 170,000 lbs. of bark of the quinine-yielding sorts were purchased from certain tea companies in Darjeeling.

The outturn of the factory was 9,004 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 3,124 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, against 8,318 and 4,032 lbs. respectively in 1894-95. The increase of 2,725 lbs. in the issues of sulphate of quinine was caused in nearly equal proportions by the growth of the post-office demand for pice-packets, and also by the larger indents of the medical depôts in connection

pice-packets, and also by the larger indents of the medical depôts in connection with the Chitral Expedition. The rise of 194 lbs. in the quantity of cinchons febrifuge purchased by the public shows that, although the minor cinchona alkaloids are now sold very cheap, this preparation still ranks high as a remedy for fever. The stock of manufactured alkaloids in hand at the close of the year was 3,105 lbs.; viz., 2,357 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 748 lbs. of cinchona febrifage.

The receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the last two years

are shown below:---

		ı		1894-95.	1895-96.
				$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}}$.	${f R}$ s.
By sale for each	141	***		74,847	79,508
By credit from the me	edical d	epóts and Por	t Blair	8 9 ,500	63,589
By credit from the Hospitals, Bengal By credit from the			•••	2,657	1,090
Bengal—	•		•	*1 *	084
For jails	1+1	***	111	515	874
For pice-packets	***	•••	• • •	27,084	44,469
		Total	•••	1,44,103	1,89,530

Excluding Rs. 73,025 which was paid on account of the last instalment of the purchase-money of the Nimbong Cinchona Plantation, and Rs. 34,000 paid for the purchase of bark from the Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association, the expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 79,865 against Rs. 73,806 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly under contingent expenditure incurred on the transport of bark from Nimbong. The amount spent on account of the factory rose from Rs. 35,700 to Rs. 41,811, which was chiefly due to the extensive purchase of chemicals during the year. In addition to the factory expenditure proper, a sum of Rs. 21,171 was paid for the purchase and transport from the Madras Government Factory, Octacamund, of 1,500 lbs. of quinine required to meet the increased demand for pice-packets.

The net profit on the working of the plantations amounts to Rs. 4,598 against Rs. 7,705 in the previous year. As the capital cost of the plantations has long ago been paid off, and Government desires only to secure for the

The second of th

people, without loss to itself, a cheap remedy for fever, the Lieutenant-Governor

considers this result entirely satisfactory.

The scheme for the sale of Government quinine through the medium of the Postal Department makes steady progress. The amount delivered to the Jail Department for conversion into pice-packets was 3,170 lbs. against 2,025 lbs. in 1894-95. The demand for this quinine has increased with such rapidity that it has been necessary to limit the sale to post-offices in Bengal and Assam, and to discontinue the regular supply to other Provinces.

The chief articles of manufacture in the Burdwan Division are silk and tasar,

General account of the Manufactures and Mines in the several Divisions.

Burdwan Division.

jute, cotton, molasses, lac, rope, brass and hardware, indigo, paper, pottery, and iron. The silk and hardware industries are steadily declining; and the same remark is made with regard to the weaving of cotton

of indigenous looms separately from that of the mills. Messrs. Burn and Company's potteries at Raniganj show an outturn more than doubled; and the other principal industries seem to be steadily progressing, though comparative statistics are not available for all of them.

The quantity of coal raised was large, and prices are said to have fallen. The output in the calendar year 1895 was 1,582,499 tons.

The principal manufactures in the Presidency Division are cotten twist and yarn, gunny bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac-dye, indigo, silk, sugar, and molasses. The manu-Presidency Division. facture of all but the four last-mentioned commodities is confined to the 24-Parganas, where 56 factories employed 62,017 operatives, against 60,474 in the preceding year. The outturn of gunny bags and cloth is valued at Rs. 2,57,54,478; of cotton twist and yearn at Rs. 76,31,970; of paper at Rs. 26,56,460. All these branches of manufacture showed a large expansion as compared with the previous year, but the output of cotton twist and yarn was less than in 1893-94. Lac was manufactured to the value of Rs. 17,17,695, rather less than in 1894-95, but much more than in 1893-94. The districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jossore produced 8,968 maunds of indigo, so far as statistics which have been received show. Silk to the value of Rs. 33,08,129 was produced in Murshidabad, where the season for cocoons was a good one, and twelve new filatures were opened; the outturn of silk in the 24-Parganas is valued at Rs. 52,347. Silk cloths are manufactured at Mirzapur in Murshidabad.

The manufactured articles used in the Rajshahi Division are for the most part imported, the equivalent being given in rice, Raishahi Division.

Rajshahi Division. jute, toa, and other agricultural products.

The yield of indigo in the Division was 1,156 maunds, against 931 maunds in 1894 and 600 maunds in 1893. The increase is in great part due to the opening of 19 new works in Rangpur, raising the outturn there from 201 to 168.

Rajshahi is the only silk-producing district in the Division. Taking the figures of all the silk factories, with the exclusion of that of Sorail, the statistics of which concern cannot be supplied, as the manager is away and the factory is closed for the present, the quantity of silk produced comes to 120,745 lbs., against 129,290 lbs. of the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,545 lbs.

There are jute presses in Jalpaiguri and Pabna. The outturn in the former district was 42,969 bales and in the latter 205,450 bales, exclusive of

the Sirajganj Jute Mill, which turned out 8,700 tons.

During the year of report the proposal to grant a license to prospect for coal and limestone over 4 square miles of land lying along the Bhutan frontier in the Buxa Duar portion of the Jalpaiguri district to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company was sanctioned by Government. In Darjeeling a lease for a portion of the coal-field in the Daling subdivision of the Darjeeling district was granted to Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company in 1893-94. Since the close of the year Government has sanctioned a proposal to grant a license to of the year Government has sanctioned a proposal to grant a license to Messrs. C. R. T. Denne and W. T. Carter to prospect and mine for coal in the khas land and forest situated between the Leesh and Tista rivers in the Darjeeling district.

An application has been received for permission to work a lime quarry situated in the hills on the borders of Bhutan within British territory between pillars 50 to 67. The matter is under consideration.

There are no mines in any of the districts of the Dacca Division. It expects raw produce, and manufactured goods are for the Dacca Division. most part imported. Coarse cloth is woven for local consumption in all the districts, but the industry is gradually dying out owing to competition with cheap Manchester goods. Finer kinds of cotton

cloth, such as charkhana, doshoti, parda, etc., are made in places to order.

Dacca manufactures kosida cloth, shell work, and soap. A beginning has been made at Mymensingh in making soap and black-ink powder.

There are 21 steam jute presses in the Dacca district in and about Narayan-

ganj, and 6 in the Mymensingh district.

There are no mines nor any important manufactures in this Division. The Chittagong ship-building trade, once so im-Chittagong Division. portant, has fallen into complete decay. Only one brig was built during the year, against six in the previous one. 9,68,949 lbs. of tea were manufactured and exported, showing a decrease of 106,999 lbs. from the previous year's outturn. The paddy mills in Chittagong turned out 100,688 maunds of rice.

As reported in previous years, the only important manufactures of the Patra Division, bosides opium and other exciseable articles. Patna Division. Patna Division.

are indigo and saltpetre. The year was not so favourable for indigo as its predecessor, the outturn being 63,835 maunds, against 85,180 maunds. Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and twenty maunds of saltpetre were produced during the year, as compared with 2,11,860 produced in 1894-95. A rise in the price of the article and a greater European demand, coupled with the fact that the material from which it is manufactured was procurable in large quantities from a much earlier date than usual, are ascribed as the causes of the increased production. To the two mica mines worked in Gaya last year, a third has been added during the year. The outturn from these three mines during the year was 1,261 maunds.

Poppy is grown in Monghyr, where the last season was a good one, the outturn amounting to 2,815 maunds. Indigo is Bhagalpur Division, grown and manufactured in all the districts of the Bhagalpur Division, and in respect of this crop also the season was good except in Bhagalpur, where the value of the outturn was only half that of the previous year. The silk factories in Malda produced 31,587 lbs. of silk, as against year. The silk factories in Malda produced 21,000 100, 02 2011, 41,810 lbs. in 1894-95. The only important coal mine in the Sonthal Parganas

was worked out and closed in December last.

The only manufacture of any importance in Orissa is that of salt, carried on by Government at two factories on the Chilka Lake. The output was 1,78,000 maunds, against 2,10,000 Orissa Division. in 1894-95: the sales were, however, nearly double those of the previous year. Silver filigree work at Cuttack and fine muslin-weaving at Goolnagar are special crafts which are declining.

Lac is the principal manufacture in Chota Nagpur. There are 11 factories at work in Lohardaga and 42 in Manbhum, and they turned out 27,362 maunds of button and Chota Nagpur Division. shell-lac, against 12,926 maunds in the previous year. In Palamau lac is largely collected for export, but not manufactured: last year's exports are estimated at 32,900 maunds. The outturn of tea was 1,236,452 lbs., against 298,842 lbs. in the previous year; but the season was not specially favourable, in that the young seedlings transplanted were severely injured by the uneven rainfall. The increased outturn is attributed to an improved system of

Coal-mining on a large scale is confined to the Giridih and Gobindpur aubdivisions. There has been a large increase in the number of collieries in the latter area, owing to the settlement of the Jharia fields, but the industry there has latterly received a check from a fall in the price of coal. The total output of coal was 1,914,843 tons in 1895, against 700,049 in 1894; that of the mines in the Gobindpur subdivision being 1,281,294 tons—nearly twenty times as much as in 1893. The mica-mining industry in Hazaribagh is gradually gaining in importance: the total output was 8,019 maunds, against 4,849 in the previous year. Gold-mining in Chota Nagpur has not yet proved successful. successful.

Trade.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BENGAL.

THE table below compares the value of the import and export trade of the Bengal Presidency in the last five years, exclusive of Government transactions:—

		1891-92.	1802-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	189 5-98.
1	-	2	3	4.	5	6
A	•••	Rs. 28,70,68,479 5,61,79,875	Rs. 25,48,62,870 5,21,72,687	Rs. 81,03,61,126 6,23,26,924	R ₈ . 27,73,00,910* 6,54,50,979	Rs. 28,55,08,838 6,70,76,848
Total of Imports	{	84,32,47,854	30,70,85,566	37,26,88,050	94,27,51,889*	35,25, 8 5,701
7	<u></u> [40,21,88,052 10,43,04,513	42,20,05,270 8,21,30,018	42,26,18,585 6,42,39,950	46,85,98,065 8,27,91,128*	46,79,13,096 8,68,66,718
Total of Exports		60,64,92,565	50,41,85,918	48,08,58,544	55,19,89,193	55,47,70,714
GRAND TOTAL		84,97,40,419	81,11,70,884	85,95,46,594	89,41,41,082*	90,78,50,415

[•] The figures for 1891-95 have been altered in accordance with the corrections made by the Collector of Customs.

There was an increase of Rs. 54,46,330 in the total value of the foreign import trade in merchandise, but the advance took place in dutiable goods only, there being a decrease of Rs. 11,00,96,369 in free goods owing to the operation of the tariff of 27th December 1894. The imports of treasure, which have been declining since 1890-91, rose by 25 per cent. owing to larger imports of gold from the United Kingdom and Hongkong. The increase of Rs. 59,54,084, or 1.3 per cent., in the total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce, is ascribed to larger shipments of raw cotton to Germany, Italy, China, Belgium, and the United Kingdom, of indigo and wheat to the United Kingdom, of saltpetre to the United States, and of toa to Australia.

SEA-BORNE AND INLAND TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

More than half of the foreign trade of Calcutta is carried on with the United Kingdom, but during the past year the proportion again fell from 57 44 to 56 24. Undor imports the value of cotton goods fell from 15 to a little over 13 crores, while the exports of treasure were less by nearly 38 lakhs than the abnormal figures of 1894-95. The United States come second, with a percentage of 7·14 of the entire trade, against 7·05 in the previous year, the increase in imports being due to larger receipts of kerosine oil and tobacco. The exports, on the other hand, show a decrease of Rs. 5,14,391, the result of restricted trade in raw jute, indigo, and oilseeds. Germany still holds the third place, but her share in the trade stood at 6·35 against 6·43 in 1894-95 owing to a falling off in the exports of raw jute, rice, and oilseeds. In consequence, however, of the very large imports of beet-sugar, the import trade advanced. China comes fourth, with a percentage of 5·69 against 5·61 in the previous year. The trade with Hongkong increased during the past year, an improvement occurring under exports on account of the higher price of opium, of which 20,200 chests were exported during 1895-96, against 20,049 chests in the previous year. The

trade with the Treaty Ports of China consists almost wholly of opium, the exports of which declined by more than twice the amount of the increased exports to Hongkong. The Straits Settlements, Ceylon, France, and Australia maintained the positions they occupied in the preceding year. The trade with the Straits Settlements shows a decrease in imports, due to a smaller trade in spices and stick-lac, while reduced shipments of opium and oil-cake account for the decline in exports. The trade with Ceylon improved during the year, owing to larger imports of merchandise and treasure, and to heavier shipments of rice. France shows a net decrease of 12/8 lakhs in the value of her trade with Calcutta, while the Australian trade improved in imports, under treasure, horses, and raw wool, but fell off in exports mainly under jute manufactures, of which the value declined from 90 to 70 lakhs. The value of the trade of Austria-Hungary with Calcutta rose but little, as compared with the previous year. Italy, on the other hand, shows an increase of more than five and-a-half-lakhs, and the export of raw cotton is stated to have risen from 55,460 cwts. to 117,452 cwts., representing an increased value of more than 14 lakhs. The trade with Belgium increased by more than 29 lakhs, or nearly 38 per cent., steel, copper and matches being the chief imports; while under exports raw cotton and jute manufactures showed an appreciable increase. The Mauritius trade decreased both under imports and exports: the decline under the former is attributed to the reduced dealings in sugar, and in the latter to the smaller shipments of rice during the year.

The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez

Canal stood at 74 per cent., against 72 per cent. in the previous year.

The total values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into Calcutta in the last two years are shown below:-

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Rs.	Re.
Cotton goods		11.	14,47,35,956	12,63,00,058
Twist and yarn		411	74,54,680	86,28,857
Metals		111	2,08,58,890	2,74,15,489
Mineral oil			1,00,01,981	1,84,99,500
Machinery (exclud			• • •	
way)		,	95,18,775	1,41,97,238
Woollen goods	124	•••	72,85,464	56,88,567
Salt	491	***	67,94,393	47,54,262
Liquors	111	***	49,28,576	58,65,028
Sugar	•••		54,50,009	59,09,872
Hardware and cutl			39,69,682	45,50,712

The following statement compares the value of the Calcutta trade in the principal exports in the past two years:-

			1894-9 <i>5</i> •	1895-96.
			Rs.	${f Rs.}$
Jute, raw	4.0-4	•••	9,89,89,311	9,27,61,410
"gunny-bags		444	8,13,00,321	3,46,68,939
Opium		***	5,29,68,740	5,04,69,935
Tea		***	7,11,57,590	7,15,63,397
Oilseeds			3,50,31,068	2,82,33,966
Rice		•••	8,67,87,929	3,34,83,049
Indigo	444	144	3,47,75,823	3,72,38,471
Hides and skins		111	2,72,63,795	3,12,75,285
Wheat	***	•••	8,51,526	87,14,489
Raw cotton		•••	43,15,840	97,08,885
Lac	444	400	1,39,57,703	1,83,02,820
Silk, raw	400	•••	48,24,330	61,67,836

The coasting or interportal trade of Calcutta continued to expand in total value in the past year as compared with 1894-95. Vance in value; the increase under imports being $21\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, equivalent to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; while exports increased by $45\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, or nearly 8 per cent. Imports of Indian produce increased by a small amount only, but in Foreign Merchandise, the rise in value was great; the former advanced by nearly 2 per cent., the latter by no less than 51 per cent, On the other hand, under exports of Indian produce the increase was considerable, while exports of foreign merchandise fell off. The increase was by 11 per cent; the decline amounted to 1\frac{3}{4} per cent.

The inland traffic of Calcutta is registered as it enters or leaves the town by rail, by inland steamer, by country boats, and by road. The result of the past year's registration is shown below as compared with the trade of the preceding year:—

8pi	KOIFICATION)¥	In	PORTS.	Ex	PORTS.	Tr.	otal.
	Routes.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	1		2	8	4	5	6	7
		. —	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
	UNTRY BOAT 94-95 95-98	- 	3,20,35,687 3,38,28,682	12,99,58,956 13,05,40,058	86,62,532 80,06,641	8,43,02,472 8,28,75,043	4,06,98,219 4,18,30,473	16,42,61,428 16,84,15,701
18	LAND STRAM 94-95 95-96	ER	1,02,41,461 1,04,97,632	9,83,48,677 8,75,28,047	51,87,008 48,71,093	4,48,84,085 4,45,61,067	1,54,28,469 1,59,68,725	19,82,82,713 19,20,89,114
189	L Railway- 94-95 95-96	· 	4,87,56,551 5,86,48,228	22,29,22,667 21,91,23,819	1,12,59,101 1,14,41,475	14,34,49,302 13,98,42,809	6,00,15,652 7,00,89,703	96,57,72,169 95,80,66,058
189	3. S. Railwa 4-95 5-90	¥—	1,55,01,975 1,48,67,704	9,51,18,740 9,20,72,946	43,28,781 48,65,995	6,20,18,597 6,89,26,351	1,98,90,756 1,97,23,699	15,71,32,277 15,68,90,207
	15-96	10,	74,58,444 70,50,712	9,39,39,166 8,82,64,744	\$2,71,043 \$3,93,107	1,70,62,051 1,95,41,706	1,07,29,487 1,10,52,819	5,10,01,217 5,78,00,450
	- 4-95 5-96		11,39,94,118 12,54,97,108	57,46,83,396 50,84,29,644	9,27,08,465 3,25,68,911	30,17,16,907 30,07,47,57G	14,67,02,583	87,68,99,798
Averac Years		wo	11,04,14,420	65,39,29,891	3,22,41,980	29,86,09,171	15,80,65,410 14,26,56,400	86,91,77,220
	5.96		11,97,45,619	57,15,56,520	3,26,98,889	30,12,91,986	15,28,84,001	85,25,98,502 87,27,88,506

The figures for the chief articles of traffic imported into Calcutta from each revenue division in Bengal and from other provinces in India as a whole during the past year are compared below with the total of the previous year:—

Ì					JMA	ORTH INT	UALOUTT	A PROM	_				
Abitoles,	Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Bajshahi Division,	Dacca Division,	Chittagang Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Oriesa Division.	Chots Nagpur Divi-	Total of movinces under the Lieutenent. Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borns by supplies from the Lower Provinces to the total imports.
1	A	3	4	5	0	7	8	9	10	11	19	18	14
COTTON, RAW \\ \begin{align*} \land{1804.95} \\ \land{1804.95}	1,09,200 L,099,200 L,09,300 L,09,470 T,09,617 E7,150 S9,118	Mds. 24,459 20,103 4,910 7,910 84,15,803 81,20,784 1,70,787 1,05,292 4,11,003 8,83,838 18,02,885	17.602 15,001 1,037 2,002 82,05,618 78,12,101 2,04,504 8,63,091 3,648 7,520 43,890 70,886	1,20,12,110 1,20,12,110 1,10,83,003 4,420 2,370 5,201 1,10,700 1,10,700	Mds, 3,600 7,478 1,48,017 8,05,900 03 56 1,284 476	Mds, 088 893 78,712 64,056 7,851 1,908 1,908 12,880 2,61,954 0,78,897	Mids, 1,218 2,460 10,216 15,000 8,92,480 6,42,786 8,212 10,122 60,174 8,04,087	Mds. 804 2,073 46 268	Mds. 128 0 148 194 703 485 703 17,000	Nids. 74,354 1,00,304 99,178 91,358 8,40,78,170 6,67,608 0,81,103 2,10,079 10,46,483 16,78,130	Mids, 4.06,811 8,41,749 41,749 62,707 8,70,165 8,00,647 1,840 20,07,845 24,58,4646 28,20,464	4,80,305 0,51,008 1,40,927 1,54,400 8,48,64,811 2,80,40,922 4,68,008 0,04,407 20,14,226 85,81,072	11:18 68:00 00:40 00:45 00:45 90:71 00:04 7:44 80:78
				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,							:	31,11,000	74-91

-					Imi	ORTH INTO	ONTOUT	A PROM	 		···		
Articles.	Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Belshahi Division.	Daces Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Dìvisian.	Orises Division.	Chota Nagyar Divi- sion.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.	Other province in India	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by supplies from the Lower Province to the fotal imports.
1	2	8	4	8	8	7	9	D	10	11	19	18	14
	Mđe,	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	BIds.	lids.	Mys.	Mds.	Mās.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Bice {1881-98 1894-90	59,55,075 47,85,040	82,23,682 29,14,655	4,60,214 4,20,058	97,39,819 48,96,009	2,51,115 3,83,801	12,674 5,611	61,057 21,282	12,000 40,009	25,580 1,020	1,90, 39,845 1,20,80,400	54,408 7,088	1,38,03,051 1,20,87,491	99-61 99-95
PADDY { 1894-95	12,15,528 0,98,786	4,17,886 4,21,121	157 1,169	17,901 28,768	1,010 2,150	26 1 483	12 2,673	34,769 45,069	***	10,49,919 12,91,161	80 881	18,85,8 63 12,61,512	9)-62 9)-69
OTHUR FOOD- { 1894-95 GRAINS. { 1895-96	8,084 7,213	11,768 1,45,297	683 1,805	9(18. 1,0SB	***	88 970 93,840	1,24,951 1,54,388	111	149 120	2,29,709 4,03,207	1,28,20 <u>2</u> 43,097	8,54,909 4,47,204	64·42 90·16
Hides of CAT- { 1694-95 Tes. 1895-95	50,296 40,870	39,526 27,596	46,902 41,323	1,18,857 93,824	" 2	1,40,631 97,947	52,523 35,834	1,957 1,486	80,040 20,079	4,85,762 3,75,800	3,45,693 2,60,717	7,81,471 0,42,607	68-43 88-49
SALTPETEE { 1594-95 1895-90	184	618 118	**: **:	01 01	191	8,64,129 8,04,725	19,120 91,940	N	41 111	8,7(1,419 4,10,674	1,87,649 8,19,400	8,65,067 7,86,104	66·73 56·60
Libered {1894-95	1,71,414 1,71,707	4,00,220 4,47,071	41,510 18,057	41,684 51,697	14,343 5,478	92,76,235 16,82,152	6,71, 069 5,80,45 9	844 71.4	18,353 10,524	94,36,691 29,43,660	20,83,848 18,49,996	45,20,0 <u>24</u> 42,98,655	65.25 64.52
Mustard {1894 ps	20,250 18,408	22,048 15,940	35,263 40,730	93,161 65,081	₂₉₀	1,30,245 62,820	1,02,867 1,70,678		18,703 10,613	6,10,540 8,81,502	18,82,297 18,93,409		21°58 16°87
BILE, RAW {1894-98	8,356 8,001	R,001 10,72)	4,293 5,800	H1	18 1	· 186 · 25	898 024	100 100	1,554	16,708 9 2,8 3 5	1,195 081	17,808 12, 908	93-89 97-29
Sugar, Re-{1894-98 Fined. Re-{1895-96	8,603 2,702	1,00,674 1,08,062	1,598 670	125 	***	2,007 1,953	469	434	618 114	1,14,779 1,10,459	2,395 2,158	1,17,174 1,18,667	67°68 68°69
Sugar, unbe-{1804.06 pined. {1895-06	1,35,819 1,70,257	0,79,017 0,49,772	516 960	1,756 1,291	900 800	1,58,983 1,10,006	2,064 1,068	46	110 9	0,70,211 9,40,005	60,768 39, 200	10,40,084 0,78,384	94·15 96·09
TBA, INDIAN { 1894-98	1 <u>9</u> 8	13	8,77,271 8,01,994	10,831 700	100	491 583	269 116	119	\$,220 B,800	3,62,700 3,60,150	10,21,07(± 10,83,767		27'77 26'02
Tobacco {1894-96	1,40,589 1,11,108	71,005 83,00	2,68,211 2,03,817	703 207	" 78	42,126 66,003	55,774 75,120	84 70	B7	5,80,900 5,80,497	2,039 21,140	5,89,843 6,6 8, 040	90·10 96·17
TOTAL { 1894-15 1801-06	84,26,921 70,60,090	85,48,445 1,00,17,740	67,51,63H 92,36,604	1,61,94,207 1,64,40,815	4,40,890 6,98,805	35,82,721 81,95,297	19,01,597 30,35,890	\$2,103 1,00,847	1,07,208 07,725	1,00,62,228 1,03,63,870		6,03,84,8 <u>97</u> 6,08,05,7 4 5	61-24 83-85

The articles enumerated in the foregoing statement represent 47.65 per cent. of the entire import traffic of Calcutta during 1895-96, against 52.97 per cent. in the previous year.

The abstract below furnishes similar statistics in respect of the export trade of Calcutta in cotton goods and salt during the past year as compared with the figures for 1894-95:—

	1				E	CPORTS PR	OM (ALGU	TTA TO	-				
Artiules.	Burdwan Division,	Presidency Division,	Rajshahi Division.	Dacen Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bingalpur Division.	Oriem Division.	Chota Nagpar Divi-	Total of prorinces under the Lientenant. Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in Indu-	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by the supplies to the Lower Provinces to the total exports.
1	B	8	4	ō	8	7	9		10	11	19	16	14
	Mda,	Mds.	Mds,	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds,	Mds,	Mds.	Per cent,
OOTTOE TWIST 1894-95 AND YARM 1895-80 (EUROPEAN).	06,904 40,084	42,545 41,100	0,919 8,716	84,171 40,591	10,180 7,475	4,574 4,812	4,060 3,070	8 74	840 8,014	1,80,088 1,67,595	80,015 09,821	2,89,068 2,29,320	75/81 71/49
COTTOM PIECE-) 1694-95 GOODS (NU-) 1695-96 ROPEAN).	1,27,324 1,17,647	1,15,681 1,24,039	1,82,081 1,71,009	1,01,701 1,08,008	10,200 21,028	2,82,035 2,85,371	1,86,620 1,49,683	158 941	81,480 30,860	110,86,779 10,86,828	7,89,216 6,38,415	18,94,068 17,21,748	50°55 63°09
Balt { 1894-95 1895-96	0,14,825 8,30,014	8,40,702 7,62,188	19,86,069 11,78,268	10,75,967 15,05,898	1,85,96 <u>9</u> 1,56,620	17,15,601 17,11,995	10,48,439 9,56,850	28,645 32,635	8,00,139 4,23,020	80,40,140 70,40,581	8,02,111 10,14,677	80,41,267 80,01,108	68-89 69-09
TOTAL { 1594-98	10,00,058 0,98,046	10,04,909 9,18,806	14,25,456 18,58,078	10,21,889 18,36,576	9,15,247 1,85,023	20,08,270 20,09,178	11,83,980 11,02,008	\$8,865 \$9,860	4,81,418 4,65,818	03,12,956 88,90,364	16,92,312 17,12,818	1,10,03,828 1,00,08,177	84°63 88°85

The total traffic in the three staples specified above represents 32.56 per cent. of the entire exports from Calcutta during the year under report, against 33.65 per cent. in the previous year.

In the following statement the trade of Calcutta in raw cotton is com-COTTON, RAW. pared with the figures of the preceding year:—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports	***	 8,19,389	12,37,998
Exports		 2,94,870	5,86,330

The following statement shows in detail the different provinces from which raw cotton was consigned to Calcutta during the past two years:—

					1894-95. Mds.	1895-96. Mds.
Fron	the North-	Western Pr	ovinces and	Oudh	2,68,042	6,83,727
>>	Bombay		•••	•••	2,25,192	1,71,458
79	Bengal	***	•••		89,272	1,40,445
12	Panjab		•••	***	47,549	1,03,45 រ
37	Berar	141	.,.	***	11,355	42,046
,,	Burma		**1	***	41,888	40,909
19	Madras	. 2"	:**	111	54,280	34,945
,,		and Centra	l India		57,378	29,059
"	Assum		***	•••	13,826	23,695
39	Central Pro				7,366	12,666
3)	Other place	B +++	111	***	3,240	5,544
			Total		8,19,889	12,37,098

The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during those years:—

		189	94-95.	18	95-96.	
To Foreign ports—		Owts.	Mds.	Owts.	Mds.	
United Kingdom Other ports	***	19,881 1,61,703	27,060 2,20,096	39,172 3,67,905	53,317 5,00,760	
Total	•••	1,81,584	2,47,156	4,07,077	5,54,077	
To Indian ports	•••	1,666	2,268	1,887	2,568	
GRAND TOTAL		1,83,250	2,49,424	4,08,964	5,56,645	

The advance of 124 per cent. in the expert of raw cotton to foreign ports is ascribed to the increased outturn of the crop in India, and to the fact that the American production fell short and the price of raw materials rose. Germany, as usual, was the largest consumer, but the experts to the United Kingdom rose by 97 per cent., and larger quantities were also taken by Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and Italy.

Hungary, Belgium, and Italy.

Twist and yarn show an increase, while cotton goods declined by

Corron goods.

Rs. 1,84,35,898. The imports under this latter
head in 1894-95 were extremely large, and had
followed an equally large importation in 1893-94. The market was therefore
overstocked, and consequently the trade during the past year showed a large
falling off.

The registered trade of Calcutta in cotton twist and yarn during the year 1895-96, as compared with the totals of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.		
Imports Exports	European. Indian. Total. Mds. Mds. Mds. 1,32,332 3,73,705 5,06,037 2,65,624 4,13,759 6,79,383	European. Indian. Total Mds. Mds. Mds. Mds. 1,59,575 8,95,200 5,54,775 2,52,947 3,93,869 6,46,316		

The figures relating to the imports by sea represent the total clearances for consumption from shipboard and from bond. The different ports which contributed to the import trade in European twist and yarn during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Wirnce imported.	1894	-95,	1895-96.		
1		2	9	4	5
From Foreign ports— United Kingdom Other Foreign ports	***	lbs. 10,205,023 646,230	Mds. 1,24,010 7,854	1bs. 11,914,387 959,958	Mds. 1,44,799 11,699
Total of Foreign trade Total of Interportal trade	***	10,851,253 25,912	1,31,873 314	12,868,345 30,620	1,50,386 972
Geand Total		10,877,165	1,32,187	12,898,965	1,58,768

The details of the supplies of European twist and yarn carried by internal routes and by sea during the past two years, are given separately in the following statements:—

Exports by internal routes.

				1894-95.	1895-96.
				Mds.	Mds.
Inte	Bengal		• • • •	1,69,968	1,47,535
33	North-Wostern	Provinces	and	, ,	.,,.
"	Oudh	•••	•••	29,137	31,213
7)	Assam	•••		18,531	22,754
)))}	Bihar		00	9,248	7,882
	Panjab	***	•••	7,411	4,445
**	Central Province	-	444	3,088	3,457
**	Rajputana and			844	945
"? "	Other Provinces			866	2,095
	T	otal	411	2,39,083	2,20,826

Exports by sea.

	1894-	95.	1895-96.		
	1bs.	Mds.	lba,	Mda.	
To Burma , Orissa , Madras , Chittagong , Other Indian ports , Foreign ports	944,111 867,150 175,541 163,558 2,140 31,460	11,474 10,538 2,133 1,988 26 382	1,843,835 845,400 214,790 122,628 930 156,681	16,382 10,274 2,610 1,490 11 1,904	
Total	2,183,960	26,541	2,684,259	32,621	

Indian twist and yarn was exported from Calcutta by internal routes INDIAN TWIST AND YARN. as follows:—

Trade blocks.		1894-95. Mds.	1895-96. Mds.
Bihar		1,21,944	1,13,834
Bengal		67,777.	61,121
Chota Nagpiu		29,680	22,036
North-Western Provinces and O	udh	18,280	12,677
Central Provinces	1++	10,690	8,092
Assam		[*] 865	682
Panjab		479	425
Other places	***	- 298 , .	84
Total	, 141	2,50,018	2,18,951

Indian twist and yarn from Calcutta was shipped to the following ports:-

Whither exposted.		1894	-96.	180	1895-96.	
		2	3	4.	6	
To Indian ports-		lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	
Orisea	• • •	4,663,100	50,669	5,128,350	62,824	
Burma	•••	1,079,605	13,120	1,415,017	17,196	
Madras	•**	515,593	6,266	285,010	8,404	
Ohittagong	# 41	6,818	77	44,700	543	
Other Indian ports	444	41,700	507	74,390	904	
Total of Coasting trade	***	6,800,916	70,639	6,947,467	84,431	
To Foreign ports	•••	7,167,630	87,107	7,404,612	89,987	
Grand Total	•••	13,478,946	1,63,746	14,852,079	1,74,418	

The total value of the Calcutta trade in cotton piece-goods (European) during the past year, as compared with the trade of the previous year, is given below:—

				1894-95.	1895-96,
				Rs.	${f Rs}_{ullet}$
Imports		111	•••	14,33,17,086	12,61,02,799
Exports	***	1**	***	13,79,65,736	13,06,43,542

The following comparative table shows the importation of European piece-goods from the different ports during the past two years:—

		Import	s by вес.
		1894-95.	1895-96.
From-		Rs.	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}.$
Other Foreign ports	***	14,19,28,195 6,18,799	12,42,21,087 4,54,644
Total of Foreign trade	•••	14,25,46,994	12,46,75,681
Burma Other Indian ports	• • • • •	4,13,408 4,080 2,22,359 2,200	10,95,361 24,985 2,28,285 11,458
Total of Interportal trade,		6,42,047	18,60,089
GRAND TOTAL .	4.5	14,81,89,041	12,60,35,770
•			

The distribution of the exports from Calcutta during the past two years is classified by provinces in the following statement:—

		Exports from Calcutta.		
		1894-95.	1895-96.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
To Bengal	***	4,75,23,550	4,68,05,089	
"Bihar	. ***	3,01,96,108	3,12,40,645	
	Vinces			
and Oudh	***	3,00,35,361	2,47,43,347	
"Assam …		95,71,781	1,03,78,337	
"Punjab		1,08,44,755	91,24,087	
"Burma	•••	26,99,372	24,16,540	
,, Chota Nagpur		22,66,906	22,16,945	
" Central Provinces		16,92,211	11,42,720	
, Rajputana	***	10,20,398	9,16,329	
, Orisso	•••	5,32,335	6,64,825	
Fourier norte	***	5,02,899	3,76,238	
34 - 4	***	8,86,729	8,56,997	
" To-la-	•••	1,05,979	1,48,025	
Other Tadian made	** *			
	***	40,156	52,481	
" Other places	**1	47,196	60,637	
			<u> </u>	
Total		13,79,65,736	13,06,43,542	
		مستحديث والمستدر		

With an addition of 25 per cent., to the total clearances from shipboard and from bond on account of under-statement of values, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the value of the past year's import traffic would amount to Rs. 15,76,11,741. Of this amount, the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 13,06,43,542 as shown above. The value of the excess of imports over exports, therefore, amounted to Rs. 2,69,68,199, against Rs. 4,11,48,610 in 1894-95 and Rs. 6,19,39,785 in 1893-94.

The following statement shows the total value of Indian piece-goods carried

INDIAN PIECE-GOODS. to and from Calcutta during the past two years:—

		1894-95,	1895-96.
		$\mathbf{Rs.}$	${f R}{f g}_{f s}$
Imports		51,01,787	52,16,115
Exports	***	6,19,366	7,56,686

The imports and exports of indigo into and from Calcutta were as Indigo. follows:—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
		Mds.	Mds.
1mports	***	1,43,984	1,54,677
Exports	***	1,47,543	1,54,229

The different provinces contributed to the import trade are as follows: -

		1894-95.	1895-96.
		Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	***	88,928	79,665
North-Western vinces and O Bengal Other places		42,131 10,250 2,625	62,736 12,126 150
			·
Total	***	1,43,984	1,54,677
		,	

The abstract below gives the destination of the sea-borne exports from Calcutta during the past year as compared with 1894-95:—

	_		189	94-95.	189)5-96 .
			Cwts.	Mds.	Owts.	Mds.
United Kingdom .		104	81,248	42,532	33,130	45,094
————	••	***	23,601	32,123	17,148 17,021	23,840 23,167
	• •		13,377	18,208	12,629	17,190
	• •	***	10,920	14,863		1,903
Turkey in Asia .	••	•••	3,659	4,980	1,398	
Germany .	••	***	14,026	19,091	14,648	19,937
Italy .	••		2,055	2,797	2,741	8,731
Dunnin Odnom	• •		1,836	2,499	3,085	4,199
Egypt .	•••		1,004	1,866	86	117
Granea			152	207	70	95
Dannie			561	764	125	170
Other Person Desta	•••	•••	4,391	- 5,977	9,633	13,112
Total of Foreign T	Irado	•••	106,830	1,45,407	1,11,714	1,52,055
Total of Interporte	al Trade		488	664	237	323
Grand T	Готат	***	107,318	1,46,071	1,11,951	1,52,378

Indigo shows an advance of 4.5 per cent. and the experts are the highest for many years past, owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, and Russia, while the experts to the United States declined considerably.

The subjoined statement shows the trade of Calcutta in raw jute during the past year as compared with the totals of the

preceding your :--

		1 894-95.	1895-96.
		$\mathbf{M} \mathbf{ds}$.	$\mathbf{M} \mathbf{ds}$.
Imports	***	2,43,58,805	2,39,69,288
Exports	411	1,67,88,081	1,56,68,573

The different districts from which raw jute was largely consigned for Calcutta during the past year as compared with 1894-95 are shown below, the percentages of the quantities imported by railway being also given:—

Names of supplying districts.	Total quantity exported in 1890-96.			qmoo	antions as arod with 194-95.	Percentage of total imports carried by rail.
			$f_{ m uor}$	onso,	Dogronse.	
		Mda.	M	ds.	Mds.	
Dacon	***	68,78,067		• •	5,13,618	22.02
Pabna	***	39,42,633	,	••	2,13,207	25.74
Faridpur ···		34,11,265		.'4	14,495	83.60
Rangpur	•••	19,21,200		• •	8,24,191	83.45
Mymensingh	•••	13,30,400	1,95	,159		20.57
24-Parganas	• • • •	9,04,391		358	144	•40
Rajshahi	•••	7,51,846		397	111	75.26
Nadia	•••	7,83,138		945	***	80.84
Hooghly		6,83,226		,610	141	•36
Purnea	***	4,87,724		,694	•••	96.20
Jal⊬aiguri	•••	4,76,078	•	_	1,59,157	100.00
Khulna	***	4,83,087		,581	,,	89.06
Jessore	***	4,14,790	9	,528	1/1	20.35
Dinajpur		2,61,347	.,	-	37,898	92.58
Tippera		2,82,982		,248	-1,5,5	89.20
Bogra		2,39,796	,		6,236	95.30
Murshidabad		1,88,532		,931	0,000	70.75
Other places		6,06,422		982	***	22.81
_		-				~~ 01
Total	***	2,39,46,922	· 8,61	,888,	12,68,802	45:27
	Net	decrease	4,07	,419	maunds.	,

The sea-borne exports from Calcutta were distributed as follows:-

			1894	- 95.	1895-96.		
To Foreign	ports	***	Cwis. 12,222,294 390	Mds. 1,66,35,900 531	Owts. 11,360,396 34,305	Mds. 1,54,62,761 46,693	
	Total	•••	12,222,684	1,66,36,431	11,894,701	1,55,09,454	

The exports of raw jute to foreign ports declined by 7.05 per cent., owing to smaller supplies having been taken by Germany and the United States, where the shipments in the preceding year had been excessive.

where the shipments in the preceding year had been excessive.

The following statement gives the total number of gunny-bags imported into, and experted from, Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous

year:-

 1894-95.
 1895-96.

 No.
 No.

 Imports
 ...
 ...
 16,745,964
 23,443,414

 Exports
 ...
 214,216,831
 237,814,165

The great divergence in the figures between imports and exports represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and the suburbs, which does not fall within the scope of registration. The statement below shows the different localities from which gunny-bags were largely sent to Calcutta during those years:—

Districts.			1894-05.		1895-96.		
		Power-loom. Hand-made.		Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1		2	3	4.	5	6	7
Pabna 24-Parganas Koogaly Jalpaiguri Darjeoling Purnea Rangpur Burdwan Othor districts	**** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	No. 9,191,045 9,232,524 2,970,969	No. 8,985 790,210 1,135,116 881,416 2,290,165 502,670 220,480 393,725 180,423 1,053,297	No. 3.130,980 4,022,734 4,116,085 881,416 2,290,166 502,670 226,480 839,725 180,423 1,063,297	No. 9,222,410 5,952,532 3,172,593	No. 10,600 184,657 148,704 1,911,916 687,885 667,525 329,985 826,830 165,752 791,671	No. 9,283,010 6,109,189 3,821,802 1,011,315 687,885 587,525 829,3:15 325,890 165,752
Total	,,,	0,343,538	7,402,426	10,745,964	18,347,540	5,095,874	28,419,414

The supply exported by sea during those years was destined as follows:-

		1801-95.			1895-98,		
		Powor-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
1	į	2	8	4.	5	0	7
To Indian ports	11.	No. 48,168,416 140,010,870	No. 1,576,950 350,300	No. 49,745,965 140,967,170	No. 48,004,337 164,732,097	No. 1,930,280 227,700	No. 50,893,417 164,981,697
Total -	•••	188,179,285	1,983,260	100,112,586	213,638,834	2,156,980	215,795,814

The increase of 17 per cent. in jute gunny-bags exported to foreign ports is attributed to increased exportation to Egypt, the United States, Hougkong, the Straits Settlements and other countries against decreased shipments to the United Kingdom and Australia.

The internal trade of Calcutta in gunny-cloth registered during the past

GUNNY-CLOTH. two years is shown bolow:-

			189 4- 95.	1895-96.
			Pioces.	Pieces.
Imports	 		32,085	38,821
Exports	 ***	141	5,678	4,178

The total quantity of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta was as follows:-

			1894-95,	1895-96,
			Yds.	Yds.
Imports	***		7,857	48,623
Exports		***	111,828,703	125,579,755

The total imports by internal routes were 7,368 pieces of power-loom manufacture and 31,453 hand-made pieces. The sea-borne exports during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

		<u></u>	1894-95.		1895-96.		
		Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom,	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	ß	7
To Indian ports	111	Yds. 8,767,281 102,958,872	Yds. 68,000 84,550	Yds. 8,835,281 102,093,422	Yds. 11,424,017 113,997,498	Yds. 159,500 4,800	Yds. 11,577,512 114,002,238
Total	384	111,726,158	102,550	111,828,703	125,421,455	158,300	126,579,75

Besides the registered supplies mentioned above, the traffic returns of the Nadia rivers show a large supply of power-loom gunny-cloth, amounting to 37,833 pieces, sent up-country direct from the jute mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves. The destination of those experts, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

Impor	ting di	Total of district.			
D 11				1894-95. Pieces.	1895-96. Piecos.
Darbhanga Monghyr	***	***	•••		17,038
Bhagalpur	***	111	***	79,600	8,625
Purnen	***	510	•••	15,790	6,600
Murshidabad		***		2,400	2,000
Other districts	***	411	***	1,400	1,550
Other tribuilding	***	***	***	16,325	1,425
		Total	***	197,715	37,833

The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past year was 26, against 26 in 1894-95 and 25 in 1893-94. The quantity of jute worked up in 1895-96 was 80,75,587 maunds, against 73,35,717 maunds in 1894-95 and 70,73,357 maunds in 1893-94.

The wheat trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared below with WHEAT. the figures of the preceding year:—

				1894-95.	1895-96.
				Mds.	\mathbf{Mds} .
Imports	•••	•••		29,18,508	35,38,126
Exports	***		100	5,54,219	15,72,925

The total supply brought to Calcutta from each province was:-

				1894-95.	1895-96.
				Mds.	\mathbf{M} ds.
North-Western	Provinces	and Oudh	•••	22,02,221	22,13,756
Bihar	144	***	***	81,204	5,34,323
Bengal	***	111		1,34,975	5,14,502
Panjab _	***	***	***	4,74,893	2,02,897
Control Province	COB	***	•••	19,444	53,094
Other places	***	***	•••	5,771	19,554
		Total	***	29,18,508	35,38,126

The destination of the exports from Calcutta by sea during the past two years was:-

		189	94-95.	1895-96.		
		Cwts.	Mds. `	' Cwts.	Mds.	
To Foreign ports	•••	240,526	3,27,383	1,011,934	13,77,355	
" Indian "	•••	71,C10	97,469	66,285	90,221	
Total	•••	312,136	4,24,852	1,078,219	14,67,576	

The remarkable increase of 320.7 per cent. in the expert of wheat to foreign countries arose from the advance in the trade with the United Kingdom, where the crop was even shorter than in the preceding year. Small shipments of wheat were also made to Belgium, France, and Germany.

of whoat were also made to Belgium, France, and Germany.

Under this heading are included mater (Pisum arvense), khesari (Lathyrus satirus), masuri (Ervum Lens), maskalai (Phaseolus Mungo, varieties green gram and aureus), bût (cicere arietinum) or chhola, and arhar (cajanus indicus). The total trade of Calcutta in these grains registered during the past two years was:—

				1894-95.	1895-96.
				Mds.	Mds.
Imports	•••		***	40,59,026	49,88,704
Exports	***	***	•••	18,90,698	27,08,326

The following abstract shows the provinces from which gram and pulses were largely sent to Calcutta during the past year as compared with 1894-1895:—

					1894-95. Mds.	1895-96. Mds.	
From	Dibon	 nd Central i	100	dh	11,26,340 5,29,977 6,69,904 14,26,786 21,237 1,02,873 1,84,009	23,41,247 13,72,874 6,36,164 5,24,965 12,407 6,909 44,188	
,		To	tal	,	40,59,026	49,88,704	
					1		

The total quantity exported by sea during the year as compared with the figures of the preceding year was as follows:—

		189	4-95.	189	1895-96.		
To Foreign ports	•••	Owts. 318,826 382,571	Mds. 4,88,958 5,20,722	Owts. 775,943 487,829	Mds. 10,56,145 6,63,989		
Total	•••	701,397	9,54,680	12,63,772	17,20,134		

The traffic of Calcutta in rice and paddy during the past two years is shown below according to the several routes followed by the trade:—

					eta.	Exports.		
Sproification of houtes.			1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1896-96.		
	1			2	3	4	6	
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
By boat	•••	611	{ Rice Paddy	92,28,110 9,86,996	93,96,594 9,21,970	1,67,818 8,83,486	2,99,920 4.03,745	
,, Inland ste	o,mer	***	{ Ricc { Paddy	5,20,328 28,245	9,61,943 16,599	8,92,493 2,886	1,67,011 254	
" East India	an Railw	ay	{ Rico Paddy	26,59,778 6,00,571	16,02,395 2,46,948	84,874 8,776	9,082 2,876	
, Eastern E	longal St	ate Railway	{ Rice Paddy	4,04,754 1,618	5,57,278 2,604	60,438 46,201	72,334 9,007	
, Road		114	{ Rico { Padd y	8,80,080 72,620	10,19,884 1,09,457	1,86,428 9,34,626	1,65,987 2,11,387	
" Sea	•••		{ Rico Paddy	7,38,199 5,85,986	12,24,498 2,53,648	1,14,00,648 68,548	1,17,75,151 1,78,980	
		Total	{ Rice { Paddy	1,44,29,250 22,54,814	1,41,61,987 15,45,155	1,21,81,529 18,29,522	1,24,88,885 8,01,198	
Grand total in rice, at th maund of p	le rate	ter converting of 25 seers	g paddy into of rice to a	1,58,98,509	1,51,27,709	1,30,12,480	1,20,89,684	

The abstract below gives the sources of supply, province by province, together with the channels through which the consignments were received, during the past year in comparison with the totals of the year 1894-05:—

	_		By boat a	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
Provinces.		1 894-95.	1895-96.	1894-05.	1806-96.	1804-95.	1895-96.		
	1			2	8	4	5	6	7
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M.ds.	Mds.
From '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' ''	Bengal Burma Orissa Bihar Madras Central Provi Ohota Nagpu Assam North-Weste and Oudh Other places	ra Provi	noes	1,06,78,527 34,999 41,667 12,646 1,931	1,09,66,440 68,685 16,810 5,916	38,04,874 6,86,730 4,29,160 32,097 69,950 97,641 25,590 48 1,893 1,287	26,71,817 14,765 13,66,290 13,118 1,276 463 1,026 94 604 855	1,45,78,401 6,86,780 4,84,149 78,754 59,960 87,641 25,580 12,698 8,324 1,287	14,94,915 20,428 1,276 469 1,026 6,010
		Total	144	1,07,69,769	1,10,57,371	60,68,740	40,70,938	1,58,38,509	1,51,27,709

The distribution of the export trade by sea during those years will be seen from the statements appended:—

Exports of rice from Calcutta by sea.

	1	1894-95.	18	1895-96.		
To Indian ports, viz.—	Uwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.		
Madras	2,800 577,388	3,811 7,85,889	26,574	86,170		
Bombay	772,451	10,51,391	7,78,602 714,491	10,59,764 9,72,502		
Burma Other Indian ports	28,071 80,793	38,208 41,913	33,558 218,913	45,676 2,97,965		
Total of interportal trade	1,411,503	19,21,212	1,772,138	24,12,077		
To Foreign ports, viz.—						
United Kingdom Other Foreign ports	1,048,241 5,960,247	14,26,778 81,12,558	1,008,854 5,870,139	18,73,162 79,89,912		
Total of Foreign trade	7,008,488	95,39,331	6,878,998	98,68,074		
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY SEA	8,419,991	1,14,60,543	8,651,181	1,17,75,151		
Ecnort	n of naddy fro	m Calcutta by s	80A.			
	Owts		Owts.	M ds.		
To Indian ports	17,20	1 23,412	90,599 36,746	1,23,315 50,015		
Total exports by sea	40.01		127,845	1,73,330		
			-			

The United Kingdom, Germany, the East Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, South America, and Arabia all took smaller supplies of rice, and although larger quantities were exported to Ceylon, Cape Colony, and the West Indies, this accounts for the decline in the foreign trade of the article by 1.8 per cent. in comparison with 1894-95.

The staples comprised under this head are barley, kodo, shama, Indian-corn, oats, millets, and other crops which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The total weight of these grains imported into and exported

from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows :-

				1894-95.	1895-96.
				Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1.00	***	**1	3,55,328	4,47,524
Exports	144	***	***	1,44,786	1,71,209

The imports of miscellaneous food-grains during the past two years were drawn from the following provinces:—

					1894-95.	1895-96.
					Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	***	***		1 +4	2,12,821	2,47,623
Bengal	144	***			- 15,738	1,55,464
Panjab		101		147	1,10,354	86,783
	n Provinces and	1 Oudh	•	141	14,368	4,005
Other places	1 1 4.0	***		401	2,047	3,649
	,	Cotal	;	·/	8,55,828	4,47,524

The total exportation by sea is shown below:-

•		189	1-95.	1895-96.		
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	
To Foreign ports	***	66,477 32,626	90,483 44,408	90,578 31,381	1,23,287 42,713	
Total	111	99,108	1,34,891	121,959	1,66.000	

The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta in hides registered during the past two years :-

		_	_	1894-95.	189 5- 96.
.				No.	No.
Imports	100	***		6,201,956	5,459,501
Exports	14.1		4	7.739.336	7.217.314

The subjoined table shows the principal provinces which contributed to the import trade during the past year and the quantities imported as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

				1894-95.	1895-96.
				No.	No.
Bengal		* 11		2,104,134	1,750,900
North-Western Pr	rovinces	and Oudh	111	1,662,296	1,064,240
Bihar		100		1,590,829	1,070,648
Chota Nagpur	***		•••	245,120	237,432
Central Provinces	***	***		161,640	221,312
Orissa.	14.6	1		255,886	165,125
Panjab	***	111	••1	126,800	163,232
Madras	***	***	***	31,833	53,675
Burma	***	P4.1	***	7,879	19,607
Other places	***	***	***	16,589	113,324
		Total		6,201,956	5,459,501

The bulk of the export trade was sea-borne, and its destination as follows:-

		1894	-95.	1895-90.	
To Foreign Ports—		No.	Cwta.	 No.	Cwts.
United Kingdom Other ports	***	1,397,640 6,286,719	89,230 426,627	1,810,358 5,730,412	90,610 422,046
Total To Indian ports	***	7,634,359 20,321	515,857 1,290	7,040,765 11,289	512,656 917
GRAND TOTAL	111	7,654,680	517,147	7,052,054	513,578

The exports of raw hides fell by '68 per cent., but the value of the trade stood at a larger figure, as the prices were higher. Large speculative purchases were made for America, and there was a considerable increase in the exports of dressed hides to the United Kingdom.

The gross weight of the Calcutta traffic in salt during the past year as

compared with the figures of the provious year was as follows :-

			IMPORT	B into (). By 8ea.			1	EXPORTS F	TOM CALC	IVA ATTU	Hoogn:	у,	
V	GARS.							Inland	exports.				 _
			From Foreign ports,	From Indian ports,	Total.	By the East Indian Relivuy.	Hy the Eastern Bongal State Railway.	By inland steamer,	By boat.	By rord,	Total.	Idaporta by sea.	Grand Total
	. 1		2	-8	4	5	σ	7	8	0	10	111	. 19
1894-08 1898-04	, 143 141	110	Mds. 1,18,74,045 98,14,656	Mds. 7,11,780 4,19,661	Mds. 1,98,98,776 07,84,811	Mds. 87,42,088 88,11,784	31ds. 10,58,444 13,04,978	Mds. 14,80,185 11,40,404	Mds, \$6,25,905 \$3,48,930	M de. 47,695 48,003	Mds. 89,41,257 80,01,108	Mds. 2,42,718 2,68,602	Mds. 91,88,070 89,84,700

The different ports from which the supply was derived were:-

1895-98.]

		Quantitie	s in tons.	Quantities in Indian maunds.		
		<u></u>	~ —	 _	^ <u>-</u>	
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96,	
Liverpool		265,421	215,765	72,25,339	58,73,618	
Hamburg	***	64,422	40,889	17,53,698	11,13,110	
Aden	•	41,824	28,723	11,38,547	7,81,897	
Muhammad Goul	***		26,563	***	7,23,115	
Bombay		25 ,3 09	15,342	6,88,972	4,17,629	
Jeddah, Muscat,	eto.	16,011	12,832	4,35,864	3,35,689	
Hanjam		10,144	9,838	2,76,151	2,67,801	
Ras Rawayah	100	81,879	4,403	8,67,829	1,19,870	
Linga	***	6,488	3,056	1,76,617	99,534	
Madras	***	836	75	22,758	2,032	
Other places	•••	***	1	***	21	
						
Total	•••	462,334	857,587	1,25,85,775	97,34,311	
				·		

The distribution of the exports during the past year, as compared with 1894-95, is classified according to provinces in the following statement:—

				1894-95.	1895-96.
				Mds. "	Mds.
To Bengal	111	115	144	52,59,188	49,45,651
" Bihar	***	1**	•••	27,58,293	26,68,345
, Assam	•••	***	•••	5,75,283	5,60,843
"North-West	ern Provinc	es and Oudh	•••	3,18,655	4,53,641
,, Orissa		***		2,71,297	2,96,100
" Other Provi		100	•••	1,173	120
" " Seapo	rts	***	•••	81	• • •
-					
		Total	***	91,83,970	89,24,700

The aggregate quantity of salt on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas during the past two years, as compared with the quantity sent to the interior from Calcutta, was as follows:—

	Sea-imported	Total	Sent into the
	salt.	olegrances.	interior.
	Mds.	Mds.	\mathbf{M} de.
1894-95	1,01,47,044	1,01,47,044	91,83,970
1895-96	99,39,869	99.39.859	89.24.700

The import and export trade of Calcutta in saltpetre during the past year, as compared with the totals of 1894-95 was:—

			1894-95.	1895-96,
Imports Exports	•••	 ,,,	<u>M</u> ds. 5,65,808 4,94,789	Mds. 7,86,477 5,81,113

The statement below shows all the provinces from which the supply of saltpetre was derived during the past two years:—

•		1894-95. Mds.	1895-96. Mds.
Bihar		8,76,254	4,16,674
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	•••	1,35,119	2,54,465
Panjab	***	60,995 1,740	63,635
Madras Rajputana and Central India		1,535	1,890
Other places	***	165	818
Total	***	5,65,808	7,86,477

The destination of the export traffic by sea during the past two years

		189	4-95.	1895-96.		
		Owts.	Mds.	Cwis.	Mds.	
To Foreign ports— United Kingdom Other Foreign ports	•••	112,642 237,962	1,53,318 8,23,898	114,771 808,591	1,56,216 4,13,221	
Total	•••	350,604	4,77,211	418,362	5,69,437	
To Indian ports— Madras Other Indian ports		1,466 467	1,995 636	1,582 747	2,153 1,017	
Total		1,933	2,631	2,329	8,170	
GRAND TOTAL	•••	352,537	4,79,842	420,691	5,72,607	

The principal feature of the year's transactions was the large increase in exports for China and Japan, the increase to Hongkong being 32.8 per cent., and the figures are the highest shown in the table. The reason, of course, for this large increase was the necessity for replenishing the stocks of ammunition which had been used in the war between these two countries. The production of saltpetre was stimulated by high prices during certain portions of the year. At the close there was a considerable fall in values.

The aggregate quantity of linseed carried to and from Calcutts during the

The aggregate quantity of linseed carried to and from Calcutta during the Linsers.

past two years was as follows:—

				1894-95.	1895-96,
				$\mathbf{Mds}.$	Mds.
Imports		•••	r	55,23,559	43,02,055
Exports	***	***	***	60,71,138	89,46,250

The distribution of the imports during the past two years is classified by provinces in the following table:—

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	Mds.
Bihar		•••	27,47,304	22,62,611
North-Western I	rovinces and	Oadh	17,54,020	11,17,900
Bongal	***	***	6,75,180	6,74,819
Control Province			1,54,671	1,62,625
Rajputana and C	entral India	***	1,08,193	56
Assam	***	441	38,088	9,476
Other places	***	***	46,108	74,577
	Total	***	55,23,559	43,02,055

The comparative statement below gives the destination of the sea-borne exports:—

	189	1 - 95.	1895-96.	
To United Kingdom Other Foreign ports	Ówts. 2,926,100 1,525,983	Mds. 89,82,747 20,77,033	Owts. 2,116,259 778,470	Mds. 28,80,464 10,59,584
Total of Foreign ports	4,452,088	60,59,780	2,894,729	39,40,048
To Indian ports	52	71	90	123
GRAND TOTAL	4,452,135	60,59,851	2,894,819	89,40,171

The reason for the decrease is that the crop was a smaller one than in the provious year. This, however, had no effect upon prices in Calcutta, as they were not above the average, the rise in exchange at one time causing values to decline slightly. At the close of the year prices were lower, owing to the brighter prospects of the new crop. There were decreased shipments to the United Kingdom, Franco and Germany, and a total cessation to Holland and

Egypt.

The mustard seed trade of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is shown in

the subjoined statement:-

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	Mds.
Imports	144	***	26,18,872	26,96,519
Exports	***	1+1	7,80,442	5,84,5 <i>5</i> 8

The supplies during the past two years were obtained from the different provinces mentioned in the table below:-

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	Mds.
Panjab	110	•••	6,95,724	10,31,372
Rajputana and Cer	itral Indi	8	2,81,488	2,92,299
North-Western Pr	ovinces an	d Oudh	2,89,909	2,61,158
Bihar	914	***	3,23,112	2,33,501
Assam		***	3,89,145	2,26,315
Bengal	***	***	1,79,725	1,40,458
Central Provinces	•••	110	2,25,498	82,355
Other places	•••	***	2,29,271	4,29,061
	Total	•••	26,13,872	26,96,519

The total quantity exported by sen during the past two years was distribnted as follows:--

		189	4-95.	1895-96.	
		Owts.	Mds.	Owts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports— United Kingdom Other Foreign ports	***	6,124 128,949	8,335 1,75,514	89 8,321	121 11,826
Total	•••	185,078	1,83,849	8,410	11,447
To Indian ports	•••	10,904	14,842	2,167	2,949
GRAND TOTAL	•••	145,977	1,98,691	10,677	14,896

The exports of this article have fallen to insignificant figures, the smallest known for many years. The reason of this was the short crop in Bengal, which apparently was not sufficient to more than supply local requirements. In fact, it was not sufficient, as there were large importations from Bombay. At no time was there any demand for export, and prices were higher than in the previous year.

The gross import and export traffic of Calcutta in raw silk, including cocoons, during the past two years was as follows:-

		189 4- 95,	1895-98.
Imports Exports	294 294	Mds. 18,014 17,107	Mds. 23,193 28,280

The sources of supply, district by district, are shown below:-

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	Mds.
Murshide bad		179	7,225	8,8 42
Rajshahi	444	(11	4,283	5,688
Midnapore	414	140	1,687	2,153
Birbhum	***	***	1,338	1,185
Nadia		160	835	1,485
Sonthal Parganas	441	***	563	271
Kamrup	• 13	***	358	29
Other districts	***	***	1,775	3,590
_				
T	otal	101	18,014	23,193

The sea-borne exports during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, were distributed as follows:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
To Foreign ports-	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
United Kingdom Other Foreign ports	201,199 896,457	2 ,445 1 0,895	268,624 1,190,749	3,264 14,471
Total	1,097,656	18,340	1,459,378	17,785
To Indian ports—			فالهواكاء بالاسبس	
Madras Other ports in Madras	137,049 12,460	1,666	208,914	2,530
Bombay Burma	1,844	151 20	18,491 28,655	164 34 8
Other Indian ports	11,850 2,202	144 27	17,916 7 ,821	217 95
Total	165,205	2,008	276,797	3,3((3
GRAND TOTAL	1,262,861	15,348	1,736,170	21,098

There was an improvement of 33 per cent. in the exports of raw silk.

The consumption of silk depends very much on the freaks of fashion in Europe. For some years silk goods have not been specially in favour, but last year there was a change, and a demand sprang up, resulting in increased requirements of the raw article. Bengal silk participated in this demand in the London market.

The result of the sugar trade of Calcutta during the past two years is Sugar. shown below:—

		1894-05.	1895-96.
	h T) . G 3	\mathbf{M} de,	Mda.
Imports	$\left\{egin{array}{l} \mathbf{Refined} \\ \mathbf{Unrefined} \end{array} ight.$	7,78,485	9,13,465
_		13,01,357	12,53,823
Exports	$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{e}} \mathbf{fined} \\ \mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{p}} \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{e}} \mathbf{fined} \end{array}$	4,22,018	4,02,844
	Contained	5,15,799	5.77.320

The abstract below shows the importation of sugar from the several provinces during the past two years—

-	·	Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar.	
Bengal Bihar North-Western Pro-	··· vinces	1894-95. Mds. 1,12,250 2,529	1895-96. Mds. 1,08,583 1,966	1894-95. Mds. 8,18,038 1,61,047	1895-96. Mds. 8,22,119 1,17,974
and Oudh Madras Bombay Foreign ports Other places	, 1 + e 3 4 e 4 e 4 e 6	2,185 49,945 12,294 5,99,004 278	2,109 1,82,292 528 6,68,008 49	59,734 1 22 2,61,268 1,237	87,774 1 8 2,75,487 515
Total	*14	7,78,485	9,18,465	18,01,857	12,53,828

The advance of 11½ per cent in the imports from foreign ports is attributed to larger shipments from Germany, Hongkong, and the Straits Settlements, while the imports from Mauritius and Java were smaller.

The sea-borne exports during the past two years were distributed as

follows :---

Whither exported.		Refined Sugar.				Unbefined Sugar.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1805-96.	
1		2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9
To Foreign ports	401	Cwts. 17,983 42,277	Mds. 21,477 67,514	Owts. 2,376 52,175	Mds. 3,233 71,016	Cwts. 7,894 17,598	M ds. 10,663 23,053	Cwts. 49 14,935	Md+. 67 20,828
Total	***	60,260	82,021	54,550	74,240	25,432	34,616	14,984	20,895

The gross weight of Indian tea carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:-TEA, INDIAN.

			1894-95.		1895-96.	
				۸		
			' Mds.	lbs.	Mde.	lbs.
Imports	***	***	14,23,895	117,166,217	14,93,193	122,868,453
Exports		***	15,29,730	126,874,972	16,36,341	134,647,519

The following statement shows the places of supply, province by province:—

		1894-95.		1895-96.		
		Mds.	Iba.	Mds.	lbs.	
Assam	414	10,10,700	83,166,665	10,75,877	88,529,808	
Bengal		3,97,653	32,721,161	4,02,280	33,101,897	
North-Wostern	Provinces		440.004	0.110	050000	
and Oudh	***	5,481	446,894	8,112	256,078	
Panjab	***	4,226	847,739	5,806	477,751	
Chota Nagpur	• • • •	4,934	405,998	4,791	394,231	
Dihar		749	61,632	648	58,821	
Other places	***	196	16,128	679	55,872	
Total	•••	14,28,895	117,166,217	14,98,193	122,868,453	

The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea :--

	1894-95.		1894-95.		-96.	
		Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	
To Foreign ports— United Kingdom Other Foreign ports		14,10,732 82,514	116,083,184 6,789,751	14,71,205 1,13,183,	121,059,183 9,818,361	
Total of Foreign ports		14,93,246	122,872,885	15,84,388	180,872,544	
To Indian ports— Bombay Madras Other Indian ports		81,803 205 1,704	2,616,920 16,871 140,201	47,218 293 1,728	3,885,409 24,076 142,168	
Total of Indian ports	•••	83,712	2,778,992	49,289	4,051,653	
GRAND TOTAL	***	15,26,958	125,646,877	16,83,627	184,424,197	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,	- 1	`` <u> </u>	M	

In tea there was an advance of 6.1 per cent, in the exports to foreign ports, In tea there was an advance of 6.1 per cent. in the exports to foreign ports, the most noticeable increase being in the case of the United States, the exports to which rose by no less than 155.1 per cent. There was also an increase in the direct shipments to Canada, and in the exports to Persia through Bombay and Turkey in Asia. The actual outturn of the season's crop was about five million pounds below the original estimate; and the average price per pound in Calcutta fell from 9 annas 3 pies in 1894-95 to 8 annas 9 pies.

The following statement gives details of the total quantity of tobacco brought to and carried from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years:—

during the past two years :-

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	$\mathbf{M}d\mathbf{s}$.
Imports	***	•••	6,04,092	5,08,332
Exports	***	•••	4,37,754	4,33,727

The different provinces from which tobacco was imported are specified below:--

			1894-95.	189 ŏ- 96.
			\mathbf{M} ds.	Mds
Bengal	•••	***	4,82,479	3,99,610
Bihar	***	•••	97,900	1,31,222
Burma	•••	•••	9,877	32,665
Madras	_101	***	8,792	4,204
North-Western	Provinces	and		•
Oudh	***	144	2,453	14,448
Orissa	***	•••	616	1,607
Other places	•••	•••	6,975	14,581
				
	Total	***	6,04,092	5,98,332
			Party Spider	

The dotails in respect of the exports by sea are given in the following table:-

		1894	4-05.	1895-96.		
To Indian ports—		lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	
Madras Bombay Burma Other Indian posts	***	122,481 21,774 18,052,698 2,252,668	1,488 265 1,58,625 27,376	68,221 20,428 11,354,880 2,066,727	708 249 1,37,993 24,995	
Total	***	15,449,521	1,87,754	18,495,266	1,64,006	
To Foreign ports— United Kingdom Other Foreign ports	•••	48,149 2,346,803	585 28,520	50,747 785,659	616 9,548	
Total	***	2,894,952	29,105	836,406	10,164	
GRAND TOTAL	•••	17,844,473	2,16,859	14,881,662	1,74,169	

The exports of lac show an advance of 23.8 per cent., due to higher prices

Metals advanced by

Metals advanced by

Metals advanced by

Metals.

Metals advanced by

Metals.

Metals advanced by

Metals a

The improvement of 70 per cent. in mineral oils is due to larger shipments from the United States and Russia, especially the latter. For the first time in the history of the trade, the receipts of Russian oil have been larger than those of American, which is ascribed partly to the cheapness of the former kind, and partly to the energy and enterprise of those who carry on the Russian trade.

Machinery and mill-work showed an increase of 49 per cent., owing, it is stated, to a larger importation of machinery for jute, flour and paper mills, and of electric plant.

Woollen goods show a decrease of 22 per cent., the heaviest fall being woollen goods. under piece-goods.

The importation of ale, beer and porter increased by 2 per cent., of spirits by '5 per cent., and of wines and liqueurs by 19 per cent. Both brandy and gin decreased, but whiskey increased by 1.4 per cent. The importation of cheap German spirit for the manufacture of spurious brandy and whiskey continues to increase. This spirit is cheap and very strong, and the trade in it is believed to be profitable. An improvement of 19 per cent. occurred under wines and liqueurs, the advance being most marked under champagne and claret, which increased by 31 and 29 per cent., respectively.

The imports of hardware and cutlery from the United Kingdom, Germany

The imports of hardware and cutlery from the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria-Hungary increased, while the imports from Belgium declined. The trade in these articles with the United Kingdom is said to have been promoted by the rise in exchange, by credit on a larger scale having been given by agents to importers, and by the fact that competition has reduced commission, freight, and other charges. The increase in the trade with Germany is said to be due to the energy with which it is pushed, and to the action of commercial travellers, who come out regularly and call upon the principal native dealers in the large towns.

Among other items, it may be observed that improvements occurred in agricultural implements (20 per cent.), apparel (3 per cent.), and matches (13½ per cent.), while the trade in umbrellas and spices declined.

Both gold and silver show an increase under imports and a decrease under exports. The imports improved by Rs. 21,66,318 and Rs. 5,95,280, while the exports declined by 37\frac{3}{4} and 20\frac{3}{4} lakhs respectively. Gold was principally obtained from the United Kingdom, China and Victoria, while the imports of silver came mostly from the United Kingdom.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total quantity of merchandise imported into, and exported from, Chittagong by country boats registered during the past two years, was as follows:—

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	Mds.
Imports Exports	•••	•••	20,31,728 4,64,805	10,92,904 4,14,723
Tota	1 • 1	***	3,01,000	1,11,100
	Total	***	24,96,033	15,07,627
				سيركسيب سيجيس

The total value of the above trade during the past two years is shown below, compared with the sea-borne trade of Chittagong:—

				Imports.	Exports.	Total.
				$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{B}}$.	Rs.	${f R}_{f 8}.$
T_land tundo	5	1894-95 1895-96	***	98,71,018	42,02,417	1,35,73,430
Inland trade	*** }	1895-96	•••	86,22,329	23,91,284	60,18,618
Sea-borne trade		1894-95 1895- 96	***	1,43,26,018 1,47,18,111	1,27,41,420 1,29,70,870	2,70,67,438 2,76,88,481

The total quantity and value of the inland and sea-borne trade in the principal staples, both as regards imports and exports are shown below:—

"		IMPOR	TS INTO	OAITIAO	ONG-			DZI	ORTS FR	TIND LO	ragong	
Name of Staple.	BY COU		BT COAST FOREIGN		To	PAL,	By co	untry Te,		ring and	To	'A 6.
	Quantity.	Value,	Quantus,	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Ya]we.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Valuo,
1	2	3	4	5	8	7	В	10	10	11	19	18
kotton, may {18^4.pg	Mds. 1,004 10,438	R4. 13,683 2,67,524	Mds. 29 912	Rs, 415 5,016	Mds, 1,633 17,875	Ra. 16,090 2,72,570	M49. 35,889 1,210	Rs. 5,00,650 10,002	Mds. 11,176 60,017	Rs. 2,76,103 10,24,586	Mds, 50,659 81,827	Ra, 8,86,840 10,40,248
otton twist and (1994-95 yarn (1895-95	\ \		1,750 1,651	1,10,869 1,21,887	1,750 1,851	1,40,602 1,21,967	21,884 1,337	19,0:),914 7 4, 710	57 50	2,324 2,371	27,801 1,804	19,68,974 70,091
otton piece (1894-05 goods		25,422 10,726	/+a	10,80,635 12,33,016	 	17,15,087 12,00,773		4,51,010 6,30,841		9,806 2,860		4,53,825 4,80,700
ute, 78.97 {1404-96		12,452 8,105	10,37,029 19,20,769	60,13,609 61,80,808	10,40,508 12,22,050	60,20,281 61,97,011	141	***	10,20,679 12,46,630	67,49,860 71,85,972	10,20,070 15,80,630	67,48,80 6 71,86,079
ianny-baga { 1693-0: 1694-0:			P1(1,15,303 1,03,675	(e) lar	1,28,302 1,03,675		,,,,	, ,, ,	6,847 14,663	:::	0,847 13,060
Riea " {1594.0 1895.0		25,58,400 9,43,703	41,020 4,662	1,07,002 10,545	7,00,178 3,06,517	20,65,489 0,51,218	1,611 500	6,850 1,002	6,20,650 4,27,107	10,37,810 19,03,60)	6,22,104 4,27,407	19,37,600 19,48,663
raddy{1694-9; 1895-90		15,11,128 8,94,110	1,05,007 7,016	1,22,650 9,891	8,75,631 2,32,410	10,03,094 4,03,831	#41 	, 14 141	4,09,380 2,03,007	7,10,957 4,14,031	4,07,586 2,09,+07	7,10,957 4,14,031
independ skins {1801-0; 1805-06	0,003 47,637	2,87,215 1,61,7#	69 214	1,600 8,820	10,029 18,151	2,38,085 1,64,049	2,850	07,805	6,100 6,364	1,50,553 1,80,860	8,049 6,514	9,24,418 1,00,060
Dils{1571.0: 1595.06	18,088 8,230	1,52,253 85,1303	91,677 1,23,764	1,55,011 7,17,089	36,765 1,31,000	3,67,030 8,33,052	13,163 BL,511	1,45,359 3,20,200	9,703 26,825	16,093 1,97,057	10,864 68,161	1,47,968 4,67,166
Metals and manu- (1894-0) factures of met-	1	1,04,968	6,500	100,67	18,935	1,81,447	89,584	4,07,263	412	19,237	30,028	4,10,500
mls (1805.96	1	21,513]	13,380	1,19,310	16,870 2,70,082	1,43,728	14,820	2,09,073	877	19,749 71,100	15,607	2,70,910
5mlt {1675-9	i	m •••	8,00,200	2,64,877 2,71,550	1,09,200	2,44,877 2,71,556	2,61,035 2,70,632	7,97,207 8,23,597	42,780 71,010	71,743	8,04,62¢ 8,61,181	8,65,337 8,65,280
Mastard and rape (1505-9 seed (1505-9	5 8,000 3 2,080	86,250 9,117	17,741 11,086	71,679 50,997	25,807 13,170	1,0ñ,619 60,111	1,100 860	4,075 1,632	10	₆₀	1,300 860	4,676 1,692
Spreed {1624.9	5 1,09,406 6 20,130	31,63,4 <u>22</u> 4,51,432	10,087 4,080	07,515 55,178	1,10,498 31,110	35,81,937 5,80,006	7,205 1,100	1,75,762 30,040	1,000 870	10,859 6,463		1,85,42; 67,88;
Bugar{ 1504.0		1,93,811 2,47,809		2,01,090 3,07,419	04,60B 80,802	4,65,810 5,91,758	10,957 19,827	1,00,695 77,190	70 335	3en 1,860		1,01,10) 78,470
Tea { 150 to	5 338	18,851	8 i 23	215 1,218		246 14,54D		,e1	12,041 11,775	6,91,504 6,20,203	12,011 1.,776	6,21,60 6,30,96
Tobacco { 1834.5		56,697 S1,010		1,62,098 1,61,167	27,002 23,8dd	2,17,750 2,10,173	0,049 1,453	45,207 13,804	115 110	2,151 1,807	0.1114	47,811 16,70

The season's crop in the Hill Tracts was better than in the two previous years, which accounts for the large increase shown above.

The jute crop was quite as good as in the previous year, and there was a large increase in the shipments to foreign countries in comparison with the preceding year, as the following figures will show:—

Exports to Foreign Countries from Chittagong.

			1094-99,	1990-80.
Quantity	•••	Mds.	10,17,963	12,28,480
Value		Rs.	67,81,991	71,41,842

The amount of rice and paddy imported into Chittagong by country boats showed a heavy decline of 4,16,164 maunds and 5,45,170 maunds, respectively, over the figures for the previous year. This falling off is attributed to a short crop in Chittagong, Noakhali, and the adjacent districts. The following statement shows the total imports of rice and paddy into Chittagong by country boats:—

		1804-95.		1895-96.
		Mds.		Mds.
Rice	411	7,18,149		8,01,985
Paddy		7,70,564	-	8,01,985 2,25,894

The quantity of rice sent to foreign countries from Chittagong during the past two years was as follows:—

Rice 1894-95. 1895-96. 259,443 138,811 1,81,351

The falling off amounted to 48.64 per cent. on the figures for the previous year. The decrease was shared by all countries, but was greatest in the West Indies and Mauritius.

According to the coasting trade returns, the quantities of rice and paddy exported to the different ports in India from Chittagong were as follows:—

		1894-96,	1895-96,
Rice	··· Owts. ··· Mds.	198,471	180,548
10100		2,67,419	2,45,746
Paddy	∫ Cwts.	299,882	196,908
- uday	· . Mds.	4,07,856	2,68,007

The decline was general. To Madras there was a falling off, while to Bengal and Indian ports "not British," the trade dwindled to a comparatively small amount. The requirements of Madras and Bengal were met from the bumper crops of the Orissa districts in the past year.

from the bumper crops of the Orissa districts in the past year.

The total quantity of salt exported to the different districts from Chittagong by country-boats is shown below:—

1894-95, Destination. Mds. Mda. To Chittagong 1,85,893 1,90,780 16,068 " Noakhali 22,618 Dacca (Narayanganj) Other districts 71,658 42 GCO 829 2,076 Total 2,51,985 2,79,532

Besides these supplies, the quantity of salt shipped for Narayanganj by sea-going vessels was 71,658 maunds, against 42,738 maunds in 1894-95 and 98,680 maunds in 1893-94.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Orissa ports during the past two years, exclusive of Government transactions, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	1	2	8	4
		Rø.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttaok	{ 1894.95 { Foreign Coasting } } { Foreign Coasting }	89,600 48,760	19,80,707 88,112	20,20,807 1,31,862
Office	1895-96 Foreign Cossting	3,21,300 4,761	22, 05,882 7,73,078	25,27,182 7,77,884
.	(1894-95 { Foreign Uoasting	5,281* 61,03,149*	2,94,667# 28,24,510	2,99,898 89,27,659#
Balasore	{ Foreign { Coasting	92,09 0 59,01,925	. 8,69,969 50,14,468	4,62,065 1,09,16;398
D2	1894-95 { Foreign Coasting [Foreign Coasting	******	8,44,498 28,545	8,44,498 28,645
Puri	1895-96 {Foreign Coasting	65,128	6,03,464 86,114	0,03,464 1,01,242
Total	{1894-95 {Foreign Coasting 1895-98 {Foreign Coasting	94,881 3 61,46,899	26,69,807* 29,41,167	28,64,698 90,88,066*
. '	1895-98 {Foreign Consting	4,14,896 59,71,814	81,79,816 88,29,656	85,92,711 1,17,95,469

* The figures for 1896-08 have been altered in apportance with the corrections made by the Collector of Oustains,

Imports.

The chief articles of merchandise in the import traffic were:—

			== _=	Quar	TITY.		VALUE.		
Princie	AL ARTICLE!	3.	English	woight.	Indian	weight.	1894-95.	1895-98.	
			1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-90.	1000-001	1030-904	
	1		2	8	4	5	6	7	
		<u> </u>			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton twist and	(European	lbs.	886,662	634,000	10,776	7,705	7,14,594	5,48,930	
yarn.	Indian	611 13	4,990,548	4,683,100	60,722	56,912	17,27,798	16,35,438	
Cotton piece-	(European	Rs.				,	6,68,131	5,88,489	
goods.	{ Indian	1)		,		•••	***	69	
Gunny-bags	•••	No.	498,743	1,430,804			1,04,469	8,18,486	
Metals		Cwt.	16,174	19,448	22,015	18,304	4,48,220	8,74,688	
Oila		Gals.	547,628	1,011,045	59,897	1,10,589	2,89,596	6,7 4, 71 7	
Ghee	•••	lbs.	57,008	52,508	093	688	22,205	20,946	
Spices		,,	5,671,528	6,739,878	68,925	81,008	5,10,184	6,15,293	
Betel-nuts	***	*** 57	4,778,734	5,798,099	58,050	70,469	8,91,997	5,04,798	
Salt	154	Cwt.	196,740	254,640	2,07,786	8,45,593	2,99,788	3,36,428	
Treasuro	1114	Rs.			***	,,,	62,384	1,75,202	

The quantity and value of the principal articles exported from the Exports. Orissa ports are given below:—

				QUAN	Valur.			
Phincip	PRINCIPAL ABTICLES.		English woight.		Indian	woight.	1004.05	1005.00
			1894-95.	1895-90.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	1		3	8	4	6	6	7
·					Mds.	d a.	Rs.	Rø.
Rice	***	Owts.	1,094,974	2,289,216	14,90,881	80,47,822	89,61,151	71,88,522
Paddy	***	••• h	19,616	201,155	18,593	2,79,794	20,164	2,96,186
Hidos	194	No.	289,764	175,680	٠		4,55,891	8,17,912
Lac, stick and oth	ıor kinds	Owts.	982	1,228	1,897	1,671	18,000	24,958
Oil-seeds		1)	15,653	89,898	21,805	58,618	72,518	1,50,071
Timbor and sleep	ers	-+- 55	298				15,676	12,981.
Silver (treasure)	***	Rs.	2,454	***	8,840		8,422	8,39,268
Juie, raw	•••	Owts.	***	9,658		18,139	5,91,798	44,580

In the foreign trade the bulk of the exports was to Mauritus and Ceylon, while in the coasting trade Madras and Bengal obtained the largest quantity.

COUNTRY BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE NADIA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of the trade carried by country boats on the Nadia rivers during 1895-96 is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:-

		Down-Stream.		Ur-syn	ean.	Total.	
		<u> </u>	77.3			£	,
		Woight.	Value.	Weight.	Value,	Weight,	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1894-95	•••		1,98,17,295	23,12,037	86,84,218	67,19,892	2,85,01,618
1895-96	***	36,99,760	1,45, 54 ,255	17,63,230	57,07,676	64,02,900	2,02,61,931

The condition of the Bhagirathi river was again unfavourable for navigation. In the beginning of the year the prospects were hopeful by the early rise of the river in May 1895, but they were marred by its sudden fall in the latter part of September, and it was altogether closed for traffic early in December. Navigation on the Mathabhanga river was interfered with by the abnormal condition of its entrance from the Ganges in October and November last, caused by the sudden formation of an impassable shoal. The Jalangi wires were late and fell early thereby making it impassable for hig bests to ply river rose late and fell early, thereby making it impassable sheat. The Jalangi river rose late and fell early, thereby making it impassable for big boats to ply for any considerable period. In the cold season the river was navigable for smaller crafts only, but in March these also could not pass out, and through traffic was altogether stopped.

The number of laden boats which passed down and up the Nadia Rivers during 1895-96 was 19,159, against 21,343 in 1894-95.

The quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic carried downwards during the past two reasons as follows:

during the past two years, were as follows:--

		Down-stri	LAN TRAPPI	C REGISTER	RD AT—		PROPORT	ION OF CA	LOUTTA
Pringipal Staples.	ĺ		Klahan-		Tot	nl.	тидертс	TRADD,	
	Jangipur.	Nadia.	gan].	Manskhall.	Quantity,	Value.	Into Oalentta.	Info other places.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	0	7	8	Ö	10
	Mde.	Nde.	Mda.	Mde.	Mige.	Re.	Mds.	Mds,	Mds.
<i>Juto, vaw</i> {1801-05	1,40,131 60,000	4,43,100 2,17,860	14,842 22,837	3,00,029 1,15,270	8,69,001 4,85,563	70,89,017 18,61,151	0,63,670 8,12,413	2,14,429 03,032	8,69,004 4,85,503
Wheat {1804-05	24,519 1,42,805	1,07,858 2,00,800	3,2 15	10,010 81,337	1,11,887 4,71,167	3,90,189 13,64,663	1,89,170 4,00,351	3,717 10,800	1,41,897 4,71,187
Rice, not in the husk { 1891-05	50,673 81,764	5,24,920 1,00,300	419 189	84,571 1,40,931	6,10,161 3,09,076	21,78,700 11,84, 2 97	5,15,011 3,20,570	04,258 42,300	0,10,10± 8,62,076
Do., in the husk { 1804.05	2,935 4,300	7,250 4,275	8,215 2,185	504 235	18,264 11,094	32,848 10,414	5,900 3,000	10,661 8,044	10,261 11,004
Gram and pulses {1691-95	72,233 1,48,119	1,36,101 2,03,975	8,105 20,230	1,30,950 9,30,220	0,81,0J9 3,17,451	8,G8,703 17,07,177	8,18,004 8,54,010	28,787 30,500	3,47,481 6,84,639
Other spring and rain {1891-85 crops \ 1895-90	40,717 58,081	18,675 09,000	105 975	1,719 8,2 <u>1</u> 1	07,490 1,88,017	1,18,123 2,32,832	05,284 1,80,005	2,205 2,442	07,409 1,53,047
Liuscod {1801-05	8,10,038 8,83,069	82,247 1,20,175	5,597 9,710	20,383 30,623	4,31,352 4,09,582	17,99,498 20,9J,471	4,91,251 4,90,591	8,681 2,001	4,34,55 4,02,552
Blustard and rape seed {1804-05	1,77,430 60,000	18,550 0,225	40	29,150 2,641	2,10,176 85,850	0,31,491 4,10,370	1,70,820 65,281	42,355 30,675	3,19,17 6 9 5,886
Other oll-seeds {1891-95	1,11,891 59,190	9,97đ		1,468 320	1,16,031 50,525	8,58,106 1,98,688	1,10,430 50,100	185 123	1,10,084 50,886
Ghi {1894-95	13,690 7,149	1,625 2,276	100	6 25	15,2 6 7 0,419	5,61,870 3,61,978	13,469 8,106	1,858 1,254	15,267 0,410
Saltpetro {1894-05	502 604	910	***		502 504	9,829 9,780	503 504	, 	502 504
Other saline substances { 1801-06	1,60,031 1,44,066	12,375 1,180	1,855 2,150) (1) (1	1,82,771 1,47,800	10,05,912 6,10,678	1,01,870 1,00,401	18,491 11,905	1,83,771 1,47,896
Sugar, refined { 1804-95	14.000	75	100		14,803 7,709	1,49,010 77,000	7,747 4,010	0,010 8,428	14,868 7,769
Do., unrofined {1801-96	•	29A 76	802 160	1,991 778	27,60± 14,280	1,27,669 61,200		14,007 8,545	27,004 14,280
Silk, raw (Indian) { 1801-98	9,130 204		910	7=>	9,180 251	11,85,006 1,84,705	569 110	1,887 144	8,189 254
Magnifications of silk (1604-95 (Indian)* , 1805-96	5,808 10,747	## ##	***	1/*	7.0 201.2	8,808 10,747	po dh	5,808 10,747	5,868 10,747
Hidest (1804-05	Į.	10,768 1,900	441	***	19,758 1,800	41,856 4,101		***	19,788 1,800
Tobacco, unmanufac- (1894-95 tured		97,800 10,440		·" 10	1,50,670 47,819	11,80,025 4,04,281	49,554 10,880	1,21,116 28,480	1,60,070 07,810
Timber {1804-93	89,328	179	100	98 180	, 88,538 006	77,076 1,008		8,408 780	58,581 90

[·] Manufactures of allk are shown according to value in rupees. † Hides are shown according to number.

The following statement shows all the principal articles of traffic carried up-stream during the past two years:—

				عي سيب			~~~~				
	l	TP-STRE	M TRAPPIO	BEGISTRABI	AT-			NOW OF C			
Principal Staples.)	Nadia.			Potal,			TOTAL TRADE,			
4 MANAGEM BASI - 441	Jangipur.		Kishan- ganj,	Hanskhall.	Quantity.	Value.	From Culoutta.	From other places,	Total.		
1	2	8	4	8	6	7	8	9	10		
Conl and coko { 1894-98	Mds. 43,413 1,18,119	11de, 87,072 1,00,575	Mds.	Mris. 4,550 21,125	Mds. 1,85,035 2,48,820	Rs. 67,068 1,55,518	Mds. 91,189 1,20,595	3Eda. 44,753 1,29,804	bīda. 1,85,035 2,48,820		
Cotton twist and yarn { 1894-05 (European) { 1898-90	149 177		,14 ,14	17 20	100 107	9,240 11,803	'17 20	148 177	100 107		
Rise, not in the husk $\begin{cases} 1894-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	04,007 74,758	82,660 71,250	280 640	5,886 4,776	1,03,593 1,51,621	5,82,764 4,78,815	2,056 8,007	1,61,527 1,42,024	1,68,583 1,61,691		
Do., in the husk { 1804-95 1805-96	0,918 1,363	12,553 16,050	1,84,835 95,670	18,870 96,083	1,71,077 1,41,103	8,43,054 2,47,040	0,046 80,204	180,90,1 200,40,1	1,71,077 1,41,106		
Iron and its manufac- \$1804-95 tures 1895 98	1,481 990	5,015 8,800	e	2,220 2,100	6,725 6,748	45,806 30,265	0,028 4,49p	2,102 2,230	8,725 8,746		
Salt [1804-95	1,17,119 49,145	4,09,994 9,64,823	8 0	10,080 76,705	0,25,113 8,80,788	10,58,479 11,80,701	5,80,318 3,64,682	85,765 16,411	0,25,118 8,80,783		
Coiton piece-goods [1894-05 (European)* [1895-96]	29,200 83,656	j	•••	150 150	***	28,550 34,860	150 1,310	29,200 83,450	28,350 058,44		
Guany-bags { 1891-05	26,869 7, 397	400	*** ***	100	20,708 7,487	7,553 1,980	1,800 1,150	25,468 0,857	20,700 7,487		
Gunny-nloth* { 189 1-95	91,390 49,096	110,193 4,820	***		204,515 53,961	10,73,7 8,70,645	197,715 37,883	0,800 10,128	204,515 68,061		

[·] Piecs-goods are shown according to value in rapees, gunny-bage in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRATHI, THE JALANGHI, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS, AS WELL AS ALONG THE MIDNAPORE CANAL AND THE ORISSA COAST CANAL, CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The total weight and value of merchandise carried by inland steamers along these routes to and from Calcutta registered during the past two years was as follows:—

		18	94-95, 	1895-96.		
Imports Exports		Quantity. Mds. 15,62,581 13,09,312	Value. Rs. 1,16,36,176 1,44,42,107	Quantity. Mds. 13,84,050 8,48,210	Value. Rs. 1,07,36,060 1,20,34,890	
Total	1+1	28,71,893	2,61,28,283	22,32,260	2,27,70,950	

The following table shows all the principal staples carried to and from Calcutta by this route during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

LIST OF ARTICLES.	IMPORT CALO		LIST OF ARTICLES.	Exponts From Calcutta.		
	Quantity, Value,			Quantity.	Valuo.	
1	2	8	4	5	0	
Cotton, raw { 1894-95 1895-96 Cotton piece-goods, { 1894-95 Indian. }	Mds. 1,190 2,145 2,612 2,490	R ₈ . 18,598 84,856 1,68,148 1,79,486	Coal and coke { 1804-95 1895-90 Twistand yarn, Eu- { 1894-95 ropean. { 1895-96	Mds. 91,247 38,304 82,090 29,466	Rs. 45,624 17,690 18,69,198 16,90,088	
Indigo 1894-95	2,619 1,312	6,18,084 3,29,313	Piece-goods, Euro- { 1894-95 pean. 1896-96	64,011 57,888	40,16,798 41,89,924	

List of Anticles.		IS INTO OUTTA.	LIST OF ARTICLES.		TE FROM
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
1	2	8	4	5	в
	Mds.	Re.		Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw { 1894-95 1895-96	81,264 21,795	9,45,372 92,629	Turmeria { 1894-95 1895-96	10,727 9,911	59,685 49,800
. Wheat {1894-95	7,957 52,015	20,232 1,49,543	Gunny-bags { 1894-95 1895-96	16,840 7,040	1,70,505 68,640
Rice { 1894-95 1895-96	5,18,678 8,42,014	18,47,790 10,71,606	Gram and pulse { 1894-95 1895-96	25,186 16,824	62,965 41,588
Paddy • {1894-95 1895-96	28,215 16,532	50,430 28,931	Leather, manufac { 1894-95 tured. 1895-96	408 634	96,104 1,37,78 5
Gram and pulse ${1894-95 \atop 1895-96}$	48,491 1,1 4,6 93	1,21,228 3,01,469	Liquors { 1894-95 1895-98	1,914 1,674	94,212 91,837
Hides of cattle { 1894-95 1895-95	15, <u>44</u> 6 11,660	2,68,720 2,17,168	Brass and copper { 1894-95 1895-96	60,631 62,204	16,63,291 18,59,282
Brass and copper { 1894-95 1895-96	65,809 66,792	24,65,921 26,13,787	Iron { 1894-95 1805-96	48,845 21,432	2,53,811 1,15,143
Provisions, other { 1894-95 kinds. 1895-06	94,165 48,867	8,94,568 4,69,3±2	Other metals { 1894-95 1895-96	21,706 17,883	2,44,198 2,01,181
Saltpetre { 1894-96 1895-96	1,920 2,425	10,005 18,187	Oil, kerosine { 1894-95 1895-96	1,86,845 91,414	7,45,880 8,65,656
Other saline sub- { 1894-95 atances. 1895-96	7,593 14,900	41,762 81,950	Other oils { 1894-95 1896-96	28,204 28,997	8,94,940 2,97,004
Linseed { 1894-95 1895-96	5,66,226 5,85,269	22,64,901 24,87,898	Provisions, other (1894-95 kinds. (1895-96	40,743 83,421	8,87,048 8,17,500
Mustard seed { 1894-95 1895-96	20,521 5,826	87,214 28,801	Salt { 1894-95 1895-96	9,65,536 1,71,169	11,42,300 5,34,884
Oastor ,, { 1894-95 1895-96	21,504 8,599	64,502 11,502	Mustard seed { 1894-95 1895-96	21,976 14,966	99,398 62,861
Poppy {1894-95	2,860 2,848	14,160 18,156	Other oilseeds {1894-95 1895-96	6,038 (984	17,859 2,524
Other oilseeds { 1894-95 1895-96	1,034 8,667	2,979 28,7 9 8	Sugar, rofined { 1894-95 1896-96	27,262 24,086	2,82,848 2,40,660
Silk, raw { 1894-95 1895-96	8,194 8,600	17,86,236 18,82,791	Do., unrefined { 1894-95 1895-96	22,245 20,763	1,02,888 93,434
Silk picco-goods, {1894-95 Indian. {1895-96	47 72	45,960 70,844	Betel-nuts { 1804-95 1895-96	20,903 15,984	1,64,611 05,904
Betel-nuts { 1894.95 1896.90	92 86	925 216	Spices, other kinds { 1891-95 1896-96	12,840 8,066	1,54,250 1,00,700
Spices, other kinds { 1894-95 1895-96	2,708 8,259	88,850 40,663	Tobacco { 1894-95 1896-96	21,067 16,698	1,68,003 1,68,047
Sugar, refined { 1894-95 1895-96	5,042 6,403	52,811 64,030	Wool, manufac- ; 1894-95 tured, Indian. 1896-90	31 24	2,416 8,192

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIJILI CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the country boat traffic registered on the Midnapore and Hijili Canals during the past two years were as follows:—

1)	Do	WN.	τ	ъ,	TOTAL.		
Names of Carals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods regis- tered by weight.	Value of all articles of trado.	Weight of goods regis- tered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	
1	2	В	4	5	ß	7	
Midnapore { 1894-95 1895-96 Hijili { 1894-95 1895-96	Mds. 17,11,629 19,97,860 6,97,259 11,21,667	Rs. 53,71,560 58,03,556 26,83,267 30,86,091	Mds. 7,44,162 7,19,768 4,49,766 4,04,494	Rs. 22,71,727 26,60,049 22,95,508 24,06,350	Mds. 24,55,785 27,17,628 18,40,019 16,26,161	Rs. 76,48,293 84,64,595 49,78,770 54,92,441	
Total { 1894-95	26,08,876 81,19,527	80,54,898 88,89,847	11,86,928 11,24,257	45,67,280 -50,67,290	87,05,804 42,43,784	1,26,22,069 1,89,56,946	

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic carried over these canals during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

Chief Articles of Trappic.	Registered on the Midnapore	Registored on the Hijili	Grani	Total.	CALOUTE	ON OF THI TRADE TO L TRAFFIO
	Canal.	Canal.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke { 1894-95 1895-90	51,025	50,770	1,01,795	50,89 7	1,00,605	50,802
	76,345	39,280	1,15,625	72,206	1,14,845	71,778
Cotton twist and yarn (1891-95	8,055	15	3,070	1,77,292	8,070	1,77,292
(European) (1895-96	2,785	400	3,185	1,82,780	8,185	1,82,789
Jute, raw {1894-95	8,500	22,921	26,421	1,12,289	24,745	1,05,160
	8,101	25,964	84,065	1,44,776	92,521	1,38,214
Vegetables and all kinds (1894-95 of fresh fruits \ 1895-96	68,658	7,590	60,248	2,98,116	03,794	2,87,072
	66,614	10,841	67,455	3,03,547	61,920	2,78,680
Rice, in the husk {1894-95	8,19,064	4,01,240	12,20,318	24,40,626	5,82,897	11,65,794
	9,48,854	4,21,186	18,70,010	28,97,570	5,11,181	8,04,567
Do., not in the husk {1894-95	5,57,497	4,43,958	10,01,455	95,67,683	9,64,481	84,85,968
	5,78,867	6,53,699	12,27,008	98,84,681	11,66,158	86,44,928
Gram and pulses {1894-95 1895-96	1,30,610	490	1,37,040	3,42,600	1,89,445	9,83,612
	1,60,707	8,900	1,64,607	4,32,098	1,61,915	4,24,764
Brass, unwrought { 1894-95 1895-90	20 20		20 20	427 490		•••
Do., wrought { 1894-95 1895-96	2,461	20	2,481	06,180	2,896	90,520
	4,880	1,470	5,850	2,30,925	5,705	2,91,052
Oil, kerosino { 1894-95 1895-96	45,335	58,489	08,824	3,95,296	23,350	08,400
	41,066	55,878	96,944	9,87,776	15,505	02,020
Provisions other than ghi $\begin{cases} 1894.05\\ 1805.96 \end{cases}$	12,556 17,015	***	12,556 17,015	1,19,282 1,61,043	11,919 16,728	1,07,590 1,58,916
Salt $$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1894-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{array} \right.$	2,04,309	1,48,771	3,53,080	11,03,875	3,52,421	11,01,816
	1,93,305	1,88,770	3,52,075	10,87,784	3,31,614	10,86,294
Linseed { 1894-95 1895-96	2,075 6,175		2,075 6,175	8,300 26,244	1,076 0,155	7,900 26,159
Mustard seed { 1894-95 1895-96	26,414	914	27,328	1,16,144	26,595	1,18,029
	24,279	200	24,479	1,07,096	24,115	1,05,508
Sugar, unrefined	57,118	41,054	98,172	4,64,045	94,500	4,87,104
	78,861	28,882	1,02,243	4,00,093	92,744	4,17,848
Tobacco { 1891-95 1805-96	9,615 1,589	1,00,101 89,785	1,03,716 91,268	7,77,800 8,08,270	99,749 88,786	7,48,117
Timber { 1894-95	52,239	12,728	64,962	1,29,024	41,868	8,44,607
	84,725	12,030	90,765	1,81,415	53,016	83,786
Cotton piece-goods (Euro- { 1894-95 pean) (1895-96	13s. 5,000	Rs. 4,80,875 4,81,500		4,85,875 4,31,500	111+	99,405 4,96,876
Ootton piece-goods (In- { 1894-95 dian) { 1895-96	47,550 89,650		***	48,050 89,550	***	4,31,126 47,550
Hides, raw { 1894-95 1895-96	No. 13,630 6,310	No. 13,750 0,800	No. 20,380 15,110	56,280 85,178	No. 26,480 14,640	89,550 55,448 84,084

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The amount of traffic carried by country boats on the Orissa canals was as follows:—

Oriesa Canals.		Weight of tered by	goods rogis- y weight.	Value of all articles of trade.		
			1894-95.	1895-96,	1894-95. 1895-	
	1		2	9	4	5
Down trafflo Up "			M ds 5,45,969 8,17,610	Mds. 11,66,978 8,94,628	Rs. 20,61,188 80,70,254	Rs. 98,40,523 80,91,055
	Total	•••	8,63,579	15,61,601	51,81,887	09,81,678

The principal articles of commerce registered are shown in the following statement:—

37	Quan	tity.	Value.		
Names of Articles.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	2	8	4	5	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton twist and yarn (European) Turmeric Rice, in the husk Do., not in the husk Gram and pulses Oil, kerosine Salt Other oilseeds Sugar, unrefined Timber	7,300 860 61,300 4,00,925 14,700 81,300 15,300 1,600 1,82,085 28,225 12,065	75,146 9,67,679 40,388 75,505 16,420 10,2.0 2,02,385 44,637 5,267	4,21,575 1,750 1,02,600 14,28,295 36,075 1,25,200 48,094 4,600 22,70,063 1,80,540 24,170	2,625 1,31,505 30,23,997 1,00,019 3,14,020 48,188 46,834 26,29,812 2,00,866 9,876	

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The amount of traffic carried by country boats on this canal during the past two years are shown in the following Table:—

		1894	1-95.	1895-96.		
		Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	
Down Up	•••	7,86,758 3,01,525	20,86,718 12,82,410	12,67,181 4,86,382	28,90,207 19,71,124	
Total	•••	10,88,283	33,69,128	17,03,513	48,61,381	

The chief articles of merchandise are detailed below:-

		1801	-95,		/ 1805-Dû,				
Names of Artiours.	Downward trappic.		Phoportion Relating to the Calculta trappic,		DOWNWARD TRAPPIO.		Proportion Relating to the Caldutta trappig.		
	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Volue,	Quantity.	Yalue,	Quantity.	Value.	
1	3	8	4	6	6	7	8	0	
Jute, raw Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits Rice, not in the husk	Mds. 4,215 4,389 1,95,005 4,87,008	Rs, 18,041 18,761 6,07,011 9,74,192	1,76,056 4,38,170	Re. 18,725 8,86,884 8,70,840	71ds, 16,827 4,010 3,04,410 8,15,530	Ra. 71,016 16,015 0,51,281 14,27,177	7.64. 13,740 2,63,360 7,98,170	Rs. 60,895. 8,23,960 18,96,707	

		189	4-DA,	i	1805-90,				
Names of Articles.	Upward trappic.		Proportion relating to the Oalgutta Trappig.		UPWARD TRAFFIO,		PROPORTION RELATING TO THE CALGUTTA TRAVELO.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity,	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
1	2	8	6	8	8	7	8	9	
Caal and coke (Ruropon) Ootton tryist and yarn (Ruropon) Ootton pieco-goods (Enropon) Ridge, not in the husk Do., in the husk Cran and rules Oil, kerceine Betal-nuts Euger, unredned Topango	11,850 B,030 F,118 46,408 S,240 40,612 40,612 1,630 C,714 38,680	R4, 0,778 1,17,988 98,690 2,985 90,985 10,040 1,00,040 1,20,918 12,880 44,982 2,24,626	31.0s, 10,050 2,050 5,750 24,150 30,112 1,600 7,310	Rs., 5,476 1,17,289 88,400 14,386 90,090 1,15,850 12,600 38,846 2,11,850	Mds, 20,355 4,020 1,71,290 23,035 4,906 42,715 58,805 1,180 17,636 88,400	Rs. 18,788 2,60,078 1,50,100 5,85,250 45,774 11,528 1,71,660 1,68,141 7,080 10,045 1	1446, 18,746 4,020 3,430 42,670 59,666 1,100 15,745 88,015	Rs. 12,341 2,65,072 1,40,600 0,185 1,70,680 1,07,708 6,500 70,865 8,01,148	

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The following comparative statement shows the total weight of the trade of Calcutta with the interior carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers during the past two years:—

		IMPO	RIS INTO O.	ALOUTTA BE	-ZOZ	Exp	Exports from Calcutta to-				
		Northern Bengal blook,	Eastern Hengul black,	Dacon blook.	Total,	Northern Bengal block,	Eastern Bengal blook	Dagen block.	Total,		
1		9	В	4	0	0	7	8	0 .		
		Mås.	Más.	Mās.	Mâs.	Mds.	Mās.	31 ds,	Mda,		
Vid Brahmaputra	{ 1894-98 { 1693-98	85,82,866 84,05,818	994 441	111	95,82,806 34,05,818	0,21,827 7,62,711	441	101	6,21,827 7,62,711		
Vid Meghna	··· { 1804-05	134	00,244 1,02,419	78,14,101 60,35,700	73,90,435 70,89,149	080 Te&	80,011 54,400	10,71,908 15,08,465	17,01,914 15,62,854		
Total	··· { 1894-95 ··· { 1895-99	85,82,900 8±,05,918	46,244 1,02,440	78,84,101 69,35,700	1,09,72,801 1,04,43,408	0,21,817 7,02,711	80,011 64,400	10,71,088 15,08,445	29,28,741 29,26,505		

The following statement shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles of internal trade carried by the river steamer companies to and from Calcutta during the past two years:—

Articles.		RD TRAFFIO ALCUTTA.	UPWARD T	raffic from Cutta.	To	Tal,
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	9	4	Б	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw { 1894-95 1895-96	26,559	4,14,890	11,603	1,81,297	98,156	5,96,187
	42,676	6,98,518	1,066	17,822	43,744	7,10,840
Cotton twist, Euro- { 1894-95 pean { 1895-90			40,570	23,42,918	40,570	23,42,918
	g	115	84,457	19,76,970	84,459	19,77,085
Ootton piece-goods, { 1894-95	7	505	2,71,767	1,96,01,195	2,71,774	1,96,01,700
European { 1895-96	12	876	2,78,932	2,03,02,036	2,78,914	2,03,62,912
Wheat { 1894-95 1895-96	926	897	1,933	5,916	2,259	6,213
	2,509	7,386	562	1,610	3,181	9,002
Rice, not in the busk { 1894-95 1896-96	8,808	81,592	84,578	1,23,184	49,446	1,54,770
	24,399	76,247	7,471	28,847	31,870	99,594
Gram and pulses { 1894-95 1895-96	11,856	29,640	87,604	04,295	49,650	1,29,875
	16,425	43,118	42,680	1,11,904	59,056	1,55,020
Hides of cattle, &c. { 1894-95	1,18,128	19,78,644	24	402	1,18,152	19,70,040
	94,677	17,63,369	41	704	94,718	17,04,128
Skins of sheep, &c. { 1894.95 1895.96	8,156 4,156	2,32,446 1,10,134	1,582	41,023	8,156 5.738	2,32,446 1,52,057
Jute, raw { 1304-95 1895-96	1,05,95,617	4,47,76,972	1	4	1,05,95,618	4,47,76,876
	98,12,441	4,17,02,874	125	591	98,12,566	4,17,08,405
Gunny-bags and 1894-95 cloth 1895-90	91,717	9,28,695	5,995	00,699	97,712	9,89,8 34
	2,24,212	21,86,067	6,977	68,026	2,31,180	22,54,098
Linseed {1894-95	29,6 <u>47</u> 8,618	94,588 36,180	***	914 #49	28,647 8,513	94,688 86,180
Mustard seed { 1894.95 1895.96	81,654	1,34,590	102	484	81,756	1,84,964
	88,986	1,48,684	178	767	81,158	1,48,684
Salt { 1894.95 1895.98	••• •••	***	8,44,792 7,18,960	20,80,075 22,44,894	8,44,792 7,18,966	20,89,975 22,44,894
Sugar, refined { 1894-95 1895-96	1,866	19,860	17,418	1,80,660	19,279	2,00,020
	659	0,690	16,591	1,65,810	16,190	1,61,900
Do., unrefined { 1894-95 1895-96	86 8	1,702	90,240	1,89,860	80,608	1,41,56 <u>2</u>
	5	22	91,244	1,40,598	81,249	1,40,620
Tobacco { 1894-95 1895-90	18,971	1,00,575	8,044	90,090	17,915	1,80,605
	5,005	47,958	6,108	63,959	11,118	1,11,917

The total quantity and value of the external trade of Bengal with Assam carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and the Upper Megna rivers during the past two years is compared in the following table:—

	Vid A	egnna.	Vid Bear	IMAPOTRA.	Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	6	đ	7
Imports from Assam { 1894-06 1806-56 Exports to Assam { 1894-95 1895-96	Mds. 5,76,527 7,44,410 7,88,748 7,00,857	Rs. 2,14,53,885 1,01,80,978 96,44,010 94,02,712	Mds, 81,92,490 81,79,984 20,54,942 25,92,642	.Rs. 3,90,83,815 2,95,68,299 1,68,90,288 1,98,77,900	Mds. 87,69.017 89,24,344 28,49,690 32,98,499	Rs. 5,44,87,700 4,87,49,277 2,65,94,257 2,92,80,612
Grand Total $\begin{cases} 1894-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	13,05,275 14,45,207	3,10,97,904 2,85,83,690	52,47,432 57,72,576	4,99,24,058 4,94,16,199	06,12,707 72,17,840	8,10,21,957 7,80,29,869

The principal staples registered are specified in the abstract below:-

		External	TRADE OF	BENGAL WI	ти Аявам.	
Anticles.	Imports in from A	nto Hengal .ssam.	Exports fr to A	om Bengal Sam	To	otal.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity,	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	G	7
Cotton, raw {1894-95 1895-96	Mds. 6.101 13,673	Ks. 29,391 82 ,038	Mds. 108 338	Rs. 1,688 5,493	Mds. 6,209 14,011	Rs, 81,019 87,591
Cotton twist (European) { 1891-95 1895-96	11	695 	18,563 22,753	10,72,014 18,05,454	18,574 22,758	10,72,849 13,06,454
Ditto (Indian) { 1894-95 1895-96	18 12	453 503		24,999 29,087		25,451 29,390
Cotton piece-goods (Euro- pean) { 1894-95 1895-96		901 957	1,92,767 1,42,195	95,75,008 1,03,80,286		95,75,461 1,93,80,592
Ditto (Indian) { 1894.95 1895.96	256 155	12,800 6,219		46,350 90,967		59,150 96,586
Wheat { 1894-95 1895-96	111		4,994 5,437	19,717 15,689	4,496 5,457	19,717 15,689
Rice not in the husk $\begin{cases} 1894.96 \\ 1895.96 \end{cases}$	51 247	185 741	6,67,024 7,11,087	29,76,272 2 2,22,146	6,67,076 7,11,334	28,76,457 22,22,887
Gram and pulses $\begin{cases} 1894-95 \\ 1896-96 \end{cases}$	407 820	1,425 8,201	9,00,976 8,68,195	7,52,499 9,66,512	9,01,389 9,60,021	7,59,864 9,69,713
Other food-grains { 1594.95 1896.96	181	111	248 292	425 511	248 203	425 511
Hides of cattle $\begin{cases} 1894-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	815 2,541	19,855 85,892	10 207	168 3,910	825 2, 748	14,028 39,802
Jute, raw { 1894-95 1895-90	2,85,724 2,76,068	11,19,680 11,78,289	48 40	204 170		11,10,898 11,78,469
Gunny-bags and cloth { 1894-95 1895-96	1,818 1,262	18,408 12,304		71,726 79,198	8,902 8,872	90,184 85,502
Linsoed {1894-95 1896-96	8,079 1,810	80,060 7,608	47 198	188 820		80,248 8,519
Mustard soed {1894-95 1896-96	4,83,386 3,53,842	19,33,504 15,48,059		548 848		19,94,092 15,48,907
Balt {1894-95 1895-98	410	***	8,82,483 4,01,522	10,39,009 12,64,756	3,32,483 4,01,522	10,89,008 12,54,750
Silk, raw { 1894-95 1895-98	1,170 530	2,45,700 1,27,730		554 20,860		2,46,254 1,48,090
Sugar, refined { 1894-95 1895-96	1	10	84,044 87,075	8,53,206 8,70,750	94,015 97,075	3,53,216 3,70,750
Do., unrefined { 1894-95 1895-90	278 409	1,668 2,607	-	1,42,700 1,89,240	31,134 31,351	1,44,877 1,41,847
Toa, Indian { 1894-95 1896-96	10,10,658 10,72,648	4,95,65,200 4,88,44,283	72	3,42 0 (92		4,95,88,680 4,38,44,91
Tobacco { 1894-95 1895-96	123	1,015 765	14,190	1,17,008 8,67,022	14,322	1,18,029 3,67,787

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The amount of traffic between Bengal and Assam carried by country boats along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers is shown in the following statement:—

Extremal trade of Bengal with Assam,	REGISTERED AT BHAIRAB BAZAR ON THE MECHNA.		Duobri	ERRD AT ON THE APUTRA	Total.		
1114 2002	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
Imports from Assam { 1894-95 1895-96	89,03,481 48,96,078	80,06,010 88,94,645	14,91,878 13,94,051	56,01,293 58,10,004	58,95,859 62,90,129	1,36,07,303 1,37,04,009	
Exports to Assam { 1804-95 1895-96	14,00,302 13,08,417	70,83,741 60,06,875	2,90,921 2, 6 9,874	16,03,98 3 15,68,21 9	16,91,228 15,77,701	86,87,724 84,74,688	
Grand Total { 1894-95	59,09,783 62,04,495	1,50,89,751 1,53,00,920	17,82,799 16,63,425	72,05,276 68,78,277	70,86,582 78,67,9 2 0	2,22,95,027 2,21,79,197	

The following statement shows those articles of traffic which were most largely carried by these routes:—

		PLEOSIF	ABOM WREA	14 7L]	Цхро	abba ot ets	ж.		
			REGIST	RED YI				REGIST	RRED AT]
Articles.			Hazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.	Arloles,	Bhairab Bazar,	Dhubri,	Total.	Value.
1			8	8	4	5	e.	7		(1	10
			Nds.	Mds,	Mds.	Re.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	i Re.
Lancund limestone	•••	{ 1805-00	10,05,127 13,36,025	10	10,05,149 18,3d,025	8,94,108 5,04,910	Cotton twist and (1894- yarn (Buropean) (1895.)		29 70	190 297	10,075 18,025
Canes and rattans		{1804-95 1806-98	8,236 12,670	14,203 18,665	22,499 80,925	50,000 77,312	Cotton plees-goods (Fuopean) "[1895-		180 65	9,317 1,144	1,07,111 89,612
Cotton, raw		(1804-05 (1805-00	4,310 7,907	17,783 20,337	28,123 28,111	1,27,207 1,08,801	Ditto (Indjan) {1891-9		10 9	9,417 1,041	1,55,505 1,43,755
Inir, tav	•••	\$894-95 \$1894-90	49,080 20,7 85	1,67,359 70,908	2,00,139 1,00,758	0,01,531 4,29,200	Turmorie { 1801-0		240 240	5,057 4,4 <u>18</u>	20,756 21,070
Rice. In the husk 🚙	•••	{ 1804-05 { 1805-96	6,80,787 16,00,613	1,92,171 65,740	11,02,958 10,00,253	22,00,916 22,93,110	Wheat ** {1894.0	5 5,798 6 4,540	1,296 801	0,494 1,811	17,858 13,018
Do., not in the husk	***	{ 1804.95 { 1805.96	ДОН 8,120	12,761 1,627	19,618 9,617	71,405 29,811	Gram and polso {1804.0		7,190 8,880	1,80,013 1,72,083	3,20,009 4,63,200
Hides of cattle	***	{ 1891-98 1895-90	21,801 13,599	2,417 9,506	24,217 17,181	4,11,699 2,48,721	Rico not in the husk {1804.0	80,010 1 82,081	8 0, 868 88,865	1,20,705 88,10d	4,61,707 2,70,661
Villa	414	1901-05 1605-06	1,85,557 1,20,107	8	1,35,560 \$20,107	6,77,800 6,00,898	Iron {1894.9		4,168 3,681	4,05g 4,664	20,521 20,441
Palators		{ 1895-95	10,709 0,083	88	10,851 0,488	85,260 10,688	Od [1804.0		38,814 30,802	1,29,155 1,64,433	9,01,486 10,14,230
Dried Ash	,	{ 1604-95 { 1605-90	49,701 40,870	0,814 363	53,515 50,838	3,81,000 3,83,827	Pointoes {1895.9		7,766 11,872	24,208 28,107	(M,529 79,418
Lynsceid	161	1894-05 1890-98	29,085 5,650	7,125 2,01d	30,166 7,006	1,15,100 32,680	Cocoanute 1801.9		10,190 432	95,438 18,018	80,8 6 0
Hustard seed	***	{1594.05 1806.00	2,680 18,621	8,76,370 2,11,000	2,70,050 2,21,400	11,16,236 D,82,144	Dried fruits and mits { 1804.9	B 21,307	14,700 11,253	30 ,076 25,8 07	2,75,780 3,17,463
Iıl ər hajili	•••	(1894-95 (1806-96	4,207 1,117	0,822 8,811	11,020 0.781	62,888 40,038	Provisions, all other (1894.9 kinds 1895.9		0,288 18,882	80,016 76,848	3, 18, 126 7, 15, 376
Spices, other than belcl-nuts		{ 1804-05 { 1605-00	24,4116 22,503	69 301	24,829 23,104	49,058	Salt (1894-0	9,00,118 1,14,641	61,100 28,672	3,21,278 2,43,218	10,03,094 7,86,041
Stone and markle		{1804.98	3,42,448		3,42,418	2,98,438	Hotel-nuts (** {1894.9		1,99 <u>1</u> 8,814	54,801 14,010	9,74,081 60,674
10 Filshing on State Summer 1 till 20	"	₹ 189 ₈ -90	8,89,701	*1*	3,60,764 	1,81,708	Spices, other than 1804.0 betsl-nuts 1895-6	08,290 1,00,926	8,240 4,118	00,52D 1,18,337	10,40,621 11,28,048
Pimher	111	{1804-85 1805-08	849 1,040	8,20,781 4,00,009	3,27,130 4,61,542	0,81,800 7,92,818	Bugar, rollned {1804-9.		8,448 8,400	86,087 36,668	3,64,027 8,55,080
		4100	No,	No.	No.		Do., umofined {1994-9:	2,00,857 1,00,707	89,857 24,631	2,84,304 9,10,408	10,84,079 0,80,840
Omnges es	#1p	1894-95 1894-90	35,630,400 38,189,888	140	35,680,400 34,189,398	1,33,280 1,19,84	Tobaeco {180j-90	78,837 70,264	92,874 83,047	98,811 1,02,211	7,42,107 10,47,074

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The total quantity and value of the inter-provincial trade between Bengal and other provinces in India, carried by rail, during the past two years, were as follows:—

		189	4-95.	1895-96.			
		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	~ <del>~~~~</del> ~	<u></u>			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value. `		
		$\mathbf{Mds}$ .	${f R}$ s.	$\mathbf{Mds}$ .	${f Rs}.$		
Imports into Bengal	***	1,72,94,348	14,13,65,184	1,35,95,602	12,11,48,459		
Exports from Bengal	•••	1,82,14,072	9,78,39,982	2,26,63,558	9,65,22,682		
Total	***	3,55,08,420	23,92,05,166	3,62,59,160	21,76,71,141		

The abstract below shows, province by province, the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the above traffic:—

Imports into	Bengal.		$m{E}$ wports from $m{L}$	Bongal.	
Where imported.	Total. Alda.	Percentage borne to total trade.	Whither exponted.	Total. Alds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
NW. Provinces and { 1991-95	1,07,22,002	<b>69</b> :40	NW. Provinces and \$1801-95	1,88,64,018	70'IR
Oudh { 1805-00	86,03,210	<b>63:</b> 79	Oudl \$1895-90	1,67,71,400	82'82
Panjab { 1894-95	40,63,153	18:81	Panjab { 1804-05	14,77,797	8°11
1835-96	26,03,165	29:61		10,05,922	7°85
Control provinces { 1894-95	18,11,915 19,26,397	8°74 0°70	Central Provinces {1604-95 1895-96	16,01,859 16,60,247	8°59 0'89
Rajputanaj and Cen- (1694-95	0,03,896	5°21	Rajputana and Cen-{1894-05	10,07,149	8.42
trul India (1698-96	7,80,103	5°36	tral ludia {1895-06	6,58,049	9.93
Other external (1604-05	92,652	1.69	Other external (1891-68	9,09,650	1'65
blocks (1605-90	1,75,077		blocks (1895-98	1,00,870	'49
Total { 169 t-95	1,72,94,846 1,85,60,603	100	Total{\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	11,82,14,072 2,25,68,568	100 100

The quantities and values of the principal articles imported into, and exported from, Bengal, during the past year, are compared below with the figures of the preceding year. Columns are also added to show the proportion borne by the trade of Calcutta as a sea-port:—

		e into	Export Ben	es prom	CALCUTTA TRAFFIC INCLUDED IN COLUMNS 2 TO 5.				
CHIER STAPLES OF TRAPPIC.	Quantity.	Valuo.	Quantity.	Value.	Imp	orts,	Exports.		
				,	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
1	2	8	4	ø	6	7	8	В	
	Mds,	Bs.	M(la,	Rs.	Mds,	Re,	Mds,	Rs.	
Coal and coke {1801-95	i,7 <b>1</b> 0	"i, <b>2</b> 00	1,19,51,361 1,89,39,015	66,75,681 66,41,947		***	195 2,789	08 1,7 <i>4</i> 0	
Cotton, row { 1894-95	4,06,597	70,52,080	624	0,750	8,91,685	01,90,714	21 i	8,844	
1895-96	0,22,311	1,45,10,214	2,274	30,052	8,21,03-1	1,28,01,081	1,878	192,301	
Cotton twist and yarn (1894 95 (European) \ 1895-96	427	23,401	40,481	23,37,051	100	6,981	40,484	29,37,961	
	1,398	08,374	40,072	22,00,181	895	69,951	40,007	23,08,844	
Ditto (Indian) { 1804-95	32,280	10,09,028	59,761	9,89,056	<b>2</b> 0,162	6,44,497	99,747	7,89,987	
	23,005	5,18,807	20,878	7,01,017	1,792	61,604	21,178	6,17,002	
Coi ton piece-goods { 1804-95 (European) { 1805-96	2,493	1,11,091	7,08,816	4,87,67,349	1,250	00,418	7,01,974	4,86,71,869	
	1,384	68,108	6,98,547	3,60,40,308	262	10,407	5,92,781	8,61,08,969	
Ditto (Indian) { 1894-05	41,897	18,48,203	8,731	4,17,707	18,778	7,15,864	5,092	9,56, <b>86</b> 6	
	84,415	18,25,857	10,935	6,20,128	£4,078	8,89,289	0,092	3,03,377	
Indiao 1894-95	45,657	70,07,915	1,078	2,64,408	44,740	77,50,343	984	2,20,424	
	04,555	1,20,92,025	1,361	3,42,384	62,767	1,17,05,864	1,248	8,13,248	
Wheat {1804-95	34,23,332	75,95,044	1,984	5,818	26,95,919	00,47,080	11	80	
	26,07,905	70,55,618	1,99,789	8,08,875	24,70,002	07,18,585	14	40	
Rice, in the husk { 1804-95	84,831	1,60,026	0,444	18,898	•#	80 S	1, 879	8,7 <i>1</i> 8	
	10,967	21,038	85,484	1,49,559	41)	Wod	605	684	
Do., not in the husk {1894-95	3,04, <i>5</i> 71	11,14,808	5,28,859	18,84,087	89,801	1,81,404	10,352	86,878	
	90,959	3,45,741	0,80,385	86,8 <b>9,4</b> 58	1,877	4,879	4,723	14,750	
Gram and pulse {1894-95	93,62,036	69,36,405	10,471	41,177	22,92,167	45,07,080	2,828	970	
	1,87,058	85,05,118	0,01,683	17,87,448	12,27,000	31,16,408	2,828	6,890	
Jowar and bajra {1894-95	2,21,500 8,844	8,78,194 7,312	5,987 0,305	11,985 19,815	11,997 2,568	10,089 8,478	419 918	100	
Other food-grains { 1891-95	8,10,982 1,19,800	1,64,120 8,42,878	18,787 0,00,100	24,127 15,76,820	1;18,80 <u>2</u> 40,810	1,91,948 84,790	1,201	147 B.109	

	IMPORT Bend	otri e	Exporti Bune		OATG	TRAFT ATTU	io ingluded 8 To 8.	IN
Chiev Staples of Traypic.					Inspo	rta.	.l§x.po	ris,
	Quantity.	Yalue.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	23	3	4	5	đ	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Ra,	Mds.	Rs.	Mds. 5.712	Rs.
1904 05 Hides of cattle ••• { 1805-04	2,91,505 2,07,225	1,60,61,577 97,50,218	6,322 16,134	1,20,597 9,07,080	2,13,131 2,05,076	09,99,079   01,30,476	14,848	1,10,013 2,83,507
Gunny-bags and cloth [1801-05	12,081 91,703	1,10,680 8,10,001	6,00,197 5,30,193	70,81,700 81,69,110	548 1,617	5,289 16,023	4,08,990 9,17,901	40,91,913 82,86,196
Shell-lac {1801-05	1,12,143 09,640	02,78,161 67,15,493	423   03L	17,100 25,878	1,11,095 08,190	(12,70,23°) (17,12,231	203 300	8,150 15,16 <u>9</u>
Copper, unwrought {1901-95	1 is 1 is	8,012 8,011	33,048 10,272	0,71,039 8,83,076	70 79	2,481 2,507	89,991 10,230	9,60,110 8,87,987
Brass, ditto {1894-95	151. E1.	5,088 2,553	2,063 2,063	50,569 62,70 L	87	1,220 1VQ	2,542 2,400	61,59s 61,169
Copper, wrought {1894-98	877 743	84,030 80,018	6,720 3,567	2, (2,2) 1 1,20,831	252 201	10,130 8,008	6,459 8,530	2,53,498 1,21,764
Bruss, ditto {1804-05	20,025 80,827	10,10,290 10,41,805		6,12,074 5,00,743	6,709 6,709	9,97,717 2,47,931	3,837 5,020	1,48,091 2,03,075
Iron {1894-05	1,67,000 88,863	10,45,257 2,39,290	0,41,100 0,01,019	34,89, 114 35,00,561	20,814 23,640	1,31,922 1,dt,472	5,31,073 6,41,377	29,08,003 21,21,001
Od, Kerosine {1801-05		40 t 58 t	0,01,038 7,77,608	26,60,774 31,10,032	5	"" 48	17,505 0,713	40,020 38,852
Linsaed [1894-05]	\$1,10,763 15,37,8±0	1,01,10,185 70,10,108		189 2,040	20,80,110 13,20,110	06,00,001 00,08,448	qr	20 27 <b>9</b>
Rape and mysterd seed { 1894-04	17,25,727 20,63,174	67,10,208 81,95,688	530 1,008	2,278 4,804	14,02,120 16,05,334	57,84,723 64,47,590	195	809 809
Opium {1594-03	66,301 61,3 <i>1</i> 0	4,07,23,834 1,03,14,836	218 0	57,110 1,819	50,837 51,860	0,89,00,080 1,50,00,658	111	***
Ghi {1894-05	2,31,351 2,07,811	73,55,953 68,84,771	773 840	29,001 31,290	1,01,826 1,78,834	01,16,679 60,65,781	70 10	9,619 7u8
Balt {1804.05	76,650 92,073	2,52,800 2,05,711	3,21,701 4,02,875	10,14.667 14,40,185	537 2,680	1,704 9,662	8,18,678 4,68,784	24,77,910 14,77,910
Balt petro {180 t-05	1,57,666 8,20,083	15,00,918 27,27,137	167 39	1,378 623	1,67,413 8,10,100	18,01,701 27,92,182	189 71	1,150 858
Bilk, raw {180 1-98	187 192	46,737 46,406		11,65,070 16,61,084	5 91	1,780 30,215	8 (3) 1,246	4,41,028 6,28,029
Do., manufactured { 180 j.95	151 176	70,389 1,15,880		15,70,959 0,68,160		70,410 77,103	500 470	5,86,174 4,89,625
Sugar, rofined {169 1-95	17,583 18,580	2,17,961 2,48,917		5,10,603 0,58,150		2,007 0,151	87,601 61,220	8,80,727 0,12,800
Do., unrefined {189 t-03	1,81,731 2,18,245	0,67,930 10,65,150		8,31,080 11,37,120		3,00,318 1,80,072	11,430 20,011	\$2,804 1,50,086
Tea, Indian {1894-95	10,726	4,07,345 2,60,971	1,770 1,749	805,18 00,010		3,02,286 2,55,416		80,009 05,411
Tobacco [1891-95	1,637 33,090	12,171 2,75,705		10,02,098 13,00,008		10,178 1,40,269		29,413 74,001

In connection with the internal traffic of the Lower Provinces, carried by rail between the several trade blocks contained therein, during the past two years, the subjoined statement shows the gross traffic carried both ways:—

Whence experted,	Into the Bibar block.	Into the Western Bengal block,	Into the Eastern Bengal block,	Into the Northern Boneal block.	Tuto the Daecu blook,	Into the (Menth block,	Into the Ohota Nagpar block,	Total.
1	9	В	4	6	0	7	8	Ø
<del></del>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mcts.	Mids.	Mda.	M ds.	Mds.
Bibar block {1894-05   1895-06	***	61,70,309 61,70,309	6,40,539 10,45,583	3,64,23 <u>9</u> 3,03,930	265,10 102,01	02,93,803 77,98,912	1,49,710 2,80,838	1,26,01,180 1,55,83,983
Western Bengal block { 1804-05 1805-06	10,20,178 20,00,683	110 101	1,11,28,565 68,47,413	2,29,716 2,69,600	10,481 4,019	2,80,02,702 3,47,09,918	1, 40,070 2,84,358	4,20,61,90B 4,41,21,600
Bastorn ditto { 1804-95 1803-90	9,94,760 8,37,693	2,74,403 2,23,270	1 	2,09,017 6,66,205	1,39,400 85,337	00,10,740 69,07,260	19,325 25,436	78,80,654 82,23,067
Northern ditto {1894-05	1,19,801 1,21,000	3,18,802 4,23,700	11,57,71 k 10,01,593	414	17,670 12,521	05,07,687 04,01,75 <b>3</b>	138 431	89,06,798 79,04,700
Dacca block {1894.05	956 925	1,831 527	<b>6,14,</b> 074 1,40,083	3,007 4,610		27,19,092 22,75,004	67 10	93,03,707 94,92,479
Celcutta do {1894-95 1895-90	\$9,75,440 46,35,117	22,00,774 28,04,000	19,05,D44 21,09,523	22,62,240 21,33,634	0,74,817 0,04,169	) 	4,90,715 6,21,072	1,15,05,478 1,27,91,724
Chota Nugpur block { 1894-95	8,10,910 7,04,518	7,75,178 37,20, <del>8</del> 78	5,49,064 12,35,380	. 008 48,804	4,602 4,451	10,16,238 <b>5</b> 3,02,430	***	89,80,409 1,10,00,616
Total { 1894-95   1895-96	- 65,03,078 - 78,08,889	69,10,329 1,18,51,553	1,00,01,800 1,28,40,504	00,54,718 30,81,083	8,94,222 7,70,001	5,20,70,201 0,84,69,264	7,40,021 11,21,168	8,140,59,118 10,20,43,141

The net traffic, and the proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade, may be seen from the figures given in the statement appended:—

	Total	traÆc.	Caloutts	traAo.	Proportion of the Onleutta traffic to the total trade.		
	الــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		ليو بسيند سم		رحب سبے با ^ا د مستحد سے		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	veply.	Per cent.	Por cent.	
411	7,88,52,082		5,29,79,261	6,94,69,264 1,27,21,724	17:78 76:28	74·97 73·16	
140	100,00,000	1110000	Tirologizto	1,01,02,102	10 20	10 10	
)11	B,90,52,118	10,20,48,141	6,45,74,739	7,61,90,088	72.51	74-67	
	144	1894-95. Mds. 7,38,62,082 1,52,00,098	Mds. Mds. 7,88,52,082 8,46,54,299 1,52,00,096 1,73,88,842	1894-95. 1895-96. 1894-95. Mds. Mds. Mds. 7,88,62,082 8,46,54,290 5,29,79,261 1,52,00,096 1,73,88,842 1,15,95,478	1894-95. 1896-96. 1894-95. 1895-96.  Mds. Mds. Mds. Mds. Mds.  7,38,52,082 8,46,54,299 5,29,79,261 6,84,69,264 1,52,00,096 1,78,88,842 1,15,95,478 1,27,21,724	Total traffic. Calcutta traffic. Onleutta traffic. Calcutta traffi	

The abstract below shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic conveyed downwards and upwards and the proportion borne by the Calcutta traffic to the total trade:—

<u> </u>	Down !	Trappic.	Ve Tu	AFFIC,	CALGUTTA	Traffic in		COLUMNS
Names of Artioles.				37-3	Do	wn.	v	p,
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Ynlue,	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity,	Value,
1	2	8	4	6	G	7	8	Ð
	Mds,	Rs,	Mde.	Ra,	Mds.	Rs.	Mda.	Rs.
Coal and coke { 1894-5	5 5,04,27,711 6 5,31,08,012	2,02,13,865 3,39,46,001	7,58,193 20,27,705	9,70,507 19,07,87±	2,71,60,160 3,78,40,669	1,85,80,090 2,86,50,548	63,557 43,384	31,778 27,116
Colton, rew (1804-	5 27,549 6 3e,171	4,80,359 0,20,270	10,030 10,578	1,70,781 1,71,602	20,018 83,070	4,06,453 5,52,618	10,611 9,830	1,65,707 1,69,006
,, twist, European { 1894-	95 26 10 1,887	1,501 1,08,267	1,15,920 1,09,101	63,53,056 62,10,607	15 1,897	846 1,08,260	1,15,100 1,09,880	00,62, <u>292</u> 62,18,803
., , Indian { 1694-	15 40,008 04,335	12,49,920 18,03,715	2,87,570 2,00,244	80,00,779 00,08,070	49,004 61,281	12,41,362 18,03,860	2,17,763 1,03,382	86,64,049 64,10,880
,, picce-goods, Euro- { 1901- pesu { 1893-	978 00 074	50,971 33,527	18, 14,142 14,14,050	0,84,87,803 7,03,29,014	496 507	23,068 25,207	18,12,780 14,11,280	0,01,15,238 7,01,89,415
, pleas-goods, Indian ( 1804-	0,740 0 <b>9,</b> 071	4,19,500 4,03,051	6,950 4,594	2,79,004 2,70,620	4,598 4,100	1,98,351 1,78,014	3,020 4,035	1,81,617 1,60,850
Indigo {1894-		2,29,03,24 h 2,25,60,155	400 560	1,08,510 1,47,890	94,928 89,802	2,24,03,009 2,25,02,602	496 577	1,02,690 1,44,827
Wheat {1804-	95 63,245 96 4,98,714	1,71,178 11,95,178	20,136 11,601	71,874 88,611	54,190 4,70,610	1,46,87 <u>4</u> 18,74,082	20,796 5,719	57,180 10,442
Rice, in the husk { 1894-	35 10,60,315 5,81,801	21,18,000 10,18,287	68,014 39,123	1,70,028 60,718	6,02,087 2,40,53B	19,04,174 4,86,716	48,000 11,977	96,128 20,060
", not in the husk $\{1894, \dots \}$	15 34,59,074 10 24,31,394	1,23,01,820 78,99,107	9,83,601 0,67,130	33,25,653 20,64,761	30,24,786 21,58,890	1,07,75,586 07,44,088	58,900 70,604	2,09,107 2,39,000
Jowar and bejrs 1894-	15 2,510 10 826	5,334 1,709	US2 07	1,449 138	700 400	1,488 907	331	703
Gram and pulses { 1894-	11,61,433 0 21,70,020	20,11,690 64,86,188	2,71,205 2,33,842	6,79,012 6,25,648	0,07,5 <u>21</u> 20,61,242	22,68,308 53,84,510	1,71,800 1,47,098	4,20,650 3,85,97 <i>5</i>
Other food-grains { 1804-	n   9.62.511	4,91,304 7,89,530	9,320 4,020	16,823 7,035	1,00,506 8,11,273	2,06,711 5,41,728	5,090 1,474	9,058 2,680
Hides of cattle { 1891-	05 4,43,506 00 9,63,233	1,03,00,510 1,01,69,622	2,103 2,220	89,788 41,865	4,41,921 3,85,000	1,03,58,793 1,00,80,149	635 1,167	18,145 24,493
Jule, raw { 1801.		5,49,58,702 4,03,62,845	14,495 13,740	01,348 88,398	1,11,90,680 1,08,40,501	4,88,16,028 4,00,72,6 <b>2</b> 5	8,760 7,761	37,268 33,049
Gunny bags and cloth { 1804	06 4,24,426	25,04,552 41,38,154	2,74,108 2,75,707	27,75,20 <u>0</u> 20,68,728	2,39,082 8,07,111	24,10,590 89,71,832	9,33,747 2,30,306	23,64,098 28,04,861
Stick-ine {1804	06 84,015	0,80,671 10,83,201	7,422 5,303	1,40,584 1,05,887	10,433 85,502	3,83,802 0,07,904	2,358 1,156	46,472 23,667
Shell-lac {1804.		25,00,580 93,58,758	844 1,970	19,840 76,202	01,498 01,883	25,05,042 23,51,554	100 178	8,009 6,536
Copper, unwrought { 1804.	06 21 08 81		5,08G 2,00G	1,49,401 05,898	14	294 231	5,048 9,806	1,48,285 00,898
Brass, { 1894	1	11,148	0,755 8,410	1,44,388 69,546	863 28	7,750 68G	8,750 8,870	1,44,281 80,566
Copper, wrought { 1894	03 820	11,780	8 698	1,89,708 91,177	1,255 265	Ø,180 V,872	8,54£ 2,449	1,27,684 69,960
Brass, , { 1894   1895	on \$1,840	12,38,800	54,878	21,00,053 26,07,020	29,808 20,000	11,87,804 10,56,679	51,029 60,889	14,72,874 24,05,721
Iron { 1804	95 1,99,880	6,79,088	10.11.503	58,10,863 47,70,701	80,214 1,00,403	4,21,124 5,89,086	8 98,410 8,51,813	48,33,408 45,78,495
Other metals [ 1894	08 26,479	2,07,688	51,504	5,80,433	20,658 20,810	2,81,277 8,01,080	45,509	8,12,980 6,87,578
Oit, kerosine { 1804 1805	1	7,00,812	8.17.791	84,70,884 87,86,104	1,09,158 617	7,68,632 2,063	1,01,970 86,165	4,05,080 8,40,660
			1	<del>1</del>	<del> </del>	<del></del>	1	<del></del>

	Down 2	RAPPIC.	Ur Tr	ayvio.	CALCUTTA	Trayvio ii 2-i	ngraphd in	СОТЛЖИВ	
NAMES OF ARTICLES.					Dos	yn.	Up,		
	Quantity,	.value.	Quantity.	Quantity. Value.		Value.	Quantity.	Volue.	
1	3	8	4	ß	G	7	8	0	
Lingeed [1801.05	Mda.	Rs.	Mds.	R9.	Mds.	114,	.10,800	R4.	
	24,19,016	9,70,004	26,207	1,00,828	21,07,827	06,20,308	034,01	43,476	
	10,78,013	81,09,213	18,843	54,661	19,00,813	81,03,951	044,0	23,103	
Bape and mustard seed { 1891-95	4,98,471	21,18,501	3,03,424	8,00,302	2,97,098	10,10,163	1,58,810	0,72,818	
	4,33,187	18,05,103	2,10,713	0,01,515	8,70,400	12,00,087	1,85,050	8,13,571	
Opłum (1891.95	40,07 <i>6</i>	1,20,71,050	520	1,90,210	45,863	1,20,13,480	416	1,3d,249	
	68,107	1,78,38,849	445	1,90,016	67,65 <u>1</u>	1,70,63,167	614	1,36,615	
Ghi, (1894.95	80,177	11.16,510	29,032	4,07,381	10,439	6,98,266	10,430	8,80,13 <u>2</u>	
	41,283	10,49,542	9,028	3,09,413	27,760	10,31,000	8,450	3,14,763	
Bn)t {1894-95	7,026	91,058	46,F2,480	1,42,30,510	1,115	3, (8)	46,89,741	1,41,83,666	
1895-96	41,027	1,39,592	46,U5,B31	1,46,74,473	40,165	1,25,350	46,86,601	1,46,46,810	
Saltpetre {1504.05	8,78,395	29,62,159	9,855	75,114	3,74,081	28,56,613	0,817	75,083	
	6,16,844	81,22,580	0,567	49,403	4,13,017	31,08,127	0,587	49,403	
Bilk, raw {1800-90	20,522	1,18,60,188	030	8,40,020	11,054	61,70,816	857	8,09,916	
	22,330	1,13,65,070	1,005	6,11,646	16,810	83,96,371	640	8,74,800	
Bilk, rounufactured, lp. (1804-05 dum 1805-06	2,500	23,40, 100	230	2,83,743	8,273	22,22,094	206	2,01,408	
	908	8,87,11d	150	1,66,813	817	7,05,200	41	40,067	
Stone and lune [1891 95	20.37 845	60,04,870	00,175	1.47,847	8,01,050	18,20,743	89,083	82,0 is	
1895-98	20,12,984	82,71,115	53,163	80,880	15,50,825	25,30,841	85,68	41,4 (5	
Bugar, reduct {1801-05	24,677	2,54,080	1,29,732	13,35,591	19,858	9,00,027	1,27,461	13,22,408	
	7,010	74,160	1,62,710	10,27,100	4,969	49,988	1,81,277	16,12,776	
., unrofined { 1894.85 (1895-0.)	7,01,537	82,88,134	3,00,852	18,91,440	3,50,076	15,20,00t	1,78,500	8,54,462	
	0,03,659	27,10,016	3,53,202	16,60,160	3,87,099	12,05,000	2,18,500	11,19,600	
Ten, Indian { 189 t-95 1895-96	9,02,003	1,86,81,199	1, <b>0</b> 76	51,110	3,02,50 i	1,80,44,695	1,608	47,890	
	8,09,107	1,67,67,097	1,045	41,235	8,09,150	1,57,60,426	1,620	40,290	
Tobacco {1894-95	8,72,005	41,85,130	1,301	3,23,139	3,25,030	20,01,713	21,008	1,68,141	
	6,40,103	68,01,042	49,830	6,27,048	6,18,981	31,74,528	31,323	3,41,647	

# EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM, AND BRUTAN.

Some of the stations for the registration of the Nepal traffic on the frontier of the Darbhanga district were changed. In consequence of the opening of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and of several new roads which new cross the frontier of that district into Nopal, it was found that the traffic to and from that State had been diverted and thrown into new channels, and that some of the registration stations which had been selected so far back as 1879, when roads were scarce, did not command the present main routes of trade. It therefore became necessary to re-adjust the stations on the borders, and accordingly the station at Pipra Ghât was abolished, the Mirzupur station was removed two miles to the north east along the road, and new posts were opened at Khajauli, Phulparas, and Jhitki. These orders came into force on 4th February 1896. The total number of stations at the close of 1895-96 on the northern frontier of the Lower Provinces between the districts of Champaran and Jalpaiguri for the registration of the frontier trade of Bengal was thus 41, against 39 in 1894-95.

The total value of the registered trade of Bengal with these States during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

W	HENCE IMI	PORTED O	nanyinw s	Total value of imports into British territory.	Total value of exports from British torritory.	Total value of traffic registered.	
		1			2	3	4
					Rs.	Re.	Rs.
Nepal	***	***	,,,	{ 1894-95 { 1896-96	1,92,05,981 1,28,60,815	87,59,374 1,04,87,062	2,19,65,205 2,27,97,877
Tibet and	l Sikkim	849	***	{ 189 1.95 1895.96	11,20,227 10,92,098	7,53,808 7,82,841	18,74,035 18,74,039
Bhutan	101	414	***	··· { 1804.95 ··· { 1896-96	1,50,614 1,29,856	1,88,963 1,86,077	2,89,677 2,65,933
			Total	{ 1894.95 180 <b>5.</b> 90	1,44,76,772 1,35,92,769	90,52,145 1,18,55,080	2,41,28,917 2,49,38,740

The aggregate value of the trade with these four States improved by 3.36 per cent. in comparison with 1894-95, and by 18:58 per cent. in comparison with 1893-94. The past year's trade with Nepal showed an increase of 3.79 per cent. as compared with 1894-95, but that with Bhutan exhibited a decrease of 8.16 per cent., while that with Tibet and Sikkim practically remained stationary.

Between Nepal and other provinces of India the value of the trade Trade between Nepal and other provinces of India through Bengal. Which passed through the provinces of India through Bengal was as follows: which passed through the registration stations in

Years.			mports into other provinces from Nopal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.		
			Rs.	Ra.		
894-95	***	111	2,11,469	8,13,363		
805-96	***	144	44,205	2,64,448		

The large decrease in the "imports into other provinces from Nepal" during 1895-96 was almost entirely due to a smaller import of cattle into Assam, the value of which fell from Rs. 1,72,042 in 1894-95 to Rs. 7,875 in 1895-96. As regards the "exports from other provinces to Nepal," the falling off in the past your's trade was mainly due to a decline in the consignments of salt from Jeypur in Rajputana, the value of which amounted to Rs. 70,286 against Rs. 1,30,627 in 1894-95.

In the case of the other three frontier States, no trade is carried on through

Bengul with other provinces.

The trade with Tibet and Sikkim, as shown in the statement given above, includes articles sent to, and received from, China, Trade with China through Tibet. through Buxa, in Jalpaiguri, which appears to be the only station in Bongal through which trade with China passes. Under the orders of the Government of India goods in transit to and from China vid Tibet are to be registered as trade with Tibet, mention being made of the commodities declared for export to China or as coming from China. In accordance with these instructions, the necessary particulars are given in the review of the Tibetan trade.

Last year all the stations for the registration of traffic with Nepal were kept open throughout the year, with the exception Trade between Bengal and Nepal. of Patardowa in the Purnea district, which remains closed from June to November on account of the rains, and Sukiapukri and Karjulia in the Darjeeling district, which are closed for the same reason from 15th June to 15th September. The following is an abstract of the total value of the trade registered during the past two years:-

Years.		Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
		Rs.	Ra.	Rs.
1894-95 1895-96	<b>111</b>	1,29,94,472 1,23,16,610	84,46,011 1,01,72,614	2,14,40,483 2,24,89,224

The foregoing figures show a further expansion of trade during the year under review, the increase being 4.89 per cent. and 17.41 per cent., as compared with 1894-95 and 1803-94, respectively. The imports last year were 5.22 per cent. below the figures of 1894-95, but they were 12.96 per cent. higher than those of 1893-94. As regards the export trade, last year's figures showed an increase of 20.44 per cent. and 23.28 per cent. over the figures of 1894-95 and 1893-94, respectively.

The import trade showed a decrease chiefly under silver and provisions other than ghi, while the export trade showed a large increase under both those articles as well as under European cotton piece-goods, brass and copper, spices,

and tobacco. The usual comparative statement showing the total quantity and value

of all the principal staples carried both ways during the past two years is.

appended. The figures are exclusive of the registered trade with other British provinces which passed through Bengal:—

		QUANTITY.	i	VALUR.			
Anticles.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
1	2	8	4	5	8	7	
	1			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cattle No. { 1894-95 1895-96	84,854	8,551	42,905	8,67,747	2,17,111	10,84,85	
	40,751	5,733	46,484	10,67,833	1,50,095	12,17,92	
Sheep and goats , {1894-95	24,787	82,887 84,825	57,674 61,206	86,757 <b>84,</b> 912	1.16,106 1,08,207	2,01,80 1,98,11	
Cotton, raw Mds. { 1894-95	693	2,812	2,945	12,264	44,646	50,916	
	893	3,490	4,383	16,746	65,448	82,186	
Cotton piece-goods (European) Rs. {1894-95 1895-96		;;;	•••	215 	22,00,332 23,30,978	22,09.54 28,80,978	
Ditto (Indian) ,, {1894-95	***	141	110	1,662 507	2,49,171 2,65,300	2,44,839 2,65,878	
Other fibres than jute, 1894-95 raw Mds. 1895-96	82,904	31	92,995	1,80,720	171	1,80,891	
	84,770	31	34,601	1,99,678	178	1,99,846	
Fresh fruits and vege-	31,716	87,500	69,276	1,51,675	1,80,775	3,32,450	
tables, \$1894-95	32,169	47,228	79,397	1,46,801	2,16,922	3,62,788	
Wheat   1804-95	28,199	900	29,099	81,529	2,598	84,121	
1895-96	56,293	791	57,084	1,54,808	2,177	1,50,980	
Gram and pulse , {1894-95 1896-96	1,43,671	11,533	1,55,204	8,88,000	29,591	4,17,597	
	1,79,414	11,383	1,90,797	4,48,538	28,460	4,76,998	
Other spring crops , {1894-95	86,905	<b>2,2</b> 23	89,128	2,34,916	5,846	2,40,761	
1895-96	1,31,100	<b>2,</b> 859	1,83,459	3,27,752	5,900	8,98,659	
Rice, husked , {1894-95	6,59,651	782	6,60,433	21,72,82 <b>4</b>	2,578	21,74,697	
1895-96	7,61,696	640	7,62,342	21,91,831	1,001	21,98,732	
Do., unhusked , {1894-95 1896-96	10,09,555 9,91,622	018 854	10,10,478 9,91,876	20,19,110 17,93,910	1,830 684	   20,20,946   17,94,658	
Other rain crops , {1894-95	9,86,595	296	9,86,891	7,73,100	592	7,78,782	
1896-96	2,79,967	79	2,80,036	6,59,914	168	5,60,072	
Hides of cattle No. \{ 1894-95 \\ 1895-96	62,347 67,731	•••	62,847 67,731	2,31,503 2,30,137	141	2,31,509 2,30,137	
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals , } 1894-95	72,649 66,725	10	72,569 66,725	1,44,720 1,07,799		1,44,741 1,07,700	
Brass and copper $Mds.$ $\begin{cases} 1894-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	138	10,181	10,269	5,010	8,68,512	9,73,522	
	176	14,526	14,702	7,426	5,80,200	5,87,626	
fron , \begin{cases} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	162	16,249	16,405	1,273	1,28,283	1,29,506	
	171	17,954	18,125	1,403	1,46,518	1,47,921	
Opium , {1894.95 1895.96	26 62	•••	26 62	25,888 68,860	•••	26,883 63,860	
3hi " " {1894-95	<b>5,592</b>	60	6,642	1,96,525	1,768	1,98,288	
1895-96	<b>4,</b> 961	5	4,066	1,64,750	17 <b>7</b>	1,64,927	
All other kinds of { 1894-95 provisions , { 1895-96 }	67,816	70,631	1,97,947	9,89,225	10,93,049	20,22,274	
	67,281	83,709	1,40,990	8,10,866	11,69,618	19,80,484	
lalt , {1894-95   1895-96	382	1,60, <b>544</b>	1,60,92 <b>6</b>	1,439	6,02,042	6,08,475	
	161	1,74,632	1,7 <b>4</b> ,783	569	6,54,871	6,55,440	
altpeire , {1894-95	14,069 15,276	•••	14,059 16,276	92,355 1,05,637	***	92,855 1,05,687	
inseed , {1894-95	2,24,286	62	2,24,297	10,37,088	287	10,87,875	
	2,19,380	124	2,13,504	9,94,294	578	9,91,867	
Austard seed { 1894-95	1,70,220	752	1,70,972	7,22,526	8,180	7,25,656	
	1,36,117	728	1,86,845	5,18,113	8,248	6,01,356	

Åbticles.		QULNTITY.			VALUE.	
швацирав.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk, menufactured Rs. $\begin{cases} 1894-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	111 111	111	111	14,239 17,798	41,851 37,209	56,090 55,007
Betelnuts Mds. {1804-95 1805-96	93	15,777 29,971	15,777 24,004	952	1,62,025 2,54,785	1,62,025 2,55,117
Spices , {1894-95 1895-96	7,217 10,330	19,118 23,839	26,995 34,169	1,02,067 2,88,351	4,28,580 6,41,880	5,90,647 9,30,231
Sugar, refined " { 1894-95 1805-96	91 84	9,948 11,294	9,981 11,378	421 1,071	1,18,520 1,44,000	1,18,941 1,45,071
Do., unrefined , {1894-95	72 54	43,281 48,243	42,353 48,297	297 232	1,73,038 2,21,018	1,79,935 2,21,250
Tobacco " {1891-05 1895-96	70,336 65,090	31,290 43,937	1,01,626 1,09,027	6,09,074 5,12,120	2,47,994 8,56,618	8,61,068 8,68,738
Timber , {1894-95 1895-96	12,955 52,850	/44 PP?	12,955 52,856	29,150 1,80,860	***	29,150 1,30,360
Wool, manufactured Rs. { 1894-95 1895-96	)++	,15 415	***	26,452 24,519	55,039 73,762	81,491 98,271
Silver , {1894-95	,**	***	***	12,42,803 6,79,160	8,98,985 8,82,209	16,41,788 16,11,369

The traffic between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim continued to be registered between Bengal and Tibet torod during the past year at the four stations of Podang, Ranjit, Laba, and Singla in the Darjeeling district. All these stations were kept open throughout the year. The last-named station, which was experimentally opened on the 4th November 1893, was permanently sanctioned in August 1895. The total value of the past year's traffic with Tibet as compared with that of the preceding year was:—

			Trade with Tibet.		
			1894-95.	1895-96,	
			Rs.	$\mathbf{Rs}_{\bullet}$	
Imports into British	territory	111	7,01,349	6,25,543	
Exports from d	itto	***	4,47,892	8,43,986	
	Total	***	11,49,160	9,74,528	

The increase noticed in 1894-95 was not maintained during the year 1895-96. There was, on the other hand, a decline of 15-19 per cent. Compared with 1893-94, however, the past year's figures show a very substantial improvement of 41-15 per cent. The fall of 10-81 per cent. in the import trade was chiefly due to smaller despatches of raw wool, musk, and yak tails—articles the trade in which with Tibot is far larger than with other States. As regards exports, the past year's figures show a decrease of 22-07 per cent. on those of 1894-95, but an increase of 5-24 per cent. on those of 1893-94. The following statement shows the principal commodities imported from, and exported to, Tibot during the past two years:—

#### Imports from Tibet.

•	1894-05. Rs.	1895-96. Rs,		1894-95. Rs.	1895.06. Rs.
Wool, raw Horses, ponies and males Musk Yak-tails Wool, manufactured 'Tibetan)	4,98,598 51,660 81,204 50,706	4,48,808 68,304 46,62 <b>5</b> 42,619 10,222	Wool, manufactured (Indian) Silver Silk, manufactured (Chinese)	6,141 7,500 1,530	8,007 7,596 655

#### Exports to Tibet.

1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-ր6.
Rs.	Rs.		${f R}$ s.	${f Rs.}$
Colton piece-goods (Euro-		Provisions (other than		
7.45.401	99,986	ghi)	6,199	5,221
Q1 A7 970	96,650	Other rain crops	1,830	4.084
Wool, manufactured	00,000	Earthonware and porce-	_,	-,
/Temenany) RE 010	46,987	lain -	5.260	8,200
			0,000	17,200
Indigo 46,824	19,816			0.000
Brass and copper 13,649	16,647	materials	3,183	8,080
Tobacco 18,406	10,771	Rice, husked	1,271	2,113
Iron 6,670	9,827	Sugar, refined	1,546	2,029
Other articles of mer-	-,	Paints and colours	6.351	1,906
chandise, manufactured 32,007	9,070	Qhall lan	1,088	•
	0,010			1 100
Cotton twist and yern		Other metals	8,44 <del>6</del>	1,182
(European) 5,169	7,876			

In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India referred to before, the articles of trade that passed through Tibet to and from China during the past year, and registered at Buxa on the borders of the Jalpaiguri district, are specified below:—

Articles.	Total imports, including figures in column 3.	Imports from China.	Artices.	Total oxports, including figures in column 6.	Exports to China.
1	2	8	4	5	G
Tea, foreign Mds.	30	12	Cotton twist and yarn (Euro- Mds.	178	2
Wool, manufac- Rs, tured,	9,608	6,702	Cotton twist and yarn (Indian) Do. piece-goods (European) Rs. Brass and copper Mds. Iron Mds. Silk, manufactured (Indian) Rs. Botel-nuts Mds. Sugar, refined , Do., unrefined , Tobacco , Vool, manufactured (Euro- Rs. pean).	30 99,986 455 1,196 1,472 11 159 161 1,930 46,937	3 2,316 12 86 757 11 46 96 189 2,042

The results of the past year's transactions with Sikkim are compared below with those of the previous year:—

		Trado wi	tlı Sikkim.
		1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Imports into British territory	***	4,18,879	4,66,555
Exports from ditto	***	8,06,006	4,33,866
Total	M	7,24,885	9,00,411

The trade with Sikkim is rapidly expanding, the aggregate value of the past year's traffic being 24.21 per cent. over that of 1894.05 and nearly double that of 1898-94. The improvement in the imports into British territory was chiefly under spices, fresh fruits and vegetables, provisions, raw cotton, sheep and goats, gram and pulse, and yak-tails. The trade in the last-named article, which was valued at only Rs. 622 in 1892-93, and which had altogether ceased in the two subsequent years, was revived during the year under report, the value of the imports being Rs. 3,000. The commodities which showed the largest advance in the experts to Sikkim were silver, tobacco, Indian cotton piecegoods, brass and copper, European cotton twist and yarn, vegetable and mineral oils, and horses, ponies, and mules; the returns of previous years do not show that silver was ever before experted to Sikkim. For the first time since 1800-91, horses, ponies, and mules were experted to Sikkim during the year 1895-96.

The following table shows the chief articles imported from, and exported to, that State during the past two years:—

Imports	from	Sibling
TIMPUI LO	J1 0116	NIRRING.

	1891-95	1896-96.	1	1894.95.	1895- <del>9</del> 6.
	${f R}_{f 8}$ ,	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Other rain orops	1,58,870	1,80,180	Ghi	8,652	9,624
Fresh fruits and vegetables	51,018	66,742	Timber	31,010	7,874
Spices (other than beteluuts)	<b>2</b> 0,67 <b>6</b>	69,404	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	3,505	6,027
Gram and pulse	52,028	55,227	Silver	0 00A	4,360
Cattle	81,488	24,824	Brass and copper	2,761	9,908
Cotton, raw	2,791	16,581	Rico husked	1,726	3,280
Sheep and goats	12,900	16,974	Yak-tails	•••	3,000
Hides of cattle	22,922	14,423	Wool, manufactured (Indian)	513	2,680
Provisions (other than ghi)	5,833	11,220	Horses, ponics, and mules	1,260	2,354

#### Exports to Sikkim.

		1894.95.	1895-96.	1	1894-95.	1895-96.
		Rs.	${f R}_{f 8}.$		Rs.	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}_{\bullet}}$
Cotton piece-goods (Euro	peau)	81,044	80,060	Provisions (other than ghi)	9,520	14,934
Rico husked	***	40,986	63,940	Brass and copper	7,076	10,953
Oattle	•••	41,119	36,557	Vegetable oil	1,373	9,554
Salt	•••	26,774	34,484	Spices (other than betelmuts)	5,327	8,813
Silvor	(84		31,245	Sugar, unrefined	8,174	8,172
Tobacco		18,380	28,447	Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	H,140	8,135
Cotton piece-goods (Indi	an) ,	10,529	29,601	Horses, ponics, and mules		7,597
Cotton twist and yarn	(Ľuro-	_	_	Woollen piece-goods (Euro-		•
poan)	·	4,828	16,552	pean)	4,570	5,455
Minoral oil	.,,	11,111	18,285	Fresh fruits and vogetables	1,820	5,166
Other kinds of living ani	mals	14,365	16,070	Iron	4,274	9,928

Trade Bhutan.

Trade Bengal and Bhutan was carried on during the past year at the same five stations as in previous years, namely, at Buxa, Hantupara, and Ambari in the Jalpaiguri district, and at Pedang and Laba in the Darjeeling district. Hantupara and Ambari were closed during the rainy season, viz., from April to October; and the other stations remained open the whole year. Buxa was as usual the most important registering station. The total value of the trade registered during the past two years is given below:—

				Imports from Bhutan,	Exports to Bhutan,	Total.
				Rs.	Ra.	Rs.
1894-96	***	•••	141	1,50,614	1,38,963	2,89,577
1895-96	10			1,29,856	1,96,077	2,66,933

The decrease in the trade last year was almost entirely in imports, and was chiefly due to a falling off in the supplies of raw wool, the trade in which is now insignificant. In the export trade, the largest decreases were under European woollen fabrics, rice, and European cotton piece-goods, and the articles which showed the largest increase were Indian silk and cotton piece-goods, and refined sugar. The principal articles imported from Bhutan during the past year are compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

Imports from Bhutan.

	1894.95.	1895-96.				1894-95.	1895.96.
	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Wool, manufactured (Indian)		39,296	Cotton piece-go	ods (India	m)	8,890	7,829
Wax	29,197	28,625	Cattle	10	111	3,043	6,064
Musk	12,424	15,888	Ghi	100	911	5,029	6,012
Horses, ponies, and mules	12,150	14,552	Wool, raw	***		29,817	2,304
Fresh fruits and vegetables	12,109	11, <b>8</b> 36	Yak-tails	***	164	1,727	1,095

A similar statement shows the more important articles exported to Bhutan:-

#### Exports to Bhutan.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	${f Rs}.$	1	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}}$ .	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
Cotton piece-goods (European		36,781	Wool, manufactured (Euro-		
The Arthumber	97 167	26,201	Degil)	10,521	4,598
Dies broked	10.906	16,651	Sugar, unrefined	1,928	2,919
Will manufactured (Indian)	8.138	14,268	70	9,756	2,521
Silk, manufactured (Indian)					
Tobacco		10,746	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	972	2,976
Cotton twist and yarn (Euro	·	-	Sugar, refined	***	1,811
	K 179	7.997	Provisions (other than ghi)	512	1,511
Tuan	A 00A	7,089	Rice, unhusked	326	1,208
<b>TLOS</b> in 10	-1000	.,	,,		•

## PUBLIC WORKS.

# Bnildings and Boads.

THE outlay of the year 1895-96 on Civil and Military Works in Bengal amounted to Rs. 86,11,720. The expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table, compared with the grants of the year:—

San area TT			Onigina	r Wonks.	RE	PAIRS.	r	Total.	
Servior H	eads,		Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay	Grant.	Outlay.	
1			2	8	4	5	6	7	
Imperia	ıl.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Ils.	Rs.	
Military Works-			]				****	}	
Works	1++	•••	6,600	5,093	21,000	20,397	27,600	25,429	
Establishment Tools and Plant	***	•••	•••				4,900	9,869	
TOOLS SING TIBRE	•••	***		l		1	300	219	
Total Militar	y Works	•••			•••	***	33,800	29,007	
Civil Works-								·	
Civil I	Buildings_	. :::	2,69,600	2,28,740	1.05,000	1,50,558	4,28,600	8,85,298	
( Im)	lancous P rovements	upme	,				•••		
Establishment	114	***	}	<b>\</b>			99,500	82,215	
Tools and Plant Suspense Accounts	***	•••	•••	***		•••	6,000	5,248	
Expenditure in Eng	land	•••	"		···	141	~_18,000	1,468	
Loss by exchange	***	•••		} :::		***	9,800	6,334 4,818	
Total Civi	l Works	•••					5,05,300	4,63,067	
Total I	inperial						* *** ****	10000	
Provincio	•	•41			···	···	6,88,100	4,92,074	
Civil buildings	(u.		4 7 0 2 04.6		1	i '		1	
Communications	***	***	13,91,000	12,47,614	9,15,000	3,17,610		15,65,224	
Miscellaneous Public I	THIMAS OWN	nts	1,51,000	1,65,055 8,686	5,75,000	5,68,823	7,26,000	7,39,378	
Establishment	mi bros citte	***	11,000		59,000	65,408		04,089	
Tools and Plant	400			111		'''	7,19,000 23,000	7,48,080	
Suspense Accounts	***		***	***	112	":	~-80,000	21,018	
Total Pr	ovincial		····	·		<i>-</i> -/		<u> </u>	
Local Fun	.7 a					<u> </u>	80,54,000	30,90,752	
						)			
Incorporated Local Fu			***		***		***	***	
Excluded Local Funds			18,098	T1,018	4,462	3,002	(a)20,110	(a)14,754	
District Road Funds	411	***	•,,,	16,46,567	• • •	26,59,762	•••	(a)48,11,9)0°	
Contributions—						<u> </u>			
Civil Works { Impe	rial incial		231 1,96,676	223 1,91,940	8,709 6,220	8,758 1,432	8,984 2,02,896	8,081 (a)1,94,249	
Total Contribu			100		***		2,11,890	(4)2,03,280	
Total Local	Funds	•••		•••	•••			50,29,894	
GRAND	Total.			•••	***************************************		<del></del>	86,11,720	

⁽a) Inclusive of the charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant.

Expenditure on works in the districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal

Expenditure on works in the districts subject to the operations of the Bengal

Local Self-Government Act

Total

Total

48,11,910

The only Imperial work of special importance undertaken during the year was the construction of a new building in Calcutta for the Postal Department. The work was commenced in December 1895, the old buildings on the site being first dismantled. The excavation for the foundations was half done and the concrete a quarter done before the close of the year, the expenditure during which was approximately Rs. 15,441.

The following original works were carried out and are grouped under

dopartmental heads.

The mail van shed recently created at the General Post Office, Calcutta, having been found insufficient for the accommodation of the number of vans in use, a second shed measuring 69' 8" × 24' 6" was erected at a cost of Rs. 9,216 on the two sides of the existing portice. The roof is of tiles and terracing, laid over T irons and rolled iron joists supported on cast-iron columns, and is provided with a continuous skylight in order not to darken the ground floor of the main building. The work was commenced in May 1895, and completed in October.

In July 1895 the construction of a combined Post and Telegraph Office at Kushtia was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,767. The building was completed up to plinth level at the end of the year under review, and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,700. The work of making additions and alterations to the combined Post and Telegraph Office at Purulia, at a cost of Rs. 2,557, was begun during the year, but was not completed. The construction of quarters for the Sub-Postmaster of Chakdaha was commenced in October 1895 and completed before the 31st March 1896 at a cost of Rs. 1,315. Owing to the decay of most of the flooring and principal timbers in the Post and Telegraph Office at Darjeeling, its partial reconstruction was rendered necessary, and opportunity was taken, in carrying out the work, to substitute iron joists for wooden beams as far as practicable. The work was satisfactorily completed at an outlay of Rs. 7,996, funds to meet which were provided proportionally by the departments occupying the building. Additional space was provided for the Post Office at Faridpur. At Barisal an office for the use of the Superintendent of Post Offices was constructed.

As the existing opium godowns at Surujgurh in the Monghyr district were not conveniently situated with regard to the production and export of opium, it was decided to erect new and suitable buildings of the kind at Lakhisarai. Work on the project, estimated to cost Rs. 22,706, was started in December 1895, as soon as a site was obtained, and by the close of the year satisfactory progress had been made, and upwards of Rs. 10,000 expended. The construction of these buildings was entrusted to the District Board, a Public Works Department upper subordinate being specially deputed for duty under the Board in connection with the work.

Two abkari sheds at Goolzarbagh in the Patna Opium Factory were sanctioned, and a sum of Rs. 3,784 was spent on them during the year; the foundation was laid and the ironwork of the roof was ready for erection; galvanized iron sheets for the roof were also at site. A chest shed in the Opium Factory at Goolzarbagh was commenced, and Rs. 9,123 spent during the year; the concrete in the foundation was completed, and the corrugated iron roof and wrought-iron work which had been indented for from England were being awaited. The construction of a Leaf Godown at Goolzarbagh was also begun, and Rs. 12,829 spent on it; the concrete in foundation was completed and materials were collected, the iron having been indented for from England.

As, under the old arrangements, the quarters for European and native servants on the Viceregal establishment in Calcutta, and the Viceroy's kitchen, scullery, meat-room, &c., were grouped together in a manner both insanitary and inconvenient, it was decided to dismantle a portion of the old quarters and build new accommodation for the native servants, and to make such alterations in the other buildings as would effectually separate the native from the European servants, and these again from the Viceregal kitchen and other rooms in connection with it.

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A four-storied building was therefore constructed during the year for native servants, and necessary alterations were carried out in the other buildings. Also, owing to the quarters for the Military Secretary at the corner opposite the north entrance of Government House being found extremely small and inconvenient, it was decided to dismantle the old building and build a new three-storied residence to replace it. Some minor improvements were made to the Viceregal buildings at Calcutta and Barrackpore.

The work of constructing a staircase from the second floor to the roof in continuation of the main staircase in the Treasury Building, Calcutta, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 9,398 and completed for Rs. 9,389. The construction of tiffin-rooms for native clerks on the roof of the same building was also sanctioned and carried out, the cost being estimated at Rs. 6,830 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 6,881. Certain additions and alterations were also made for the accommodation of

the office of the Director-General of Statistics in India.

The only large work under this head during the year was the establishment of a depôt at Balasore, which was sanctioned by the Government of India, for the proof of projectiles, fuzes, &c., in this country under the Ordnance Department. For the establishment of this depôt, certain land on the sea shore at Chandeypore has to be acquired, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 11,875. Detailed plans and estimates for the necessary buildings are under proparation, but pending the acquisition of the land, the question of construction is in abeyance. For lencing the proof range, an estimate amounting to Rs. 27,390 was submitted in March 1896, against which an expenditure of Rs. 4,275 was incurred during the year.

The accommodation for the counting of coin in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, being insufficient, an estimate for constructing a closed-in verandah on the south side was sanctioned, amounting to 1ts. 4,019. The work was taken in hand in February 1896, and Rs. 2,745 were spent upon the work during the year.

#### PROVINCIAL WORKS.

The table below shows the outlay that has been incurred in 1895-96 under each department of the Administration:—

Civi	Original Works.	Ropairs.	Total.				
	1				2	9	4
Provincial	Services	(Imperial)	).		Rs.	Its.	]}e.
Collectors' and Magistrates' Circuit-houses	Courts		***		} 87,163	42,642	1,20,806
Fudgos' Courts Munsifs' Courts Subdivisional Courts Subdivisional Residences	494 814 814	999 941 441	104 114 144	***	7,10,021	32,618	1,43,589
High Court buildings Small Cause Court buildings	***	(18	101	141 141	91	8,242 14,274	3,833 14,274
Excise buildings Residence for Local Governm Secretariat Offices	e <b>n</b> t	404 684 489 '	) * c * c · c * c · c	,,,4 ,,,,	10,041 6,965	1,820 30,478 16,875	1,820 40,514 23,840
Board of Revenue buildings Stamps and Stationery	***	***	***	:::	1,604 1,87,138	9,608 200	11,207 1,37,429
Museum buildings Monuments and Antiquities	10,	***	***		2,29,894 1,712	2,085 2,640	2,81,919 4,852
Goologi - Ohurches  Region - Burial Grounds		***	644 113	***	2,906 2,214	22,301 8.674	25,207 5,888
" Lord Bishop's Pal	AU <del>0</del>	***	114	•••	56	986	1,024

Olvil 1	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.			
	1			2		4
Provincial Seri	vico (Provin	eial).	•	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Jails	•••	•••	[	74,288	8,705	77,098
Jails District				45,003	23,908	69,001
Jails District Lock-ups	. 100	770	· · · ·	2,995	9,605	12,600
Police	,,			59,904	31,671	91,575
Educa. Government Colleges				1,46,673	21,074	1,67,747
tional. { Ditto Behools	***		101	3,67,159	80,101	8,97,200
Medical Hospitals and Dispersional Medical Colleges and Lock-hospitals	nsarios	111		1,77,266	84,690	2,11,958
Medical Colleges and	Schools	111		1.50,484	1,968	1,58,402
Medical Trock-hospitals		444		881	4,191	5,072
(Lunetic Asylums				771	G,891	7,662
Oustoms buildings		-50	•••	1,079	6,739	7,818
Miscella- { Registration Public Works building		474	,	2,303	715	8,018
Miscella-   Registration Public Works building	ngs		100	1,663	22,194	28,857
neous.   Miscellaneous or Ger	eral			4,298	34,480	38,778
	Total Civi	l Buildings		10,91,537	4,15,947	20,46,884

The following are the more important works which were carried out from Provincial funds during the year:—

Pursuing the policy which had been followed in the previous year of providing proper accommodation for the Stamp and Stationery Office.

Stationery Department, a three-storied warehouse for the storage of forms with a floor-area of 14,020 s. feet was built during the year at a cost of Rs. 83,031, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 89,748. It being found that substantial racks were necessary for the proper storage of forms, an estimate amounting to Rs. 21,807 was sanctioned for the purpose, and the work carried out for Rs. 17,977.

The construction of a four-storied building for the accommodation of the offices and laboratories in connection with the Indian Museum which had been begun in 1894-95 was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,37,813, against the sanctioned estimato of

Rs. 2,50,000.

To provide show-cases for the Economic Court in the new wing of the Museum in Sudder Street, an estimate amounting to Rs. 33,321 was sanctioned, and orders given to carry out work to the extent of Rs. 15,000 during the year. This was done, and the wood-work of the specially-designed show-cases to stand against the walls nearly completed.

To protect the Museum buildings against fire and for cleansing purposes, as well as to meet the daily requirements of the laboratories, it was decided to carry out a scheme for a general water-supply for all the buildings. The work was commenced in February 1896 and almost completed by the end of March, the expenditure being Rs. 14,992, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 15,357.

The approved scheme for new buildings at the Bhagalpur Jail provides for the erection of five barracks to accommodate 160 prisoners in each, and work on the first of these was commenced in August 1894. By the 31st March 1895 this building was brought up to first-floor level, and has since been completed. The second barrack was built to above first-floor level, and an estimate for the third barrack was under preparation. The building material for these barracks is manufactured at site, and, with the view of cheaponing the work, as much jail labour as could be spared was utilized; but owing to the fluctuating nature of the supply of convict-labour, difficulties in keeping the rate of progress continuous naturally arose, and the work did not

proceed as rapidly as would have been the case had free labour only been employed, nor was the saving in cost as great as was anticipated. The expenditure on the first barrack was Rs. 25,366, while Rs. 19,530 were spent on the second building during the year.

Owing to the want of a suitable medical institution for the treatment of in patients in the southern neighbourhood of Calcutta, the construction of a hospital at Bhawanipur was sanctioned and an estimate for Rs. 1,10,183

submitted. The work was taken in hand in May on the site made over for the purpose to Government by the Calcutta Corporation. Owing to the Municipality insisting on a compound wall being built all round the site, and objecting to the construction of cholera and isolation wards in the compound, and as certain other additions and alterations were required, the proparation of a revised estimate, which amounted to Rs. 1,29,600, became necessary and was sanctioned.

The orection of new buildings for the Medical College, Calcutta, has for years past been urged upon Government as being most necessary, and it was decided to take up the Calcutta.

scheme by erecting a new building required for the study of anatomy, as the dissecting rooms formerly used were most unsuitable for the purpose. The work was put in hand in May 1895, and completed by November at a cost of Rs. 99,710, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,02,285. Fittings and furniture to the building were also supplied at a cost of Rs. 18,176.

The necessity of increasing the accommodation provided in the Dow Hill Boys' School at Kurseong having arisen, and the desirability of building a school there for girls of the class from which the boys attending the institution named are drawn having been acknowledged, it was decided to construct an entirely new and larger school for the boys on another site, and to open the present Dow Hill buildings as a girls' school. The scheme, as matured, provides for buildings to accommodate 200 boys, with Masters' and Stewards' quarters, hospital and play-shed, and the necessary out-buildings. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2,76,592, out of which an allotment of Rs. 1,04,000 was made for expenditure during the year. Actual work was commenced as soon as the rains closed in September, and by the 31st March the main building had been brought up to 5 feet above first-floor level, and fair progress had been made with regard to the works generally.

In connection with the policy of placing students attending Government schools and colleges under proper control, it was decided to extend the accommodation of the Eden Hindu Hostel. The old buildings, which were formerly managed by the Hostel Committee, were taken over by Government, and (as the foundations of the old building were not found strong enough to carry an upper storey) it was decided to construct an extension in the form of a separate three-storied building to the east of the prosent hostel, and to provide suitable dining-rooms, an infirmary, wash-houses, cook-houses, servants' quarters and latrines, and an estimate was prepared and sanctioned during the year for this work, amounting to Rs. 2,43,313, inclusive of land required to be taken up for the extension. In the northern half of the new building there are eight rooms on each of the three floors, each providing accommodation for 4 boys, or 96 boys in all. In the southern half, which is intended for senior boys, there are 72 cubicles. Thus 168 boys are provided for in this extension block. The out-houses with the old and new blocks form a quadrangle round a piece of ground nearly one acre in extent, to be used as a play-ground for the boys. This work was put in hand in July 1895, and nearly completed during the year.

As the arrangements for lodging the students in the upper storey of the Calcutta Madrasah were seen to be insufficient and unsuitable, it was proposed to build a double-storied boarding-house for Muhammadan students attending that institution. The building is designed in the form of three sides of a quadrangle, and faces Wollesley Square to the south. It will be capable of extension to the north, and the foundations and walls have been so arranged as to carry a third storey, if

required. The work was put in hand in June, and about three-fourths completed before the end of the year, some delay being occasioned by the non-arrival of joists and T irons from England.

The Lady Elliott Hostel is a new building intended to provide proper boarding accommodation for female students attending the Spital Realign School, and has been constructed from contributions made by (a) the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad and (b) from the Thompson Bequest of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 88,243 respectively. It was commenced on 1st July 1895 and completed in November, and was opened by Lady Elliott on the 12th December 1895. The original estimate for the building amounted to Rs. 62,212, but during the excavation of the foundations, it was discovered that the position of the building required to be altered owing to the nature of the soil. On account of the additional cost incurred in taking the foundations down to a greater depth than was originally estimated for, and in carrying out some extra works, a revised estimate had to be prepared, and was sanctioned for Rs. 79,506. The accommodation is contained in a two-storied building which will provide for 48 girls in rooms designed to hold four girls each. The groundfloor contains three dining-rooms for Hindus, Muhammadans, and Christians, a reading-room and store room for the matron, besides some bed-rooms. The first floor contains bed-rooms for girls and quarters for the matron. The ont-houses consist of four cook-rooms, three for the use of Hindu, Muhammadan, and Christian students, and one for servants, two bath-rooms for students, and four rooms for servants. There are also a durwan's lodge, compound wall with gate and roads, and a latrine for female students. Land was acquired for the building to the east of the Campbell Hospital at a cost of Rs. 27,281.

The Balasun bridge, which forms an important connecting link between the Balasun bridge at Matigarah in the Darjeeling Torai.

Balasun bridge at Matigarah in the Darjeeling Torai.

Balasun bridge at Matigarah in the Darjeeling Torai.

Balasun bridge at Matigarah in the Communications in the Terai and the Railway station of Siliguri, is a timber structure of 26 spans of 40 feet each, the piers being formed of four 12"×12" piles driven down to 20 feet below bed-level. The roadway is 12 feet wide between wheel guards, and consists of 3" planking carried on trusses of 10"×5" timbers, of which there are four to each span. All the timber for the bridge had to be cut and brought from the forests, and the work, which was started in October 1894, was completed in May 1895. The cost amounted to Rs. 70,105, of which the Terai planters contributed Rs. 5,000, a sum of Rs. 16,500 was debited against the District Road-cess and other local funds, and the balance was met from a Provincial grant.

As stated in last year's report, the major portion of the work in connection with the enlargement and improvement of the Collectors' and Magistrates' Faridpur Collectorate was completed in the previous year. The portion executed during the year under report was the conversion of the Collector's record-room into court-rooms, which had not been taken in hand last year for want of bricks, and the work in connection with the additions and alterations to the Collector's cutcherry, both of which were completed and the buildings finally made over for use in July 1895. The allotment for the year was Rs. 6,000 and the expenditure Rs. 4,547. Four record racks were provided in the Barisal Collectorate at an estimated cost, including some alterations to the building, of Rs. 13,017.

The work of constructing a building for the treasury and tauzi offices of the Collectorate at Monghyr, which was started in February 1895, was continued during the year, and though very nearly completed, the progress on it was not altogether satisfactory, owing to the failure of the brick supply, and the death of the contractor who had undertaken the work. The expenditure up to 31st March was Rs. 19,500 nearly.

An estimate for constructing additional record racks in the District Judge's office at Chittagong was sanctioned in September 1894 for Rs. 2,514. The racks are on the standard pattern, with cast-iron columns and wooden shelves. The work was completed in March 1896. At Jessore a small verandah was added to the Judge's court-house, and some additional record racks were provided.

The principal item under this head was the construction of a double-storied building for the accommodation of eight civil courts at Barisal in the Backergunge district. Munsifa' court. Owing to difficulties in obtaining a supply of bricks, the progress of the work

was somewhat retarded.

The construction of a quadruple munsifi at Comilla was commenced, as reported last year, in September 1894. It was at first undertaken by the District Board of Tippera, and was then for a time under the direct charge of the Inspector of Works, but was again made over to the District Board in December 1895. Out of the total grant of Rs. 27,283, an amount of Rs. 2,144 was expended during the preceding year, and the expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 24,784. The work was completed, but final payment was not made.

In connection with the provision of improved accommodation for munsifs' courts, orders were received for the construction of a triple munsifi at Howrah at a cost of Rs. 20,682. It was designed as a single-storiod building, capable of carrying an upper storey, accommodation being provided for three munsifs, nazir's room, malkhana and office, and the site selected for it being on Government land to the east of the Howrah sub-jail. The work which was commenced on the 24th June 1895 was nearly completed. It has since been decided to construct a second storey so as to provide accommodation for all the civil courts at Howrah. The ground-floor cannot, therefore, be occupied until the upper storey is completed.

A revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 26,866, inclusive of the cost of land, was sanctioned by Government last year for a triple munsifi at Tamluk. The work was taken in hand at the commencement of the year under review and completed, with the exception of part of the roof, and some painting, and a few other petty items. The expenditure on the work was Rs. 13,314, against a grant of Rs. 15,000.

The construction of a treble munsifi at Jahanabad, according to type plan, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 31,420. The work was taken up in January 1895, and by the end of March of the same year it was carried to plinth level. It was stopped during the rains to see if any settlement would take place. After the rains it was observed that a large number of cracks appeared in the walls of the plinth, but on examination it was found that the cracks were not due to settlement or to any defect in the quality of the materials or workmanship. The Superintending Engineer visited Jahanabad in December 1895, and after a thorough inspection of the building, was satisfied that the cracks were due to the contraction of the soil underneath the foundations. With a view to arrest further development the walls of the plinth were tied together with wrought iron rods 1½ inches in diameter, placed 20 feet apart, and trenches parallel to the length and breadth of the building 3 feet wide, to a depth of 5 feet below the foundation, at a distance of 5 feet from the walls, were excavated and filled with river sand, the object being to isolate the building from the surrounding soil. These measures were carried out with the approval of the Chief Engineer in March 1896, and necessitated an extra expenditure of Rs. 1,283. The effect of the above measures is being carefully watched, and if no further cracks appear, the work of construction will be proceeded with after the rains of 1896. An expenditure of Rs. 11,319 was incurred on this building during the year under review. It is proposed to provide a separate corrugated iron record-room for this munsifi.

The construction of a double munsifi at Begusarai, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.305, was commenced in August 1894, and the work has since been continued to completion. A supplementary estimate for the provision of sash doors, citas and punkahs for Rs. 926 was also sanctioned during the year, and

the works have been carried out.

The construction of a court for the second munsif at Kandi, which was in progress at the end of last year, was completed in August 1895 at a cost of Rs. 5,644, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,836.

The construction of a single munsifi with record-room at Feni, in the

district of Noakhali, was taken in hand in January 1895 and completed during the year under report. The construction of a single munsifi at Meherpur was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 7,809; work was commenced in the previous:

year and completed during December 1895 at a cost of Rs. 7,739. A single munsifi at Ranaghat estimated to cost Rs. 11,507 was sanctioned during 1894-95, but owing to the delay in fixing the site, work could not be commenced until early in 1895-96; the building was completed in September last at a cost of Rs. 11,512.

The construction of a record-room with wooden racks for the double munsifi at Satkania, in the district of Chittagong, was sanctioned and taken in hand in March 1895; it is of corrugated iron measuring 36'×12', divided into two compartments, standing on a well-raised pucka plinth. The removal of the record-room, which was attached to the munsifi at Anwara, was considered necessary on account of the transfer of the Anwara munsif to Putiya as 3rd munsif, there being no separate record-room in connection with this munsifi. The construction of a record-room with wooden racks for the single munsifi at Fatikcherry, in the district of Chittagong, was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,679, and was taken up in January 1895 and completed in December 1895. The record-rooms with wooden racks for the single munsifis at North and South Raojan, in the district of Chittagong, were completed in March 1896 and October 1895 respectively.

The carrying out of certain improvements to the additional building and subdivisional courts.

Constructing a new cutchery at Manshiganj, in the Dacca district, for the Subdivisional Officer were undertaken in the middle of March 1895. In the former case the improvements effected were in connection with the accommodation of Bench Magistrates and the clerks of the Subdivisional office; some extra doors and windows were provided to admit of light and air, and certain minor alterations were made to render the building suitable for its purpose. The new building which was of mat walls on a well-raised pucka floor and with thatched roof was constructed for the Sub-Doputy Collector and Court Sub-Inspector, and cost Rs. 2,336.

New court buildings at Kishoroganj, Notrokona, and Jamalpur in the Mymonsingh district, constructed in the same manner as the Munshiganj building, were carried to completion, except that the treasury guard-house and

some minor items were left to complete the Jamalpur group.

As reported in 1894-95, the Subdivisional buildings at Kurigram in the Rangpur district were washed away by the encroachment of the Durla river in 1894, and the construction of a new residence and offices on a site near the munsifi was sanctioned for Rs. 7,970. The scheme provided for one of the courts in the treble munsifi being used as the Subdivisional Officer's court since only two munsifs are located there. Materials have been collected, but the work is in abeyance, pending the result of a reference made by the District Judge, relative to the use of part of the munsifi by the Subdivisional Officer.

At Sitamarhi, in the Darbhanga district, it was decided to extend the Subdivisional court building, in order to provide accommodation for the SubDeputy Collector and the Bench. This was done by throwing certain rooms into one, providing a new building for the accommodation of the nazir, and constructing a room to be used for a mulkhana, and also a room fitted up with standard iron racks for a record-room. The estimated cost of these alterations and additions was Rs. 4,684, and the amount expended during the year Rs. 2,567; the new building was almost completed by the 31st March.

The Subdivisional court-house at Jahanabad was under construction in 1894-95, during which period three-fourths of the work was done and paid for. In September 1895 the building was completed and the court removed to it from the old building; the total cost was Rs. 21,357. At the instance of the Collector of Nadia three additional rooms to the west of the Subdivisional court for the accommodation of the office were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,296. The accommodation afforded in the Subdivisional buildings at Nyagaon was found to be inadequate for present requirements, and the addition of two extra rooms was sanctioned in March 1896 at a cost of Rs. 3,500.

After the purchase by Government of the building, known as the Barakoti at Sirajganj, for use as Subdivisional offices and as a residence for the Subdivisional Officer, certain alterations had necessarily to be made to adapt it to the demands of the different departments. The works required, estimated to cost Rs. 2,730, were, after some correspondence, started in September 1895, and by the close of the year were nearly completed. A new Subdivisional residence

at Patuakhali, in the Backergunge district, was completed during the year and

has been occupied.

The work of constructing a dak bungalow with out-houses at Comilla was

Dak bungalows and circuit taken in hand in May 1895 and completed during

the year at a cost of Rs. 6,995. The building is of

kutcha-pucka brickwork with thatched roof and terrace floor.

The construction of two godowns for ganja, with necessary guardhouse and weighing shed at Nyagaon, sanctioned
for Rs. 15,428 and started in 1894-95, was continued, and by the 31st March one godown was completed and in use while
the remainder of the work was in progress, the expenditure up to the close of

year having been Rs. 12,900.

The north-eastern minaret of Abu Nassir Khan's mosque at Jajpur was rebuilt, and materials for a lightning-conductor to protect it were procured, the fixing only remaining to be done. The south-west bastion of the old Calcutta Fort was exposed when the excavations were being made for the new building in Koilaghat Street for the office of the Comptroller of the Post Office, it being found that its position coincided exactly with that assigned to it whon the south and east walls were discovered and measured.

To meet the growing demands of the station of Darjeeling in regard to church accommodation, it was decided to enlarge St. Andrew's Church, so as to give space for 378 additional seats. The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 24,800, and provides for adding two transepts and a porch to the present building. The cost of these additions will be met partly from a Government grant and from the Archdeacon's Fund, and partly from private subscriptions. The collection of materials for the work was begun, but no actual construction can be started till the close of the Darjeeling season in November 1896.

Two double-storied wards for the Buxar Central Jail were sanctioned during the year; rolled iron joists were indented for from the Secretary of State, and the manufacture of bricks and the collection of lime were put in hand. To provide additional accommodation, three kutcha sleeping barracks were constructed in the Central Jail at Hazaribagh at an outlay of Rs. 4,198, against an estimated amount of Rs. 4,524; a separate estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,609, was sanctioned for providing one of these wards with wooden cubicles, about half of which work was done. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 21,434, was sanctioned for constructing a pucka two-storied barrack in th Jessoro Jail to accommodate 40 prisoners, also two cock-sheds and a barrack for warders, and converting the old under trial prisoners' ward into a prison ward. The work was completed and paid for during the year under review, with the exception of the fitting and fixing of the lightning conductors. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,951 for providing 20 cubicles in one of the wards of the prisoners' barrack was sanctioned, and the work was being carried out by the Calcutta Workshops Division.

The work of constructing an upper story over the existing barrack in the Comilla Jail was taken in hand in April 1894 and completed during the year, but final payments could not be made to the contractor, and out of the allotment for the year of Rs. 12,000, a sum of Rs. 10,732 was expended. The construction of a new jail at Angul (Halursinga), the estimate for which was sanctioned for Rs. 36,047, was in progress during the year. The allotment of Rs. 10,000 made for this work was fully expended. The compound walls were finished, and the entrance building, male and female wards, civil ward, solitary cells and under-trial prisoners' ward were built up to plinth level.

finished, and the entrance building, male and female wards, civil ward, solitary cells and under-trial prisoners' ward were built up to plinth level.

A new workshed for the Mymensingh Jail was constructed with a pucka plinth 3 feet high, corrugated iron roof, mud floor and mat walls at a cost of Rs. 3,377, against an estimate of Rs. 3,439. The work of renewing the corrugated iron roof of the old Jail Hospital at Dinajpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,308 was sanctioned in 1894, but as the full amount required was not allotted at the time, some delay was caused in carrying it out, and it was not completed till March 1896. The verandah of the hospital in the Muzaffarpur Jail being thought unsafe, was pulled down and rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 2,216,

Several minor works were done in the jails in the Gandak Division; improved cooking chulas were constructed in all but the Motihari Jail; increased accommodation to latrines and new ablution platforms were also provided in most of them. The drainage of the Chaibasa Jail was improved by the construction of a pucka drain. An ejector for removing night-soil and a boiler for drinking water purposes were erected in the Hooghly Jail at an outlay of Rs. 189 and Rs. 941 respectively. To prevent the escape of prisoners from the Berhampore Jail, the compound wall near the outside water tank of the jail was raised, and a railing erected at a cost of Rs. 508.

The new quarters for the guard at the Rajshahi Central Jail, which were nearing completion at the close of the previous year, were wholly finished in May 1895, at an excess expenditure of Rs. 400 over the estimate of Rs. 10,097, as originally sanctioned; this excess was covered by a revised estimate. The houses for four subordinates of the jail at Rampur Boalia, of which two quarters were completed in the previous year, were finished at a cost of Rs. 7,870.

Farrington's rotary pump, which was supplied in accordance with the original estimate for a new filter in the Nadia Jail, having been found unsuitable for the work, Messrs. Jessop & Co. took over the pump with its fittings at cost price and supplied a more powerful one in its place, which is more simple to work; this pump was fixed in the jail in March 1896 at a cost of Rs. 1,417. At the request of the Inspector General of Jails, Bengal, hydrants, pipes, &c., for supplying drinking water from the filter to the different wards in the Central Jail at Midnapore were fixed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,924; of this sum, Rs. 3,005 were expended in 1894-95, and the balance, Rs. 919, during the year under review, and the arrangement for the distribution of water in the jail was rendered complete. The drinking water for the Monghyr Jail has for years past been drawn from the Ganges and carried into the premises by prisoners; to facilitate the supply and to obviate the handling of the water, a lift and force pump has been fitted at the river, and a line of pipes laid to convey the water direct to the tanks, boiler and filter, and also to distribute the filtered water to different parts of the jail. A water-supply scheme for the Buxar Central Jail was sanctioned during the year; the pump and cast iron pipes for the river side were indented for from the Secretary of State; cast iron pipes for the inside of the jail were procured from Barakar, and the manufacture of bricks was also commenced. For the improvement of the water-supply in the Dumka Jail, a Pasteur filter was purchased and fitted during the month of March 1896 at a cost of Rs. 1,246. A complete water-supply scheme was carried out during the year in the Chapra Jail, and filtered water is now being distributed to all parts of it. A mortuary was erected in the Gaya Jail at a cost of Rs. 846, and another in the Comilla Jail at a cost of Rs. 645.

There having been considerable mortality among the constables, owing to the unhealthiness of the site, as well as the crowded state of the police buildings in the compound of the Magistrate's Court at Alipore, it was decided to build a new barrack for the Reserve Police at Tollyganj. Land was acquired at a cost of Rs. 4,681, and a two-storied barrack, providing the following accommodation, was constructed on it at a cost of Rs. 22,421:—quarters for 80 constables; armoury, store and orderly rooms; quarters for seven head-constables and two Sub-Inspectors; cook-rooms for Hindus and Muhammadans; and a latrine. The work was commenced in May 1895 and completed in November. The original estimate for the construction of a police-station at Bally stood at Rs. 6,372, and the major part of the work was carried out last year; during the year under review the work was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,782. The accommodation afforded in the existing buildings for the Reserve Police at Darjeeling being insufficient for requirements, it was determined to erect a new barrack to hold 40 constables, 6 head constables and an office-room; a design for a cheap building of local timber roofed with corrugated iron was therefore prepared and sanctioned, and the work was carried out at a cost of under

Rs. 7,000.

The construction of a new police building at Sahebganj, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,952, was in progress under the District Superintendent of Police acting as a Public Works disburser, the work having been commenced in 

February 1896. The buildings for a new police-station at Gogri estimated to cost Rs. 3,071 were started in April 1895, and were completed during the year

at an expenditure of Rs. 2,664.

Rupees 19,414 were expended upon improvements and additions to the Engineering College at Sibpur. The work of con-Colleges and Schools. structing a science class building in the compound of the College and additional accommodation for the Madrasah classes at Dacca was taken up in December 1894 under the direct supervision of the Inspector of Works, and completed by the end of March 1896. The substitution of Greeian tiled roofing for the old thatched roof of the Ravenshaw Collego, Cuttack, which was in progress last year, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 6,527. Additions and alterations to the zilla school building at Puri were also in progress.

An upper story to the Arrah zilla school was completed, except the staircase, and two new wings were sanctioned for the zilla school at Chapra at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,976, including a gallery or raised lecture room in one of the rooms; the latter work was commenced in October, but was delayed until bricks could be burnt. The construction of a new zilla school building at Malda was sanctioned in April 1894 at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,000, but the progress of the work was not satisfactory, owing to the illness and resignation of the District Engineer, and to the failure of the contractor, and errangements had to be made to complete the building by the

agency of another contractor.

The training school buildings at Rangpur, which had been presented to the Educational Department some years ago as a free gift, were in need of extensive repairs and additions before being taken on to the Public Works books. The works which were estimated to cost Rs. 2,587 were sanctioned in Septem-

ber, and completed during the year

The necessity for surgical and lying-in wards for the Campbell Hospital, Scaldah, was referred to in last year's report. The surgical ward being the more urgent was built in Hospitals and Medical Colleges and Schools. 1894-95, and the lying-in ward taken up during the year under review. An estimate amounting to Rs. 31,375 was sanctioned for a single-storied building, containing a ward for 16 beds, an examination room and a confinement room. A latrine was also constructed and connected with the main building by a covered passage. The old clothing godown was, with certain additions and alterations, converted into a sogregation ward for infectious The work was commenced in June 1895, and completed in December.

The water-supply of the Campbell Hospital was found to be inadequate, owing to the several new buildings recently erected, viz., the new lying-in ward, surgical ward, and the Lady Elliott Hostel. An estimate for increasing it amounting to Rs. 3,802 was sanctioned, and the work, which was completed in September 1895, consisted in placing 19 supply tanks of 400 gallons capacity each on the roof of the Superintendent's office and main wards, with a view to storing a sufficient supply of water for consumption when the

pressure in the municipal main is low.

The water-supply of the dhobies' platform, as well as of the bath-rooms at the Presidency General Hospital, being found insufficient, an estimate amounting to Rs. 8,819 was sanctioned, providing for two new hand-pumps, necessary piping and supply tanks for storing a sufficient quantity of water for use in the several buildings, bath-rooms and for the dhobies' platform. The work was completed. Some improvements were effected in the Eden Hospital at a cost of Rs. 2,727; skylights were inserted in the roof of the anatomical museum, at the Medical College, Calcutta, at a cost of Rs. 718; and a covered way to connect the nurses' quarters with the Medical Colloge Hospital was provided at a cost of Rs. 1,990.

The cholera ward at Sitamarhi, commenced in 1894-95, was completed during the year 1895-96 at a cost of Rs. 2,213. Third class mortuaries were

erected at Midnapore, Krishnagar, Bogra, Buxar and Dumka.

Some additions and alterations were carried out for improving the ventilation of the male ward in the Ducca Lunatic Asylum and for carrying water-pipes to the latrine, Lunatic Asylums. in order to supply filtered water for ablution purposes. Improvements in the water-supply to the Berhampore Lunatic Asylum were also sanctioned, providing for an Alipore boiler being attached to the old filter.

Certain additions and alterations to the Magistrate's record-room at Cuttack, to provide accommodation for a Registry Registration. office, which were commenced in 1894-95, were

completed during the year, and a raised ijlas was provided.

The construction of a residence with out-offices for the Civil Medical Officer at Suri was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,698, Miscellaneous and Public Works. against an estimated amount of Rs. 5,908. Early in May 1895 plans and estimates for a branch settlement office at Siwan, to be built, if possible, before the rains, and of a temporary character, were called for; the work was commenced in May and completed in September 1895.

The construction of Zanana Hospital buildings at Patna as a contribution work was completed during the year. The total expenditure on them was Rs. 66,388, against Contribution and other works. an estimate of Rs. 81,259. The west ward and mortuary still remain to be built, but no funds are available. The balance of the money placed at the

disposal of this Department has been refunded.

The Dufferin ward at Dacoa consisting of two buildings—one to be used as a women's ward, and the other as the matron's ward—the construction of which was taken up in April 1894, as a contribution work, was very nearly finished. A new General Hospital building at Chittagong was sanctioned as a contribution work, the estimated cost being Rs. 63,306, including the cost of the subsidiary buildings, consisting of Assistant Surgeon's and Lady Doctor's quarters, and other out-houses. The cost will be met from funds contributed by the Municipality, District Board and Port Trust of Chittagong, and a grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 5,885, being the value of 588,501 bricks.

The work of laying on drinking water to the village of Kalimpong was carried out from contributed funds; an estimate prepared by the Executive Engineer, Darjecling Division, amounting to Rs. 5,440, was sanctioned and funds were provided by the Deputy Commissioner; by the close of the year the masonry tank at the spring from which the water is obtained was constructed, and most of the piping laid.

The portion of the Howrah Foreshore road extending from the south-east gate of the Royal Botanic Gardens to the Bharpara khal, about a mile in length, remaining to be finished, was pushed on to completion. The width of the embankment varies from 40 feet to 32 feet, and the metalled surface is 16 feet throughout; the consolidation of the road was all that remained to be done, and the road was Communications. opened for public traffic at the beginning of the cold season. Trees have also been planted on the riverside. Most of the vehicular traffic to the Botanic Gardens now passes over this new road, in preference to the old route. Some rubble stone-packing on the secured portion of this road was found necessary, and part of the work was done during the previous year; the allotment for the year under review was Rs. 2,100, and work has been done up to that amount.

The Lebong cart-road, which is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles long, connects the original terminus of the hill cart-road in the Darjeeling bazar with the new Lebong cantonment. It is 30 feet wide throughout and fully metalled to that width, and is constructed at a falling grade towards Lebong of 1 in 28. The work, which was very heavy and of exceptional difficulty, has dost Rs. 3,44,000, or nearly Rs. 72,500 a mile. It was completed and opened for traffic during 1894-95, but owing to a serious slip which occurred on the loop above Lebong and to settlements on the 2nd section, it became necessary, with the view of controlling these, to re-build the revotment walls at these places at an estimated further outlay of Rs. 13,751, in connection with which satisfactory progress was made by the close of the year.

The last link connecting the two places, Ranchi and Chaibassa, with the railway station of Chakradharpur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was established by the completion, with the exception of certain deviations, of the 3rd section from Bandgaon to the railway station, 31½ miles in length, the 1st, 2nd, and 4th sections having been previously completed. A revised

estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,88,076, was sanctioned, and the work practically... Children Control of the Control of t

completed during the year. The importance of the road as a traffic route between the railway and the interior is not known at present, as there are four rivers and several streams to be crossed, which render communication during the rains almost impossible. The work of spreading and consolidating metal at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,477 to increase the present thickness along

certain portions of the 4th section, Ranchi-Chaibassa road, was completed in October 1895. The entire length between Ranchi and Chaibassa is 87½ miles.

The portion of the Chittagong Trunk road lying within the district of Tippera from the municipal limit of the town to Ferguson tank, being very close to the Assam-Bengal Railway Station, is always subject to heavy wheel traffic and becomes quite impassable during rains. An estimate amounting to

Rs. 3,417 for metalling it was sanctioned, and the greater portion of the road was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,009.

The new causeway across the Lillajan river near Dhobi was practically completed before the flood season. There was only one flood which rose high enough to cover the crest of the causeway, but it was for a short time, and no damage was done to the work. The causeway was opened to the public in September 1895 and proved a great relief to the traffic. Hitherto, carts have been dragged through the sendy bad of the river with much labour. Now they been dragged through the sandy bed of the river with much labour. Now they are able to pass over with ease for all but a fow hours when a flood chances to rise above the elevated causeway.

Statement showing the length of Road Communication maintained by Public Authorities in Bengal during the year 1895-96.

[This statement does not include roads and streets within Municipal limits and maintained from Municipal Fund.]

Name of Division.	Name of District.	Length of metalled rolls maintained by the Public Works	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unnetalled roads.
1	а	8	4	6	q	7	8
Bundwan {	Burdwan Bankura Birbhum Midnaporo Hooghly Howrsh	Miles. 4  J13 	Miles.	Miles. 2673 2723 129 2741 1144 144	Miles. 1562 2784 3814 4044 425 624	Milos. 2714 2722 129 3871 1144 824	Miles. 1568 2785 3815 4061 425
Presidency {	24-Parganas { Proper Calcutta Jossore Khulna Murabida bad	1414	400 400 400	1501 1101 1342 91 23	1,385} 6277 909 1,000 520	150} 14,4 1194 134 94 28	1,585 } 6374 0001 1,0003 520
Вајзвані	Dinajpur Rajshahi Rangpur Bogra Pabna Darjoeling Jaipaiguri	199	2481	201 891 123 52	1,0793 4684 1,8484 3701 5924 3684 7064	204 894 128  58 188 96	1,0781 4688 1,8483 8701 5921 612 7081
Dracr in	Dacea Raridpur Backergunge Mymensingh	*** *** ***	010 010	07 44 154 208	253 1875 136 5901	04 44 164 294	253 137 <b> </b> 195 590 <del>1</del>
CHITTAGONG {	Chittegong Noskhali Tippera Chittagong Hill Tracts	901 915 101	61) Bay 849 840	6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1	5721 8151 8484 1581	61	572} \$15‡ \$13‡ 163‡

Statement showing the length of Road Communication maintained by Public Authorities in Bengal during the year 1895-96—concluded.

Name of Division.	Name of District.	Length of metalled reads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of unmetailed roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Longth of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled reads.
1	2	3	4	5	ß	7	8
Patna	Patna Geya Shahabad Muzafferpur Darbhanga Saran Champaran	7 h 67	*** *** *** *** ***	1221 1831 1701 431 001 061 121	1,206} 1,264 1,677; 6346 1,849; 2,449; 1,841;	1905 2002 2203 434 603 454 184	1,200 \\ 1,264 1,077 \\ 1,077 \\ 834 \\ 1,840 \\ 2,444 \\ 1,841 \\ 1,841 \\
BHIGALPUR	Monghyr Bhagalpur Purnea Malda Sonthal Parganas	280 110 110	405 485 591 444	785 546 1105 185 185	1,852 1,653 1,962 638 614	789 647 1107 85 1854	1,852
ORISSA	Cuttack Tributary Mahals Balasore Puri	66)  95) 113	20 204 	29 <del>1</del> 381 7)7	532} 268} 67}	961 1841 1813	552 <u>1</u> 204 268 <u>1</u> 67 <u>1</u>
CHOTA NAG-	Hazaribagh Lohardaga Palamau Singhbhum Manbhum	2043 973 "41 1263	6  16}	55] 1 <del>1</del>  60 18]	462 746 <del>1</del> 803 <del>1</del> 370 634 <u>1</u>	260) 99 101 139)	468 7451 3031 870 551
	Total	1,18×4	491}	8,030	33,602}	4,198	84,0048

The following table shows the outlay upon original works and repairs on road communication during the year, and the average cost of maintenance per mile:—

	Expenditure by Public Works Department Officers during 1895-96.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by Public Works Department.	Average cost of main- tenance per mile.	Expenditure by Local Officers during 1895-96.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Average cost of main- tenance per mile.	Total expanditure dur- ing 1895-96.	Total of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained.	Average cost of main- tenance per mile.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Original Works Repairs	1,85,055 8,64,823	1,660	 842	12,18,525 28,40,695	86,638	64	13,81,580 29,09,018	38,293	78
Total	7,93,878			85,57,220	101		42,90,598	***	4,,

Mr. Odling, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, who was specially requested to enquire into and report on the erosion caused to the foreshore of the town of Hooghly, recommended certain protective works which it was decided to carry out. An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,352 was sanctioned and Rs. 4,300 allotted for this work, which included stone pitching from five feet below the highest flood-level down to the lowest water-level, the bank being sloped  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 and the top five feet being turfed. The work was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 4,349. Subsequent to its completion a scour was noticed just below the pitching, and it was found necessary to execute

further pitching in continuation of that already done. This was carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,672. The river protective works at Secunderpur in Muzaffarpur, along the Boor Gandak river, were thoroughly repaired at a cost of Bs. 1,478; but during the rains they were seriously demaged for a distance of 500 feet, the remaining portion not being in the least affected, owing to the river having silted up, and the stream having shifted to the other side. But the river has encroached higher up close to the embankment known as the Daudpur band, which is under the Municipality, and threa tens to breach this and enter the lake.

Though the rainfall in Northern Bengal for the period extending from April to October was 15 inches in excess of the recorded Storms, floods and accidents. Storms, floods and accidents. average, no exceptionally heavy individual down-pours occurred in the Darjeeling Division, and hence the year under report was comparatively free from damage by storm. One culvert only was washed away during the year. Owing to the nature of the rainfull, and partly also to the protective works carried out in previous years, the cost of special repairs to the Hill Cart road, which in 1893-94 and 1894-95 had amounted to Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 15,000, respectively, stood at Rs. 12,000. The principal items of work rendered necessary to this road were—the diversion of the Rungtong river, which was eroding the embankment and threatening the Railway station at Sukna; repairing and building revetment walls at Panchkilla, whore the road is carried over a narrow neck of ground, which must be preserved; protective works on the Mahanadi and Panchanai rivers, to guard against those streams croding their banks; re-building revetment walls below the old settlement of the hill-side at Tindharia; and repairs to guide and weir walls in various hill-streams. The guide and revetment walls which were built in the Pagla jhora stood well during the year, and comparatively slight damage compared in this relley. during the year, and comparatively slight damage occurred in this valley.

On the Peshoke and Runjeet roads and on that from the Tista to the Rishi, though numerous small slips took place, none of them noods special notice. On the Tista Valley road settlements and breaches on the 15th, 19th, and 30th miles continued to occur. These were dealt with, as before, by retiring the road from the river's edge, and no inconvenience to traffic, beyond a few hours'

detention, was caused throughout the rains

Owing to the erosion of the Bhagirathi river near the palace at Murshidabad, protective measures were carried out during the year consisting of bamboo piling, repairing the submerged wall with rubble stone, and raising it to the required height where it had been cut away. These works gave the necessary protection during the flood season, and were very effective. The expenditure on them was Rs. 3,749.

The Gaya Zilla School caught fire on the night of the 12th of February 1896 and the northern half of the building was entirally bount down; the cause

The Gaya Zilla School caught his on the night of the 12th of reordary 1896, and the northern half of the building was entirely burnt down; the cause of the fire has not been ascertained. The Futwa Post Office was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th March 1896. A fire broke out in Jamalpur in the district of Mymensingh during the year which burnt certain teakwood doors and windows that were lying at site for use in the new court buildings there. Two great fires also broke out at the Sadar station of Mymensingh, but no demage was done to any of the buildings belonging to the Mymensingh, but no damage was done to any of the buildings belonging to the Public Works Department.

The only change in the administration of the Public Works Department was in connection with the arrangement Administrative changes. by which the Chief Engineer directly controlled the three executive divisions in Calcutta. Owing to the important nature of the work done in these divisions, and the fact that the Chief Engineer's duties necessitate his being away from Calcutta for prolonged periods, it was decided to reconstitute the Central Circle as a Superintending Engineer's charge and to place the Calcutta divisions directly under this officer. To effect this without increasing the number of Superintending Engineers, it became necessary to alter the status of the Western Circle by placing it under an Inspector of Works, a justifiable change, seeing that the works in hand and contemplated in that Circle are now pointed by the change. contemplated in that Circle are now neithor large nor important. The change was to take effect from 1st April 1896.

# Arrigntion.

The transactions of the Irrigation Department for the year 1895-96 are shown in the following statements:—

#### Capital Account.

		Amount of current sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1895-96.	Expenditure to end of 1895-96.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1896.
1	- <del></del>	2	3	4	5
Major Irrigation Works.		Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Charges.			1		
Charged against revenue Not charged against revenue	***	4,42,597 7,05,707	1,59,852 (—) 12,864	3,51,238 6,37,775	91,359 <b>67,</b> 932
Total Direct Charges	<b>,</b> ,,	11,48,304	1,47,488	0,89,018	1,59,29 i
Indirect Charges		26,196	6,394	10,066	6,590
GRAND TUTAL	111	11,74,500	1,53,882	10,08,670	1,06,821
Minor Works and Navigation			ļ		
Direct charges Indirect charges	***	} 56,88,628	{ 1,62,962 9,814	1,11,36,540 2,89,219	
Total		56,66,626	1,66,776	1,14,25,769	أكرها فسبده اطهبست

#### Revenue Account.

	 	Working expenses.		Total		
•	Receipts.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	working expenses.	Not result,	
1	2	8	4	5	6	
Majoe Irrigation Works Minor Works and Navigation	Rs. 15,07,720 7,01,212	Rs. 12,90,819 5,69,069	Rs. 98,521 29,563	Rs, 13,94,940 5,82,032	Rs. 1,23,380 1,18,580	

Under the head Agricultural, the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 8,672, whilst the total expenditure was Rs. 6,93,915, of which Rs. 11,928 was on account of contribution works.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statements, a sum of Rs. 46,855 was expended on embankments and drainage works during the year, as against Rs. 20,087 in 1894-95, and was charged to the suspense head "Takavi." Of the sum of Rs. 23,911 expended on original works, the

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expenditure on the sluices at Alumpur and Tengrabichi in 24-Parganas district amounted to Rs. 5,663 and Rs. 18,184 respectively. The expenditure on the Rajapur, Ampta, and Midnapore drainage projects, chargeable in the civil accounts under the head "Local loans," was Rs. 30,902, against Rs. 24,258 in the previous year.

## I.-MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

# (1) Capital outlay.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) on Major Irrigation Works to the end of the year 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 6,24,86,197, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 7,02,99,152. The expenditure against the current sanctioned estimate is shown for each canal group in the following statement:—

Major Irri, works, enpital o		Amount of current sanctioned estimates.	Expenditure during 1895-96.	Expanditure to end of 1895-96.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1896.
1		2	3	4	5
Direct Cha	rg 08.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charged against reve Orissa Canals Midnapore Canal Hujili Tidal " Sone Canals	nue	01,858 07,549 2,86,979 20,212	8,742 8,846 1,46,000 1,744	62,768 29,933 2,62,322 6,320	(—)905 97,715 84,867 19,892
ני	Cotal	4,42,597	1,59,852	3,51,238	91,369
Not charged against Orissa Canals Midnapore Canal Hijih Tidal ,, Sone Canals		7,05,707 7,05,707 11,48,904	- 26,848  14,484 ()12,964 1,47,488	-28,848 17,816 6,47,807 6,87,775 9,89,013	26,848 () 17,816 
Indirect Ch	iarges.	ĺ			
Ornasa Cunuls Midnapore Canal Hijiti Tidal " Sone Canals	100 110 010 611 100 564 100 614	1,925 290 7,208 16,778	1,985 218 8,611 680	1,986 659 6,234 10,788	(-) 60 (-) 369 969 5,990
Total Indirect Cha	rgos	26,196	6,394	19,666	6,580
GRAND TO	TAL	11,74,500	1,58,882	10,08,679	1,65,821

The schedule of works, Orissa project, submitted to the Government of India has not been sanctioned yet.

The works in connection with the remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal, the construction estimate of which was closed on the 31st March 1894, were the supply sluice and channel at Terapakia, which were completed during the year. On the Midnapur canal a sum of Rs. 8,346 was expended on the new dock at Mohunpur. The cost of these works is, by the orders of the Government of India, treated as capital outlay under Minor Works and Navigation. The capital outlay now being incurred on the Midnapur Canal and on the remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal, though met from Provincial Funds, is, under the orders of the Government of India, shown under Major Works.

### (2) Revenue receipts and expenditure.

The revenue receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect charges) of the Major Irrigation Works for the year 1895-96, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Maron Travalence		1806-96.		1894-95.			
Major Irrigation Works.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Not result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	
Orissa Canals Midnapore Canal Hijili Tidal Canal Sone Ganals	4,16,804 2,63,639 61,976 7,65,316	4,72,395 2,76,113 61,398 5,74,484	()55,591 ()12,480 578 1,90,882	3,32,345 2,94,423 58,525 8,34,834	4,63,320 2,24,564 47,426 7,06,739	()1,50,975 69,859 11,099 1,28,095	
Total	15,07,729	18,84,940	1,28,889	15,20,127	14,62,049	58,078	

It will be seen that the receipts on the Midnapore and Sone canals were less than those of 1894-95. In the case of the Midnapore Canal the decrease was due to the non-renewal of lapsed long leases. As regards the Sone Canals the water-rate collections during the year were remarkably good; the percentage of the demand which was realised was the largest on record, but the actual amount of the receipts was reduced by the decrease of the irrigated area under long leases. The total working expenses, which include a sum of Rs. 93,521 for indirect charges, show a satisfactory reduction of Rs. 77,709 chiefly on account of reduced charges for silt-clearance and dredging.

## II.-MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Works for which Capital and Revenus Accounts are kept.

(1)—Capital Outlay.

The capital outlay including indirect charges is shown in the following statement:—

Works.			Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during the year 1895-98.	Expenditure to end of the year 1695-96.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1896.	
	1		[	2	8	4	5
Canals in a	beyanos or	abandoned.		Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.
Tirhut project Damodar project	***	*#1		8,61,079 1,43,974	(—)1,200	6,06,075 1,58,980	( <del>-</del> )2,54,996 ( <del>-</del> ) 15,006
Canals un	der oonst	ruotion.			}	}	}
Calcutta and Eastern C Orissa Coast Canal	Danals 	141	***	44,74,941	1,27,881 40,145	54,96,858 44,77,008	()2,667
Canal	s complet	ed.				}	
Saran project	111	144	101	6,96,682	184	6,96,753	()121
		Total	111	56,66,620	1,66,776	1,14,25,769	***

The total expenditure for 1895-96, Rs. 1,66,776, shown in the above table, exceeds that of the previous year, which was Rs. 47,452.

#### (2)-Revenue Account.

Details of the receipts and charges (direct and indirect) under Minor Works and Navigation are given in the following table:—

Minor Works and		1895-96.		1894-95.			
NAVIGATION.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Not result.	
1	2	8	4	6	G	7	
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals Orissa Coast Canal Saran Canals	4,55,244 88,328 1,476	2,91,640 70,119 1,854	1,69,604 18,209 191	4,43,003 65,940 ()1,800	2,89,367 87,071 1,542	1,59,736 (—)21,131 (—) 3,342	
Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.				{			
Nadia rivers Gaighatta and Buxi khals	1,20,046 5,125	1,46,291 13,501	(—) 26,235 (—) 8,379	1,41,698 830	1,40,879 28,807	819 ()27,487	
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.							
Rden Canal Madhuban Canal	90,917 77	65,970 8,764	(—) 23,053 (—) 3,687	30,200 36	52,738 9,008 (	(-)22,538 (-) 7,972	
Total Revenue Account	7,01,212	5,82,632	1,18,680	6,79,897	8,07,812	72,095	

Thus the net revenue on these works was Rs. 1,18,580, as compared with Rs. 72,085 in the previous year. This result is due—

(i) To a considerable increase in general traffic; and
(ii) To a brisk traffic in rice on the Orissa Coast Canal.
(iii) To the falling off in the Nadia rivers on account of the early cessation of the rains and consequent fall of the Ganges, and to the Bhagirathi not being navigable at its entrance so early as December.

#### AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The receipts and expenditure on these works were—

Receipts. Government embankments Takavi embankments under contract	•••	1895-96. Rs. 5,313 3,859	1894-95. Rs. 6,958 4,904
Total	•••	8,672	11,862
Charges.  Government embankments Takavi embankments under contract Other works from contributions	*** ***	5,51,399 1,30,594 11,928	5,28,947 1,69,779 10,637
Total	***	6,93,915	7,03,763

The share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments was Rs. 1,28,544, against Rs. 1,54,120 charged in the previous year, while for takavi works the cost of establishment was Rs. 48,611, against Rs. 67,313 in

1894-95. The principal 'contribution' works, i.e., works paid for by private parties and executed at their request, were village channels for the Sone Canals, a sluice at the 52nd mile, Champaran embankment, screw-gear shutters for the four syphons under the 'new cut' canal, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, and a timber bridge over the Eden Canal at Bachuhat.

The following table exhibits the account of takavi works. No provision is

The following table exhibits the account of takavi works. No provision is made for them in the Irrigation budget, and they are for the most part works undertaken under the Drainage Act, and embankments not maintained under the contract system, but the actual expenditure on which is recovered from

the persons benefited:—

Division.	Opening debit balance.	Expendi- tureduring the year 1895-96.	Total.	Reco- veries during the year 1896-96.	Not debit balance to the end of the year 1895-90.
1	2	8	4	5	6
Northern Drainage and Embankment Cossye Balasoro Gandak Eastern Sone Collector of Bhagalpur Total	Rs. 3,931 46 943 13,969 169 421 19,473	Rs. 82,058 112 047 12,366 97 1,576	Rs. 36,980 158 1,590 20,395 260 1,096	Rs. 2,920 167 472 14,595 182 908	Rs. 93,069 1,118 11,800 78 1,088

The increase in the balance at close of the year is due to the sluices at Alumpur and Tangrabichi in 24-Parganas district being still in progress, for the certificate of outlay can only be accepted by the Collector on completion of the works. With the exception of the unadjusted outlay on the Joki embankment and Kumrul sluice, which will be cleared during 1896-97, the balances are all current.

The transactions of each of the three circles will now be described separately.

## ORISSA CIRCLE.

There were no administrative changes during the year, and no new work of any importance was commenced, and the year's operation consisted mainly in finishing up the works in progress at the end of the previous year.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the circle under the different heads of account for the year 1895-96 compared with that of the previous year:—

, <b>1</b>	2	8
	1895-96.	1894-95.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.  Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).  Orissa canals (Imporial)	Rs.	Rs. 8,12,176
Working expenses (direct charges).  Otisse canals (Provincial) MINOE WORKS AND NAVIGATION.	4,41,691	4,55,813
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept Orissa embankments Total	8,763 2,69,422 0,87,967	25,422 1,85,678 9,28,989

The details under each class of works are given below:-

# MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue.

## ORIGSA CANALS.

The expenditure (direct charges) charged to the Capital account of these canals during the year 1895-96, compared with the expenditure in 1894-95, is shown below under main heads of account:-

	1895-96. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
1.—Works— (1) Head works (2) Main canal and branches (3) Distributaries (4) Drainage and protective works	1,084 14,149 8,454 44,879	4,028 61,426 86,479 90,532
Total works	68,566	2,42,460
II.—Establishment III.—Tools and plant IV.—Suspense accounts	18,476 ()1,08,890	50,360 25,427 ()6,035
Grand Total	(-)26,848	3,12,212
Less receipts on Capital account		36
Net total	(—)26,848	8,12,176

The budget grant for works under Capital, which originally stood at Rs. 90,000, was reduced to Rs. 64,400.

The following table shows the expenditure on "Works" and other subheads of account as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa project:-

	Amount of estimate sano.	Expre d	ITORE.	Balance
NAME OF WORK.	tioned by the Secretary of State.	During 1895-99.	To end of 1895-98.	on current sanction. (a)
1	2	3	4	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.
otal "Works," Mahanadi serias otal "Works," Brahmini Byturni serias	1,75,78,075 54,71,794	141	168	
I.—Grand total "Works"  II.—Establishment  III.—Tools and plant  IV.—Suxpense accounts  Loss by exchange	57,96,854 28,79,528	68,566 18,476 ()1,08,890	1,86,59,581 46,40,258 20,65,399 31,374 2,68,070	111
Total  V.—Less receipts on Capital account.	3,15,04,780 1,08,560	()26,848	2,50,64,682 80,237	·
Net total ,.	3,13,96,220	()26,848	2,65,78,446	,,,

(a) The construction estimate of the Origin project closed on Match 1805, and the schedule of works ramsining to be done from that date has been submitted to but not yet sanctioned by the Government of India.

During the year under review the following works, chargeable to the Capital account of the project, were carried out:-

#### Mahanadi Series.

The zilladar's querters and office at Munijunga and the toll collector's quarters and khalasis' sheds at Paradeep were completed. The planting of trees along banks of the Taldanda canal was still in progress. The drainage

cuts Nos. 1 and 2 between Nos. 11, 12 and 13 distributaries of that canal, and drainage cuts on 1st section of the canal, known as Macmillan's drainage cuts, were completed during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 8,414. The raising of the flood bank on the extension of the Kendrapara canal was in progress, and more than 20 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork were done, but so much damage was done to the bank by the floods of 1895 that it will have to be re-raised and re-sectioned. The sectional officer's quarters at Baraburia, were constructed with out-houses. The zilladar's office at Kendrapara was completed, and three drainage syphons were constructed during the year under distributaries Nos. 1 and 8, Gobri canal. Two syphons were built and completed under distributary No. 3 of the Gobri Extension Canal.

The following minor drainage works were completed during the year on the Pattamoondi Canal:—(1) A syphon under No. 8 distributary main, (2) a syphon under No. 7a distributary, and (3) widening drainage channels in No.

12 distributary main.

#### Brahmini-Baiturni Series.

No work of any kind was in hand on the High Level Canal, Ranges II and III, all having been completed the year before. Distributaries of the Jajpur Canal were completed, except the flood damage repairs, of which portion only and some bank raising remained to be done. The Burra marginal embankment, the Burra left embankment, and the Byturni right embankment were all completed except some dressing and turfing. Owing to the settlement of earthwork, some bank raising was found necessary and was partly carried out. The raising of the Burra Khursua left embankment and Byturni right embankment, for which special estimates have been sanctioned, has been practically completed.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1895-96 and the areas which are protected from floo1, commanded and provided with distributaries, as com-

pared with the previous year :-

		<del></del>	1	896-96.			1894.95.					
		TH OF	distributaries channels.	from	and of	with dis-		TH OF OPEN.	distributaries e channels.	from	and of	with dis-
Hor irrigation and arrigation and navigation and navigation.  Length of distributer and village channels.  Area protected for food.	a 1 H I	Area provided w	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.	Length of distributar and village channels.	Area protected flood,	Ares under command canal.	Area provided wi tributaries.				
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<del></del>	Milcs.	Miles.	Milos.	Aores.	A oros.	Aoros.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles,	Àcros.	Acros	Acres.
Kendrapara Gobri with extension Pattamundi Kondrapara extension Taldanda Machgong High Level, Range I Ditto, "II Ditto, "III Jajpur Uenal	89 24 10 51 <del>1</del> 4 39 19 <del>1</del> 19 61	47 28	8741 874 1106 994 1914 1914	129,421 27,251 65,600 8,980 75,278 97,057 80,128	101,110 68,290 51,250 7,0:0 75,278 97,057 48,815 10,000 57,500 70,000	97,408 16,905 48,159 24,755 81,681 48,815 44,047 96,987	39 24  15 61 4 39 124 19 61	28 	3741 871 1106 992 2104 1314 493	129,421 27,251 65,660 8,960 75,278 97,057 80,128	101,110 58,290 61,250 7,000 75,278 97,037 48,8 15 10,000 67,500 70,000	97,408 16,805 48,709 24,755 78,718 .48,815 44,047 86,967
Total	204₹	75	1,098}	543,095	871,800	398,655	2041	76	1,0981	543,695	671,800	886,288

There has been an increase of 7,422 acres in the area provided with distributaries during the year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall at Cuttack during the year 1895-96 was plentiful and amounted to 66:12 inches against an average for the last 30 years of 57:12 inches.

The areas leased in the year 1895-96 as compared with those of the previous year are shown in detail below:—

			1895	.9 <b>6</b> .	ļ	1894-95.			
NAME OF CANAL.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar- oano.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar- cano.	Total.
1		2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9
Kendrapera Gobri Do. Extension Pattamundi Teldunda Machgong High Level, Range I Ditto, ,, III Ditto, ,, III Jajpur		Aores. 48,198 2,101 1,110 0,162 0,990 15,300 13,757 928 10,380 2,372	Acros. 1,294 74 43 1,214 43 638 450 151 1 3,365	Acres. 79 88 4 251 420	Acres. 49,571 2,178 1,114 10,376 10,088 16,024 14,211 1,079 10,632 5,797	Anres. 48,908 2,283 1,649 11,073 9,342 16,475 18,065 2,406 15,030 2,872	Acros. 2,547 68  145 249 909 128 80 	Acres, 97 9 66 232	Acres. 60,803 2,351 1,643 11,073 9,406 15,790 18,974 2,594 15,342 2,372 125,527

There was a falling off of 4,572 acres on the total, which is more than accounted for by the decrease on the annual kharif area of last year. The increase in the rabi leases is mainly due to dalwa lands leased for the first time

under the Jajpur canal.

The following table gives particulars of the water-rates assessed and

collected during the five years ending with 1895-96:-

Year.		Amount out- standing at commonce- ment of year.	Amount falling duo during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Romitted or written off.	Balango at the end of the year.	
	1		2	8	4	5	6	7
1891-92 1892-93 1898-94 1894-95 1895-96	110 110 110 110	411 411	Rs. 1,98,364 2,83,705 89,816 63,350 82,140	Rs. 2,82,880 2,61,028 1,90,824 1,68,449 2,81,727	Rs. 4,81,244 4,94,728 2,80,640 2,31,799 2,68,867	Rs. 2,17,256 3,52,469 2,09,542 1,93,550 2,24,648	Rs. 90,288 52,048 7,748 8,109 4,876	Rs. 2,38,705 89,816 69,350 82,140 34,843

The new rules came into operation during the year. Under these the whole of the irrigation rate fell due in one kist during the year in February, and recoveries were made in one kist instead of by two instalments of 3rd and 3rd respectively as in previous years. Although there was some local grumbling at the change, it appears to have been generally acquiesced in and met with no grave opposition.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 34,343, as compared with the opening balance of Re. 32,140.

pared with the opening balance of Rs. 32,140.

The particulars of the last five years' traffic are shown in the following statement :--

Year.			Tonnage.	Value of eargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.
	1	!   	2	8	4
1891-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95 1895-96	000 100 140 P A	901 940 940	Tons. 832,520 297,109 809,748 267,910 846,932	Rs. 96,08,417 84,69,728 71,69,487 51,72,772 77,68,288	Rs. 1,16,427 1,00,377 1,16,957 98,556 1,45,555

The periods during which the several canals were closed for annual repairs are shown by the dates given below:—

NAME OF CANAL.		Date when closed for traffic.	Date when reopened for traffic.
1		2	8
Kendrapara Ditto extension	{	18th March 1896 31st March 1895 19th March 1896	27th April 1896. 15th April 1895. 21st May 1896.
Gobri	}	19th March 1896   31st March 1895	15th April 1895.   27th April 1896.   15th April 1895.
Do. extension	••• {	81st March 1895	27th April 1896. 15th April 1895.
Pattamundi	{	31st March 1895	23rd April 1896. 15th April 1895.
Machgong	}	26th April 1805	17th March 1896. 12th June 1895.
Taldanda	}	064h Amel 1005	17th March 1896.   12th June 1895.
High Level Canal, Range I Ditto Canal, ,, II Ditto Canal, ,, III	•••	Ditto Ditto	15th June 1895. 9th June 1895. Ditto.
Branch Canal to Bhadrak Jajpur	•••	Ditto Ditto	Ditto. Ditto.

The revenue and working expenses of the Orissa canals for the past five years are tabulated below:—

1	2	8	4	5	đ
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1803-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Recoipts.  Water-rates Navigation Miscellaneous	Rs. 2,17,256 1,95,902 17,843	Rs. 8,52,960 1,18,757 26,532	Rs. 2,09,642 1,43,911 28,122	Rs. 1,93,550 1,15,201 24,321	Rs. 2,24,648 1,68,379 24,196
Total   Loss refunds of revenue	8,71,001 79	4,97,658 283	8,70,678 1,210	8,89,072 727	4,17,222 418
Total receipts Working expenses.	3,70,922	4,97,976	8,75,965	3,82,345	4,16,804
Direct charges	3,98,016 27,070	4,75,224 90,285	5,05,894 80,083	4,55,813 27,507	4,41,831 80,764
Total working exponses	4,28,086	5,05,807	5,85,477	4,83,820	4,72,359
Balanco net rovenue	() 52,104	(-) 8,182	()1,60,112	(-)1,60,975	(—)55,591

## MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Works for which both Capital and Revenue accounts are keft.

During the year a sum of Rs. 3,058 was paid on account of the additional head sluice and supply channel, for the Kendrapara canal, which had been completed in 1894-95.

# AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments for the last two years is given below:—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}}$	Rs.
Works	fes 194144 .	124
Maintenance and repairs	1,02,124	1,02,985
Establishment	42,490	42,728
Tools and plant	9,971	8,818
Suspense accounts	1,14,887	() 14,022
Total	2,69,422	1,35,578
· .	·	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

The 676 miles of embankment retained in Orissa are classed as follows:-

							Miles.
Class	۲.	Repairs charged	to Capital	account.	Origan Car	nals	. 168
Do.	$\vec{\Pi}$ .	Repairs charged	under Ag	ricultural	441		. 254
$\mathbf{D_0}$ .	III.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	•••		-
Do.	IV.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	•••	,	. 113
					Total	••	. 676

The Katjuri river bank at Barera and the Brahmini river bank at Nilkantapur were revetted during the year, and the revetment at Chowsuthpara on the right bank of the Brahmini was extended.

Five retired lines of embankment in progress at the end of the previous year were completed during the year under review, and four more were sanctioned during the year, of which three were completed.

The year was of an ordinary character, the floods in the rivers being moderate.

moderate.

## SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the year 1894-95, is shown in the following statement:—

	1			ļ	2	9
					1895 96.	1894-95,
MAJOI	R IRRIGATI	on wor	KS.		Rs.	—— <u> </u>
Capita	l oxponditure	(Provincia	:Z).		17.8.	Rs.
Midnapore Canel Remodelling Hijili Tid	lal Canal	444	640 405	•••	8,346 1,46,000	1,00,928
Working	expenses (dir	ect charges	).		ı	
Midnapore Canal (Pro Hijili Tidal Canal (1 re	vincial) ovincial)	***	***	•••	<b>2,65,807</b> 58,880	2,16,045 45,4/9
MINOR V	VORKS ANI	NAVIG.	ATION.			
	Provincia	l.				
WORES FOR WRICH CA	ipital and Ri	AC BURIEVE	COUNTS ARI	REPT.		1
	Capital acc	ount.				
Damodar project Calcutta and Kastern ( Orissa Coast Canal	Canals	+++ 101	***	•••	(-) 1,200 1,25,021	()1,200 1,076
Oliesa Coust Cutter	Revenue acc	nvat	***	111	39,141	46,942
Calcutta and Eastern (		0111111			D DO 400	0 77 000
Orissa Coast Canal	***	•••	***	144	2,80,686 66,997	2,7 <b>5,9</b> 22 83,840
Works for which	H ONLY REVE	тозо А вои	IN ESA STE	PT.	' 	
Nadia Rivers	***		***	•••	1,37,400	1,92,385
Gaighatto and Baxi kl	iele	111	***	•••	13,009	27,269
Works for which	nrither Capi are kei		evendr Ao	Counts		
Eden Canal	494	***	499	•••	55,970	52,738
	Agricultural	Works.		•		}
Government embankm	ents in the B	irdwan aat	Rto		1,11,328	1.61.454
Other Government em	bankmonts in	the circle	100	11.	1,70,751	1,88,051
Takayi embankments Howrah drainage worl			loans)	341	48,718	70,685
Rajapur and Barajala			litto)	•••	80,090	21,944
Danguni	ditto	(á	itto)	***	***	21,014
Ampia drainage basin Midnapore drainage p	rolent (local le		Litto)	•••	12	788
Shutters, silt clearance			401	***	860 8,206	1,591
Embankmenta (takayi)	)	***	***	4_4   94+	7,452	4,786 8,666
Balliaghye drainege of	iannel	*4*	449	,***	144	,
•	•		Total	. •••	15,48,804	14,39,723

## MIDNAPORE CANAL.

The direct charges under Capital outlay as compared with the sanctioned estimates are shown in the following statement:-

Particulars.	Amount of estimates sunctioned by the Secre-	Expenditure ngainst construction estimate	Fresh sonctions by Govern-	Expendi Feesi sa	Unspent balance of		
	tnry of State (since with- drawn).	sanctioned by Secretary of State.	ments of India and Bongal,	1895-96.	To end of 1895- 9 8	current ostimales.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Direct charges.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Works II.—Establishment III.—Tools and plant IV.—Suspense accounts	54.09,001 19,09,096 9,55,904	68,42,663 19 22,365 8,95,489	24,003 6,727 86,918	6,7% <b>5</b> 1,561	18,092 4,524 25,358	6,871 1,203 11,560	
Loss by exchange	£7,768	94,800		***	 	***	
Total Less receipts on capital account	88,41,769 26,001	82,53,307 30,793	67,548 	8,846 	47,914 765	19,634 (—)765	
Net total	89,16,768	82,22,514	67,648	8,346	47,149	20,890	

The expenditure of Rs. 8,346 was incurred on the construction of a new dock at Mohunpur, which was still in progress at the end of the year.

The working expenses are compared with those of the previous year in the

following statement: -

			1895-96.	1894-95.
			Rs.	Rs.
IB.— Maintenance and Charges for Gove	repairs	401	1,37,712	1,14,997
Oharges for Gove	rument steam	ers, &o.	8,120	598
II.—Establishment	141		78,611	60,851
III.—Tools and plant		•••	51,864	89,599
	Total	***	2,65,807	2,16,045

The excess in 1895-98 is due to the cost of maintaining the head works at Mohunpur and Panchkura being higher than that of the previous year, and to repairs having been done to the canal from Mohunpur to Dainan during the closures, as well as to a large amount of silt having been cleared in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th reaches.

Rainfall.—The rainfall registered at Midnapore was 41.30 against 57.31 inches in the provious year. The rainfall was therefore much below the average, and in some parts of the district the rice crop was almost a failure.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore Canal during the year under review was 65,011 as compared with 70,116 acres in the previous year, showing a decrease of over 4,000 acres. The cause of decrease was due to leases which lapsed not being all renewed.

The water-rates account of the Midnapore Canal for 1895-96 and the four preceding years is given below:-

	Year.		Amount out- standing at commence- ment of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
,	1		2	- 9	4	5	6	7
1891-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95 1895-96	623 101 001 000	191 200 200 201 201	Rs. 64,967 68,972 48,667 7,027 4,549	Rs, 1,29,822 1,89,990 1,30,111 1,85,018 1,04,111	Rs 1,94,780 1,98,962 1,78,678 1,42,043 1,08,660	Rs. 1,82,981 1,49,057 1,66,680 1,36,682 08,059	Rs. 2,886 1,858 6,021 612 477	Rs. 58,078 48,567 7,027 4,549 10,114

The traffic returns for the past five years are given below:-

Year.		Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earn- ings).	
	1		2	8	4
1801-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95 1896-96	*** *** ***	  	Tons. 411,892 410,009 869,691 420,996 451,293	Rs. 1,26,65,724 1,27,50,164 1,22,50,436 1,26,21,310 1,27,43,136	Rs. 1,25,098 1,14,916 1,19,416 1,31,078 1,42,699

The increase was due partly to the carriage of materials for the now railway, partly to increased export of rice, and also to the fact that boats were seldom delayed at the Panchkurah river crossing.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1891-92.	1892-99.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-66.
1	2	3	4.	б	8
Recoipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates Navigation Miscollaneous	1,32,981 1,32,572 19,147	1,49,057 1,14,141 16,079	1,65,680 1,14,994 24,319	1,86,882 1,85,492 22,808	98,059 1,49,918 22,017
Total Less refunds of revenue	2,84,700 8	2,80,177 176	8,04,943 174	2,94,682 259	2,63,094 801
Total receipts	2,84,697	2,80,001	8,04,769	2,94,423	2,03,633
Working Expenses.			<del></del>	<del></del>	
Direct charges Indirect charges	2,57,324 9,002	1,86,401 9,149	2,01,057 7,193	2,16,045 8,519	2,65,807 10,806
Total	2,66,320	1,95,550	2,08,190	2,24,564	2,76,113
Balance net revenue	18,371	84,451	96,579	69,859	(-)12,480

# HIJILI TIDAL CANAL.

The new supply channel and sluice at Terapakea were completed, except turfing, and were in use during the year. The remodelling estimate having expired on the 31st Marc 1894, a revised schedule of works required to complete the project and providing for an outlay of Rs. 2,86,979 as detailed below was sanctioned by the Government of India:—

			${f Rs.}$
Works		4	2,29,247
Construction of four m	ud barges		6,000
Establishment	***	•••	51,732
	Total	***	2,86,979

The total expenditure on these works during the year was as follows:-

777 . T			${f R}_{f S}$ .
Works Establishment	***	***	1,16,208
	* 111	* ***	
Tools and plant		•••	4,000.
•	Total	***	1,46,000

The traffic on the Hijili Tidal Canal for the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.		Tonnage of bonts.	Value of cargo.	Tollago (assessed or earn- ings).	
	1		2	3	4
1891-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95 1895-96	 , ,	011 011 101 101	Tons. 133,575 168,239 178,649 193,345 208,674	Rs. 94,07,725 50,54,814 42,37,488 44,91,464 48,84,232	Rs. 37,287 52,576 57,540 57,498 60,159

The increase was due to the third successive good rice crop.

The following statement shows the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of this canal for the past five years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1803-94.	1894-95.	1896-98.
1	2	8	4	5	6
Receipte.	Rs.	Rg,	Rs.	Ra,	Rs.
Navigation Miscellaneous	EQ# 1	52,180 1,282	58,200 987	57,080 1,486	60,677 1,299
Total Less rolunds of revenue	36,916	58,462 72	59,196	<b>68,</b> 526	61,076
Total receipts	36,915	58,890	69,196	58,626	61,976
Working Expenses.					
Direct charges Indirect charges	0.014	31,704 1,985	54,217 9,284	<b>45,479</b> 1,947	58.860 <b>2,</b> 518
Total	50,683	93,089	56,501	47,426	61,398
Balance net revenue	()13,768	20,801	2,695	11,099	578

## ORISSA COAST CANAL

The following is an account of the direct charges under Capital Outlay on this canal compared with the sanctioned estimate:—

			Expenditure.		
Particulars.	Amount of revised estimate,	1895-93.	Total to end of 1895-96.		
1		2	3	4	
Direct charges.		Rs.	Ra,	Rs.	
I.—Works II.—Establishment III.—Tools and plant IV.—Suspense accounts	7** *** ***	93,86,609 7,36,208 2,24,061	31,188 7,172 1,000 ()214	98,65,657 7,51,788 2,27,916 29,747	
Total Less receipts on capital account	814	49,46,879	. 89,141	48,74,958 8,293	
Total	•1•	48,40,878	. 89,141	49,71,865	

A new inspection bungalow at Erum was commenced. The escape at Panchpali was completed. The Goomai and Atilahad escapes were nearly completed during the year. A new escape was commenced on the 106th mile, and as soon as it is completed the old escape in the 108th mile will be closed. The remodelling of Jamka Sluice was finished during the year.

The construction estimate of this canal was closed on the 31st March 1894, and a revised schedule of works remaining to be completed on that date was submitted to the Government of India on the 25th February 1896 providing

for a further outlay of Rs. 1,30,288 to complete the said works.

The traffic on the canal during the year, compared with that in 1894-95, is shown in the following statement:-

YBAR.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.	
1	2	8	4	
7894-95 1896-98	Tons. 286,777 258,862	Rs. 1,40,51,986 1,05,66,882	Rs. 62,292 84,978	

Revenue.—The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 84,978 against Rs. 62,232 of the previous year, and an average of Rs. 56,324 for the past ten years. This excellent result was due to the favourable rice crop of the past three years. The tolls on Ballyaghye branch canal also showed an improvement, Rs. 4,387 being collected, against Rs. 2,536 of the previous year. The export of paddy to Chandbali by Range V continued, but made no great progress.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the

canal for the past five years:-

į	1891-92.	1892-99.	1899-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	8	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	$R_{s}$ .
Navigation	60,051	55,832	95,283	64,094	85,773
discellancous	2,072	9,149	2,477	1,937	2,680
Total	62,123	64,981	97,710	61,031	88,358
Less refunds of revenue	<b>0</b> 6	47	1,143	91	25
Total receipts	62,057	G4,934	96,567	65,940	88,828
Working expenses.		]		}	
Direct charges	75,296	76,275	94,132	69,346	66,997
ndirect charges	<b>3,2</b> 53	9,877	4,001	9,725	8,122
Total	78,549	79,052	98,193	87,071	70,119
Balance net revenue	(—)16,492	(~-)14,718	() 1,560	()21,131	18,209

#### CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

The capital account (direct Charges) of these canals for and to the end of 1895-96 is shown in the following statement:—

Direct Charges— Old outlay 1.—Works II.—Establishment III.—Tools and plant IV —Profit and loss V.—Suspense accounts	*** *** *** ***	Outlay during 1895-96. Rs. 1,05,923 20,072 10,101 (-)11,075	Outley to end of 1895-96. Re. 24,91,012 21,86,306 4,14,801 3,78,564 847 3,986
	Total	1,25,021	54,75,606
VI.—Less receipts on capital account		***	54,467
Total	oharges	1,25,021	54,21,139
	•		<del></del>

An estimate amounting to Rs. 10,84,513 was sanctioned for the canalisation of a portion of the Eastern canals, between Kulti and Bamonghatta, known as the Bhangore khal. The total expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 1,05,942, against a budget provision of Rs. 1,50,000, Of this amount, Rs. 50,000 were surrendered.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of these canals for the past five years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	8	4	б	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.
Navigation Miscellaneous	5,15,125 10,218	4,64,716 15,528	4,07,695 18,129	4,80,769 1 <b>2,</b> 688	4,34, <i>2</i> 75 21,228
Total	5,25,949 124	4,80,214 130	4,20,824 288	4,49,457 454	4,55,50 <u>8</u> 269
Total receipts	5,25,219	4,80,114	4,20,541	4,48,003	4,55,244
Working tapenses.					<del></del>
Direct charges Indirect charges	3,28,403 14,996	2,39,621 12,666	2,79,041 18,188	2,75,922 13,345	2,80,636 11,004
Total	3,48,399	2,52,177	2,87,129	2,89,267	2,91,640
Balance not rovenue	1,81,820	2,27,037	1,90,412	1,59,786	1,63,604

#### Extensions and Improvements.

During the year an important addition was made to the Eastern canals. On the 24th December 1895 it was notified in the Calcutta Gazette that the provisions of Act V of 1864 shall be applicable to the khal and bhil route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers in the Faridpur district. On a representation made by the India General Steam Navigation Company for opening out a route for steamers and flats, during the rainy season, between Madaripur and Gopalganj a preliminary survey was made, and as the proposal was found to be feasible, the above Notification was published, and an estimate was sanctioned by Government, amounting to Rs. 22,388, for improving the route. Up to the end of March, a sum of Rs. 12,505 was expended against the estimate.

The traffic on the canals during the year 1895-96 compared with that of the previous year is shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value o	f cargo.	Tollago assessed or earnings.		
(	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1805 96.	1894-95.	
1	2	8	4	4 5		7	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals Tolly's Nala	Tons.	Tons.	Rs. 5,73,74,590	Rs. 6,10,61,248	Rs. 4,28,840	Rs. 4,25,257	

NADIA RIVERS.

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years were:—

	Ì	1801-92,	1892-98.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-98.
1	-	2	3	4	5	в
Receipts.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.
Navigation Miscellaneous		1,92,718 247	1,65,380 158	1,71,166 86	1,41,419 279	1,19,091 124
Total		1,92,985	1,65,538	1,71,262	1,41,698	1,20,105
Less refunds of revenue		228	18	1	•••	59
Total receipts	[	1,92,737	1,65,520	1,71,251	1,41,608	1,20,046
Working expenses.	}			·}		
Direct charges Indirect charges	::: }	1,06,857 6,417	1,28,054 7,221	1,98,495 8,822	1,32,385 8,494	1,97,400 8,881
Total	]	1,18,274	1,30,275	1,46,657	1,40,879	1,46,281
Balance net revenue	]	79,408	35,245	24,594	819	/)26,235

The traffic on the Nadia rivers during the year 1805-96 and that of the previous year was:—

		Tonnage	of boats.	Value o	of cargo.	Tolingo. assessed or carnings.	
	<del></del>	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1801-95.
	1	2	8	4	6	<b>'</b> 6	7
Nadia rivers	111 111	Tons. 591,718	Tons. 608,245	Rs. 2,49,91,090	Rs. 8,19,24,536	Rs. 1,19,974	Ks. 1,41,419

The falling off is stated to be due to the bad state of the rivers, caused by the early cessation of the rains and sudden fall of the Ganges.

# GAIGHATTA AND BUXI KHAL,

The re-excavation of the Gaighatta and Buxi khal was completed at a total cost of Rs. 29,325, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,471. The right of collection of tolls in the khal was leased out during the year for Rs. 5,125.

#### EDEN CANAL.

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 55,970 against Rs. 52,738 in the previous year. The following is a comparative statement by sub-heads of expenditure:—

Sub-Head.		1895-96.	1894-95.
		${f Rs}_{f s}$	Rs.
Works	***	3,072	12,554
Maintenance and repairs	***	87,841	25,303
Establishment	***	14,951	14,129
· Tools and plant		606	752
		<del></del> '	
	Total	55,970	52,738
		·	

The combined bridge and regulator at Chakdighi, about 4 miles below the Kana Damodar stop dam, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 10,668. Estimates amounting to Rs. 94,225 for the construction of two distributaries were sanctioned by Government during the year. These works are necessary for facilitating irrigation, and also improving the water-supply of the villages along the Dhusi and Ilsura khals. Another project, amounting to Rs. 41,432, for opening out the Kousiki river in the Hooghly district, is also before Government. The principal object of this scheme is to supply drinking water to the villages along its banks.

#### Maintenance.

The length of the excavated channels of the Eden Canal system remained the same as last year, viz. —

				Miles.
Joojooty sluice channels (Nos. 1	and 2)	***	•••	2
Eden Canal proper	**	***	•••	19}
Kana Damodar junction out	***	***	***	․ 2ֈ
Saraswati junction out	Dankini	Dalla	77.	21
Connecting channel between Damodar		Doho and	Kana	1
Connecting channel between Ror	ıkini Doho	and Kana N	adi	į
<b>G</b>				
•		Total	44.6	$27\frac{1}{2}$

Besides the above, the natural channels of the Kana Nadi, Kana Damodar Banka Nala, North and South Saraswati are included in the system. During the year only one new work was carried out and charged against maintenance, viz., a cart bridge over the channel connecting the Ronkini Doho and the Kana Nadi. The total cost was Rs. 770.

The total expenditure on repairs to and maintenance of the Eden Canal system was Rs. 37,341 against Rs. 25,303 of the previous year. The excess was due to heavy silt clearance from the Banka and channel No. 1 at Joojooty, and also from the Banka immediately above the weir at Kanchannagar. A large expenditure was also incurred in removing weeds and silt from the North and South Saraswati.

As usual, the cold-weather supply of the canal was kept up by a sand dam across the Damodar at Joojooty at a cost of Rs. 3,522. The total area irrigated was 36,221 acres, comprising 20,875 acres in the Burdwan district and 15,346 acres in the Hooghly district, as compared with 20,390 acres, viz., 17,982 acres in the former and 2,408 acres in the latter district, during the previous year.

The increase was due to scanty rainfall during the year, but owing to the want of proper distributary channels, the total area under lease could not be irrigated. The total revenue collected was Rs. 80,917 against Rs. 80,200 of the previous year.

## AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

### Drainage.

Balliaghye drain.—This channel did not improve much during the year, as there was little drainage to assist it. The old sluice floor, which formed a "bar" at the mouth of the channel at Surpai, was blown up by dynamite.

The amount of dredging done was only 253,092 cubic feet, owing to an outbreak of cholera and bad supervision by the sectional officer. The branch drain was closed till the 13th June for silt clearance, when 1,963,084 cubic feet were removed at a cost of Rs. 5,852. A new dock was commenced at Balliaghye and sidings were constructed in each mile of the branch drain to facilitate ghye, and sidings were constructed in each mile of the branch drain to facilitate

navigation.

Schedule drainage khals.—The Kalaberiah khal did not deteriorate, although the drainage of the year was so limited, and no expenditure on silt clearance was incurred. The Sadar khal also remains much the same. From the Amirabad khal 990,065 cubic feet of silt were removed at a cost of Rs. 2,025. The total expenditure on all the khals was Rs. 3,898. The Mugra drainage cut was completed during the year, but there was no opportunity of judging its

utility owing to scanty rainfall.

Two alternative schemes for improving the drainage of the Doobdah jheel were prepared during the year, but it will probably be necessary to consider a third alternative, before the question of drainage of the country adjoining Range III of the Coast Canal can be satisfactorily dealt with.

The Laltakuri diversion drainage gave no trouble, only petty repairs required were done to the weir and temporary bridges.

#### Embankments.

The embankments in this Circle were maintained in an efficient state during the year. The repairs to the Bhagirathi embankment in the Murshidabad district were confined chiefly to making them up to section, repairing read-crossings, and jungle clearing. Owing to extensive crossion of the embankment at Chatiani in the 13th mile, the proposed retired line of two years ago had to be undertaken, as the two ring bunds, lately erected, were in danger of being washed away. This work will be completed before the rains. In the 58th mile near Baligram and Sodashib two retired lines were necessary, and it is expected that they will keep the embankment safe, until the Bhagwangola retired line is completed.

The proposed Dewanserai retired line has been abandoned in favour of the Bhagwangola line, which has received the approval of Government, and

will be carried out as funds are available.

The floods in the Bhagirathi were of an ordinary nature and did no

damage.

In the Balasoro Division heavy repairs were done to the Sea-dyke, Doro and Goomghar embankments. The sluices on the Sea-dyke claim a great deal

of attention and maintenance.

The exponditure on the Orissa embankments was normal.

Surpai sluice and dam.—The silt-clearing of this channel was completed during the year, and an outer bund was made in December to exclude the tides.

The floods in the Damodar being of an ordinary nature, the spurs across the Lakra and Bungacha breaches were uninjured. The offect of the floods within the spill area of the broaches were uninjured. The effect of the groups within the spill area of the broaches was beneficial, as the whole of the area was irrigated, and the villagers reaped a good harvest. The low floods also tended to silt up the breaches. The repairs to the Damodar, Adjai, and Hooghly river embankments were of an ordinary nature and call for no remarks. In the Cossye Division, the expenditure on Schedule D and Zamindari embankments was small compared with that of the previous year, owing to the season's rainfall being small and no cyclones.

#### Agricultural Works, Contribution.

Under this head are included works which have been constructed from loan funds under the provisions of the Drainage Act.

The Rajapur drainage works were efficiently maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,259, and an expenditure of Rs. 18,648 was incurred on works of extensions and improvements. The expenditure incurred in maintaining the Burajolla drainage works was Rs. 1,422. A sum of Rs. 888 was expended on the maintenance of the Churrial khal drainage.

the maintenance of the Churrial khal drainage.

The Dankuni and Howrah Drainage Works, of which the maintenance charges have been capitalized, were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,527 and

Rs. 899, respectively.

Two new sluices were under construction as Takavi Works during the year: -

(1) A single vented irrigation sluice at Alampur in the 16th mile of the Hooghly left embankment was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,966. The area benefited by the sluice is 2½ square miles.

(2) A drainage sluice at Tangrabichi, between 74th and 76th miles of the left embankment, Hooghly rivor, was well advanced before the close of the year. It has since been completed.

#### SONE CIRCLE.

## Administrative Changes.

There were no administrative changes of any importance during the year.

The expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following Statement:—

PARTIC	1895-90.	1894-95.			
	1			2	8
major trrig.	W MOITA	onks.		Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not cha	rged agains rgcs).	t revanuo (d	lireot		
Sone Canals (Imperial)	•••	111	•••	14,484	87,741
Working expenses	s (direct oha	rges),			
Sone Canals (Provincial)		***		<b>5,2</b> 4,501	6,61,722
MINOR WORKS A	ND NAVI	GATION.		!	
Provi	noial.			;	
Works for Which Capit	al and Re eept.	VENUR Acc	OUNTS		
Monohurpore drainage sche outlets on the Chowsa B Saran Canala (Revenue accor-	ranch Canal	ortain por	manont 	1,744 1,293	1,139 1,4 <b>7</b> 0
Works for willon neit Account	'IIRR   'APITÀ 8 ARE KEPT.	L nor Revi	enur		
Madhuban Canal	•••	***	•••	8,764	8,008
Agrioultus	al works.				
Saran takavi ombankmonts v Tirhut ditto Champaran ditto Village channels, Sone Canal Sluice in Champaran Emban	ditto	***	00. 188 400 400	84,499 6,861 84,631 7,077 1,645	81,842 42,101 21,686 5,323 579
		Total	***	6,28,932	8,01,469

Under the head Major Works only very small works were carried out during the year, chiefly outlets on distributaries and some minor distributaries.

The following statement shows the outlay charged to the capital account of the Sone Canals during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the previous year:-

			1895 <b>-96</b> .	1894-95.
			${f Rs.}$	${f Rs}_{f s}$
I.—Works—  (1) Head Works  (2) Main canal and broad Distributaries  (4) Drainage and prote	**	 !e:	 16,292 1,108	 1,489 21,780
(x) Digiting a grid Inco	GONTA MOTES	***	1,100	
	l works		17,400	23,276
II.—Establishment	•••	***	8,819	5,341
III.—Tools and plant	4.04	· · · · (·	—)10,270	80,029
IV.—Suspense accounts	***	***	3,535	(—)20,905
GRAND		***	14,484	87,741
V.—Less receipts on capital	account	***	***	•••
Ŋ	let total	•••	14,484	37,741

The expenditure on the Monohurpero drainage scheme and the permanent outlets on the Chowsa Branch Canal during the year was Rs. 1,744.

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year were as follows:—

					1895-96.	
Division.	Division Name of canal				Canals for irrigation only.	Distribu- taries.
1	1	2		8	4	6
Eastern Sons	{	Rastern Main Patns		Miles. 71 79	Miles. 	Miles. 9 9413
				198		350}
Arrah ,	{	Arrah Dumraon Branch Bihia Branch	•••	65) 	401 31	208 149 113
				653	71}	470
Dehri Worksbops		Western Main		9	٠	•••
Buxer	{	Western Main Gurra Chowboy Branch Buxar Chowsa Branch		12}  45} 	30}  38	40 <del>1</del> 56 <u>1</u> 196 1114
				574	771	400
		Total Sone Canals		2183	148}	1,229}

The lengths remained the same as in the provious year, with the exception of an increase of only half a mile in distributaries.

The area irrigated during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the preceding year, is shown in the following statement:—

YRAR.		Kharif.	Rabì.	Sugarcane.	Five-year loases.	Hot-weather orops.	Total.	
	1		9	8	4	6	6	7
1805-96 1804-95	lets Alg	***	A cros. 83,724 24,605	Acres. 84,186 11,480	Acres.	Acres, 258,918 268,990	Acres. 18,894 17,109	Acres. 895,222 817,184

The increase in the area under season leases was due to the failure of the rains in October, which produced a strong demand in Shahabad for water for the rabi crop. The small decrease in the area under long leases was mainly due to the very favourable rainfall of the two previous years, which led the people to allow some leases, which had lapsed, to remain without renewal.

The rainfull registered during the year and the preceding one was as

under:-

		1895-96.	1894-95.
		Inches.	Inches.
Arrah Division, five stations	100	36.27	53-99
Buxar ditto, four ditto	114	89·01	60.72
Eastern Sone Division, three stations	114	41.45	60.54

The chief feature of the year was the complete failure of the "hathia" rains in the early part of Octobor, when the people urgently require it for their rice crops. This produced an extreme demand for water for that crop. More water was passed down the canals than has ever been passed before.

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone Canals (direct

charges) during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the previous year, is

shown below:-

			1895-96. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
IA.—Extensions and i	mprovements	411	20,428	10,972
IB.— { Maintenance a Transport serv	•	•••	1,32,034	2,20,227
Transport serv	ice	***	***	***
IC.—Compensation	* 1 *	•••	28	•••
II.—Establihment	144	• • • •	3,56,665	3,92,980
IIITools and plant	***		15,351	27,543
			<del></del>	<del></del>
	Total		5,24,501	6,51,722

The expenditure on "Extensions and Improvements" was Rs. 20,428, as

compared with Rs. 10,972 in the previous year.

The works were of a very mixed character. The chief ones were the completion and extension of the surface supply inlet at Dehri; deepening the first reach of the Gurra Chowbey Branch Canal; constructing certain "extension" village channels, and improving the roofs of the khalasies' huts at the

The eastern main series of canals was closed from the 26th April to the

6th May 1895; the western main canal series was not closed at all.

The progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following Statement:-

Yean.		Amount outstanding at commence-ment of the year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remittad or writton off.	Balance at end of the year.	
		2	3	4	5	в	7	
1891-99 1892-93 1898-94 1894-95		Rs. 2,44,728 1,99,010 1,12,140 1,47,728 57,443	Rs. 7,81,252 8,91,632 8,82,715 6,57,054 6,48,282	Rs. 10,25,980 10,90,642 9,94,864 8,04,777 7,05,725	Rs. 8,11,750 9,68,070 8,42,309 7,48,243 6,77,714	Rs. 15,220 10,428 4,832 4,001 5,017	Rs. 1,99,010 1,12,149 1,47,723 57,448 22,994	

leases. The small outstanding balance at the end of the year is satisfactory. The decrease is due to the falling off of the irrigated area under long

The traffic on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement :--

YEAR.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollago (assessed or earnings).
1	2	8	4
1891-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95	98,525 98,551 85,573	Rs. 70,06,595 57,32,365 61,19,283 49,20,464 50,04,985	Rs. 57,291 50,080 60,480 49,299 61,026

The revenue account of the Sone Canals during the past five years is given below:---

1		2	3	4	6	6
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Receipts.  Water-rates Navigation Miscellaneous	• •••{	Rs. 8,11,750 60,517 91,827	Rs. 9,68,070 59,089 29,214	138 8,42,800 60,025 29,578	Rs. 7,49,243 68,898 85,620	Rs. 6,77,714 61,261 38,148
$L_{\it css}$ refunds of revenue	1 \	9,10,094 4,020	10,56,973 8,792	9,81,912 6,237	8,97,761 2,927	7,72,129 6,807
Total receipt	s	9,08,074	10,52,581	9,25,675	8,34,894	7,65,816
7 11 . ( all same a	18 <b>08.</b>	6,49,000 49,780	6,97,601 54,556	6,86,889 54,087	6,51,722 65,017	5,24,501 49,033
Total charge	ρ <b>β</b>	0,97,840	7,51,247	7,40,976	7,06,789	5,74,434
Balanco Not Revent	10	2,08,284	8,01,834	1,84,699	1,28,095	1,90,882

# MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

The Saran Canal is the only work of this class in the Circle. The Canal was closed entirely during the year. Some expenditure was incurred in repairing the sluices and in weed clearance.

The revenue account of the Saran Canals for and to end of the year

1895-96 is given below:-

	13 года	PTS-	Tf	Charges-			
HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	During To end of 1895-96.		HEADS OF ACCOUNT,	During 1895-96.	To end of 1805-96.		
1	2	3	4.	5	6		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
Water-rates	1,139	38,0 <b>82</b>	Maintenance and repairs Establishment	856 487	2,68,680 86,998		
receipts	411	8,972	Tools and plant		() 5,824		
	<u> </u>		Total Indirect charges	1,203 61	3,50,854 12,892		
Total	1,550	2,47,054	<u> </u>		<del></del>		
Loss refunds of revenue	75	9,787	Total charges Balance net revenue	1,354 121	8,68,246 ()1,19,979		
Total receipts	1,475	2,49,267	Total	1,476	2,49,267		

#### MADHUBAN CANAL.

# Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

The Madhuban canal in the Champaran district is the only work of this class. During the year under review Rs. 2,488 were spent on the maintenance and repairs of the canal and on the weir. A good deal of damage was, as usual, done to the weir, although there were no serious floods on the river.

The total area irrigated was 3,919 acres, as compared with 5,518 in the

previous year.

## AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Certain petty works connected with opium shoots across distributaries on the Sone Canals were executed under this head at a cost of Rs. 238, as compared with Rs. 603 in the previous year.

The following statement shows the cost of the maintenance and repairs of the three embankments under contract:—

Name of	Embankhent.	1893-94	1894-95,	1895-96.
	1	2	8	4
Saran Ohamparan Tirhut	101 184 101 101 101 101	Rs. 17,626 17,146 9,098	Rs. 18,811 11,075 16,780	Rs. 18,693 18,016 7,634

During the flood season the river protective works in the lower section of the Saran embankment, especially those at Sanouth, Sarungpore, Ardowr, and Moolnapore, were much damaged, and a good deal was spent on tree spurs to protect the embankment. But the total sum spent on these works was less than in the previous year, as very little was necessary in the higher parts of the embankment. The Gandak made a decided attack during the floods on the Saran bank at the places named above, and several retired lines were rendered necessary. At one point near Dumri a retired line was constructed at a cost of some Rs. 4,600, but the river encreached upon it so much that it will be necessary to erect another line still further back. It is apprehended that, if the attack of the river still continues, several more retired lines will be necessary at a very considerable cost.

On the Champaran embankment the only work of importance, which was executed, was a retired line at Dekaha in the 81st mile. This had been completed before the flood season. During the floods the original embankment was breached, and some 800 feet of it were swept away. It is satisfactory to notice that the expenditure on river protective works in this embankment was

comparatively small in 1895-96.

There was little or no damage done to the Tirhut embankment during the year, and the expenditure on it was considerbly less than in previous years.

#### Embankments not under contract.

There are three of these. The Turki embankment was subject to no particular injury. There were no floods of importance in the Bagmatti river which flows beside it. The Turki weir, which forms a part of this embankment, was seriously damaged the year before, but only slightly injured in 1895-96.

The Bazitpur and Monghyr embankment on the left bank of the Ganges

was maintained as usual: there was no serious damage done to it.

The Sucri bund in the Gaya district required no special repairs. It is a small embankment.

#### GENERAL.

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The floods in the Gandak, though destructive to parts of the embankment in the Saran district, were not particularly high.

The floods in the Sone river were very moderate; there was indeed only one flood of any importance, and that was more than three feet below the highest known level.

The floods in the Teur, Boor Gandak and other rivers call for no particular notice. They were moderate. But the Boor Gandak at Muzaffarpur encroached a little more towards the Daudpore bund, which protects the town, and threatened to breach it. Remedial measures have been adopted.

# Railways.

## RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS PROPOSED OR SANCTIONED FOR CONSTRUCTION.

THE year under review has been marked by steady development in the matter of railway enterprise, and it is satisfactory to note that the lines which have been sanctioned either for immediate construction or survey will, on completion, result in the addition of about 1,400 miles to existing railways in Bengal.

A survey for the final location of the Lakhiserai-Gaya Railway was sanctioned by the Government of India during the year, and a contract entered into between the Secretary of State and the South Bihar Railway Company for the carrying out of the scheme. The line, when completed, will be worked by the administration of the East Indian Railway on behalf of the South

Bihar Railway Company.

The construction of a line by the East Indian Railway from Moghalserai to Gaya, with a branch to the Palamau coal-fields, has also received the sanction of the Government of India. In this connection it may be noted that memorials from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Calcutta Trades Association were drawn up in 1889 against the proposals of the East Indian Railway Company for the construction of a line from Moghalserai to Gaya, with a branch to the Palamau coal-fields and the station of Daltonganj, and a continuation of the Moghalserai-Gaya line to Barakar, so as to complete the "Grand" of the Moghalserai-Gaya line to Barakar, so as to complete the "Grand Chord" and save about 57 miles in direct communication between Calcutta and Moghalserai. The protest of those bodies was based on the feeling that the monopoly which the East Indian Railway possesses of communication between Calcutta and the north-west of India is injurious and ought to be curtailed, and it was urged that the "Grand Chord" scheme should be prohibited. The construction was at the same time advocated, by a Company, other than the East Indian Railway Company of a line from Moghalserai hibited. The construction was at the same time advocated, by a Company, other than the East Indian Railway Company of a line from Moghalserai through Palamau, Sini, and Midnapore to Calcutta, so as not only to open out the coal districts it would pass through, but also to provide an alternative route for the trade of Upper India to reach Calcutta. Such a line, it was urged, would tend, by means of competition, to lessen considerably the existing freight on goods traffic charged by the East Indian Railway, which was alleged to be very high. Sir Charles Elliott, to whom the matter was referred by the Government of India, was of opinion that the East Indian Railway Company's position as a monopolist was not injurious to Calcutta, since a Railway Company can only use its monopoly injuriously if it impedes trade by inability to carry the traffic which may offer, or if it chokes it off by excessive rates, neither of which, could be attributed to the East Indian Railway. The authorities of that Railway had asserted that the existing double track, without any additions, is able to carry the immense volume of goods flowing to Calcutta, and its rates were believed to be lower than those of any other railway in the country. Moreover the Lieutenant-Governor was constrained to hold that the territory which they aim at serving is within the legitimate influence of the Company, and that aim at serving is within the legitimate influence of the Company, and that it would be unjust to allow any other agency to be used in connecting Moghalserai and Gaya, or in opening the way for the use of the Palamau

coal in Upper India.
The sanction of the Secretary of State having been accorded to the carrying out of the Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta and Sini-Midnapore lines as extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the necessary steps have been taken for the final location of the routes to be adopted. Several Deputy Collectors have been appointed for the work of acquiring lands, and vigorous measures

are in progress for the early construction of these extensions. in progress for the taily consultation of the control of the contr Surveys for the following projected lines in connection with the East Indian Railway were sanctioned and commenced:—A line from Burdwan to Katwa and from Katwa to Hooghly (total length 97 miles), and a line from Bhagalpur vit Bausi to Ahmedpur, with a branch to Baidyanath (148 miles). Terms are under negotiation with Sir W. B. Hudson, by whom this line is being promoted, for its construction and working by the agency of the East

Indian Railway Company.

Among the surveys carried out under the orders of the Government of India for lines shortly to be constructed may be mentioned the survey for the extension of the Cooch Behar State Railway from the Torsa river into the town of Cooch Behar, and a further extension from Cooch Behar to Santrabari (36 miles), its cost being met for the present from funds supplied by Government. Surveys have also been undertaken for the following lines in connection with the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—Extension on the standard gauge from Rajbari to Faridpur (20 m les) and metre gauge lines from Lalmonirhat to the Tista river near Jalpaiguri (68 miles), and from Saidpur to Titalya (68 miles)

The other surveys undertaken under the direction of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, were for the extension of the Dacca-Mymensingh line to Jamalpur and Subhankhali. The estimated cost of the section from Mymensingh to Jamalpur (33½ miles) is Rs. 15,79,377, and from Jamalpur to Subhankhali (30 miles) Rs. 14,04,427. A reconnaissance survey was also made for alternative routes connecting Upper Bengal with Gauhati and Assam. The alternative routes reconnoited were—(1) from Moghalhat vià Dhubri and Goalpara to Gauhati (158 miles), (2) from Rowmari on the Brahmaputra to Gauhati (156 miles), and (3) from Haldibari to Gauhati

The survey reports and estimates which were called for last year by the Government of India from the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, for alternative branch lines from Hilli to Kaliganj (47 miles) and from Sultanpur vid Bogra to Kaliganj (60 miles) have been submitted. The latter alignment has been adopted as better developing the district traversed. The estimated cost of the whole length from Sultanpur to Kaliganj is Rs. 34,26,782, and the Government of India have signified their willingness to grant a concession for this line to the Indian and General Investment Trust, Limited, of London, under the new terms for the construction of branch lines promulgated with the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the subject.

Sanction has been accorded to the line promoted by Sir W. B. Hudson for the feeder railway from Segowlie to Ruxoul, to which reference was made

in last year's report.

A concession on the usual branch line terms was applied for by Sir W. B. Hudson for the land necessary for a feeder line to the Tirhut State Railway from Sakri Station to Jainagar, a distance of 29 miles. The opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, which has been communicated to the Government of India, is that the line will be very usoful, and deserves encouragement; but that His Honour has no further information than was before this Government in 1891, when the importance of the line was urged and its commencement advocated as a famine relief work. It may be added that on the Tirhut section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway a survey was made, and plans and estimates submitted for an extension from Khagaria to Katihar, in constitution of the survey made in the preceding week for a chord from estimates submitted for an extension from Linguita to Lamar, in continuation of the survey made in the preceding year for a chord from Hajipur to Begunserai, and for an extension from Garhara to Khagaria.

An application was submitted by Messrs. George Yule and Company of London on behalf of the Indian Railways Syndicate for a concession

for the construction of a branch line of railway from Gogri on the Ganges to Birpur on the Nipal frontier—distance about 98 miles. It is proposed to offer the working to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company on

terms which are under consideration

It is satisfactory to note that a compromise has been effected with the authorities of the Bengal and North-Western Railway in the matter of the compensation payable to certain railyats of the Saran district for damage to their crops caused by the construction of an embankment near Bunwar Chak Station. The damage done since 1886, when the Bunwar Chak bridge was closed, was estimated originally at Rs. 60,000, but, confining the compensation to damages for the loss of growing crops drowned by blocked inundation in the rainy season, it was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor that half the above amount would fairly represent the loss sustained by the raiyats. A suggestion was made to the Government of India that the authorities of the Bengal and North-Western Railway should be asked to submit the matter to arbitration. The Directors of the Railway were, however, unwilling to adopt this suggestion, but intimated that they were prepared to pay over a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Government of Bengal for distribution among the raiyats. Sir Charles Elliott finally accepted this offer in full settlement of all claims, thus ending a long-standing dispute.

A valuable contribution to the discuss on regarding the best method of opening out the eastern districts of Bengal was furnished by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in response to a request by the Government of India to be placed in possession of the views of the Chamber regarding the proposed extension of the Bengal Central Ruilway from Singhia to Madaripur, and the establishment of a ferry service connecting Madaripur with the Assam-Bengal Railway at Chandpur. The Committee of the Chamber took the opportunity of visiting Madaripur in September 1895, and the conclusions arrived at by the Chamber were that, in place of the project urged by the Directors of the Bengal Central Railway Company, the following alternatives called for the consideration of Government—(a) the immediate doubling of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, (b) the construction of branches to the Ganges and to Faridpur, (c) the development of a system of feeder lines in Northern Bengal, (d) the withdrawal from consideration, for the present at least, of the project for extending the Bengal Central Railway from Singhia to Malaripur, (a) the canalization of the bhil oute between Madaripur and the Madhumati river if found to be possible, (f) a large increase to the terminal accommodation at Chitpur and at Shannagar, (g) a large addition to the rolling stock of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system, and (h) arrangement between the Railway and the River Companies for an efficient steamer service between Goalando and Narayanganj, Goalando and Chandpur, Madaripur and Chandpur, and Madaripur and Khulna In communicating the views of the Chamber to the Government of India, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor intimated that he concurred in most of the conclusions arrived at. It was pointed out to the Government of India, with reference to the question of the canalization of the bhil route between Madaripur and the Madhumati river, which has been frequently under the consideration of Government, that the project of making a permanent lock canal from the Kumar river to the Madhumati was estimated to cost about 33½ lakhs, but that the present route could be much improved and made navigable during the rains at a small cost of Rs. 20,000. The latter suggestion, however, would not satisfy the views of the Chamber of Commerce, which postulate through communication by water during the whole year. The views of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the East Bengal Association on this subject have also been received and communicated to the Government of India. Among these was a proposal for the establishment of through communication with Narayanganj by the construction of a line from Jellaldi or Archia to Kamalghatta, regarding which the Government of India have replied that there is no present prospect of funds being available for this project. A further communication on the suggestions put forward by these public bodies has been promised by the Government of India.

A concession has been granted to Messrs. Martin & Co. of Calcutta

A concession has been granted to Messrs. Martin & Co. of Calcutta for the construction of a line of tramway on a gauge of 2 feet 6 inches between the right bank of the river Churni at Ranaghat and the left bank of the river Jellinghi at Krishnagar, with a siding, 1½ miles long (to be constructed by the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the standard gauge), from Panaghat Station to the left bank of the Churni. The necessary notification order authorizing the construction of the tramway has been published in the Calcutta Gazette, and it is expected the work will be taken in hand next year.

At the request of the Government of India a statement was drawn up showing railway projects in Bengal which have been proposed or supported by the Bengal Government, in which has been given a list of

A, Important lines, and B, Lines of minor importance. The length of lines recommended for construction is—broad gauge 1,361, and metre and narrow gauge 891 miles.

# OPEN LINES OF RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

The following are the open lines of railways and tramways administered by this Government:-

(1) Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.

(2) Deoghur Railway.
(3) Tarkessur Railway.
(4) Tarkessur-Magra Steam Tramway.

#### DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

General.—No additional length of railway was opened for traffic during 1895-96, so the mileage on 31st March 1896 remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 51 miles. The ballasting of the Terai section was in progress, and a great deal has been done in renewing and repairing the bridges and culverts on the line, and in replacing the timber girdors with rolled iron and steel beams. A satisfactory event deserving of notice is the improvement that has been made in the Provident Fund by raising the compulsory deposits of railway employes from one to two areas per rupee of their caloriests also the Reilway's contribution to the said fined has been of their salaries; also the Railway's contribution to the said fund has been increased from one to two per cent. on the net 'earnings with offect

from January 1896.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1895, inclusive of 'Suspense,' was Rs. 31,99,765 and Rs. 30,86,094, exclusive of 'Suspense.'

Financial results,—The results of the year's working as compared with the previous year are as follows:-

		ь.	works works				Gross barnings.						Working From	of net Capital line.
Ynai	GL.	Total capital outley.	Expenditure on w	n mileage w	Train mileaga.	Passengers.	Goods.	Steam boat.	Sundries, includ- ing electric tele- graph.	Total	Working expenses	Net earnings.	Percentage of workers to generatings.	Percentage of earnings on cap outlay, open line.
1		2	8	4	5	6	1	8	0	10	11	19	13	14
3894 1808	111	Rs, 81,77,536 81,99,708	Rs. Nii Nil	81 61	135,923 100,003	Rs. 2,45,847 2,69,600	Rs. 3,81,210 4,07,220	Rs. Nii Nil	Rs. 0,190 19,509	Ra. 6,30,283 7,80,610	Rs. 3,79,710 3,80,240	Ra. 2,50,567 8,60,870	51.11 20.68	8°07 11° <b>6</b> 9

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 6,36,283 in 1894 to Rs. 7,39,619 in 1895, or by Rs. 1,03,336; and as the working expenses were increased by Rs. 533 only, the net earnings showed an improvement of Rs. 1,02,803, having risen from Rs. 2,56,567 to Rs. 3,59,370. The increase in the number of passengers carried and in the earnings therefrom amounted to 4,166 and Rs. 15,751 respectively. This improvement may be ascribed to a general development of passenger traffic. The tonuage of goods carried rose from 27,475 tons to 33,544 tons, and the earnings from Rs. 3,81,240 to Rs. 4,57,220. The noticeable increases under "General merchandise" occurred mainly in the traffic in rice (husked), lime and stone, and all other articles of merchandise, the increases in the quantity carried and in the earnings being 2,384 tons and Rs. 29,230, 958 tons and Rs. 10,151, and 835 tons and Rs. 17,955 respectively. The increase in rice was due to low rates at marts in the plains. The increase under head "All other articles of traffic" was due to traders having brought up a large quantity of miscellaneous traffic" was due to traders having brought up a large quantity of miscellaneous and other goods to meet the greater demand of the district. The increase in lime and stone was due to a large number of new buildings having been erected during the year. The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were a decrease of Rs. 7,701 and Rs. 7,140 under "Maintenance of ways and works

and stations" and "Locomotive expenses" respectively, and an increase of Rs. 3,565, Rs. 4,837, and Rs. 6,167 under "Carriage and wagon expenses," "Traffic expenses," and "General charges" respectively. The decrease under the maintenance of way and works was mainly in the cost of repairs to stations and buildings, and for materials for the maintenance and renewals of permanent-way. The decrease under the head "Locomotive expenses" was due to overcharging of revenue during the year 1894 by a sum of Rs. 26,274-9-6, the difference between the prime cost and selling price of four locomotive engines; otherwise the expenditure shows an increase under the head of running expenses and fuel, due to the increased traffic. The increase in the "Carriage and wagon expenses" was chiefly under "Repairs and renewals," &c., due to most of the older portion of the stock having reached an age when heavy repairs and renewals were necessary. The increase in the "Traffic expenses" was chiefly due to wagon covers, handling charges, and joint station expenses. The increase in the "General charges" was due to increases to staff, &c.

Stores and rolling-stock.—None of the vehicles are fitted with automatic vacuum brakes. The whole of the coaching and goods stock are fitted with couplings at both ends. An indent has been sent Home for a "B" class locomotive engine and for 30 Foxe's patent pressed steel frames.

Stores and rolling-stock.—At the close of the year the value of stores on hand was Rs. 1,13,670-12-10, and was made up as follow:--

			$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}}$ .	A.	P.
General stores	,		74,789	1	10
Coal	•••	•••	11.714	0	0
Engineering	101	***	27,167	11	0
	Total	• • •	1,13,670	12	10

One new invalid carriage of an improved type has been put on the road, and first-class carriages are being rebuilt on the same type. Two new

parcel vans of an improved type have been constructed and are in use.

Fares and rates.—No change has taken place during the year in the passenger fares. On and from 1st March 1895 bhutta or Indian-corn and kalai (edible rains) in downward local booking have been reduced to "C" class special rate.

Fuel.—The fuel used was Burrakar coal, which was supplied under contract

at Rs. 3-4 per ton, delivered in wagons at Burrakur.

Flood and damages.—The rainfall for the year was not heavy, and slips blocking the line were few in number and did not cause much inconvenience, communication having been speedily restored.

Accidents. - A few accidents occurred, but none of a serious nature endangering or causing loss of life.

## DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1895 on final heads, exclusive of 'Suspense,' was Rs. 2,86,180, and inclusive of 'Suspense,' Rs. 2,88,086.

Financial results .- The following statement gives the year's working as

compared with 1894:-

;	F   F				Gross Barnings.					i I	]	ring Tra	d the Y.
Ypar.	Total capital cuitay.	Erreaditure on work progress.	Mesa mileage worked.	Train miles.	Passengers,	Goods	Steam boat.	Sundries including alectric telegraph	Total	Working expenses.	Not escrings.	Percentage of working expenses in gross earn- ings.	Percentage of net e ings on cepted out open line.
1	8	8	-4	5	( )	7	8	0	10	11	18	18	14
R94 Ler	Rs. 2,67,520 2,88,060	Re. VII.	4·79 4·70	18,902 11,860	Rs. 25,033 29,089	Rs. 8,407 8,808	Re. Nil. Nil.	Re, 96 104	Re. 29,425 38,611	Ra. 19,786 18,803	Ra. 9,858 15,308	67-17 54-48	8.58 5.81

Traffic working .- The gross earnings increased from Rs. 29,425 in 1994 to Rs. 33,611, or by Rs. 4,186, while the working expenses decreased by

to Rs. 33,611, or by Rs. 4,186, while the working expenses decreased by Rs. 1,463; so that the net earnings showed an increase of Rs. 5,650, having increased from Rs. 9,658 to Rs. 15,308.

The increase in the number of passengers carried and the earnings therefrom amounted to 38,421 and Rs 3,717 respectively. The tonnage of goods carried rose from 11,383 tons to 12,412 tons, and the earnings from Rs. 3,408 to Rs. 3,868. The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were an increase of Rs. 294 under "Maintenance, way, works, and stations," and decrease of Rs. 627, Rs. 767, and Rs. 290 under "Locomotive charges," "Carriage and wagon expenses," and "Traffic expenses" respectively. The increase under "Maintenance, way, works, and stations" was due to the necessity of providing a Horbury's privy for the station at Bailyanath. The decrease under "Locomotive expenses" was owing to repairs to locomotives being less than in 1894; there was a decrease under "Carriage and wagon expenses," the expenditure in 1894 having been heavy owing to repairs to carriages. repairs to carriages.

## TARKESSUR RAILWAY.

General.—The mileage open at the end of the year 1895 was 22.23

miles, and the total capital outlay was Rs. 17,53,340.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the financial results of the year's working of this line, which is worked by the East Indian Railway Company :-

<u>,                                    </u>		rorks	ked.			G nos	8 Karn	ros.		ٔ ا		working a gross	grand and a second	
Year.	Total capital outley.	Espenditure on W	Hean wilcage worked	Frain miles.	Possengers.	Goods.	Steam-bogt.	Sundrkes, includ- ing electric telegraph.	Total.	Working expenses	Net earnings.	Percentage of wor	15 E E	
1	5	8	4	5	6	7	6	0	10	11	19	18	14	
314 11 696 11	Rs. 17,47,810 17,63,340	Rs, NII NII	92**)9 92 <b>-</b> 23	57:275 62:053	Rs. 2,70,303 2,80,033	Rs. 29,847 21.8 A	Ra, Nil Nil	Rs. 1,450 1,180	<b>Rs.</b> 8,00,160 8,08,168	Re. 1,40,801 1,40,065	Ru, 1,00,200 1,00,001	18*06 48'37	8'04 0'07	

## TARKESSUR-MAGRA TRAMWAY.

General.—The length of line sanctioned for the tramway (which is on the 2'-6" gauge: at the end of 1894-95 was 31:25 miles, of which the whole length was open to traffic on the 8th March 1895. This tramway is worked by the Bengal Provincial Railway Company, Limited.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1895 on final heads, exclusive of "Suspense," was Rs. 9,05,872 and inclusive of 'Suspense,' Rs. 9,29,539.

Works completed and in progress.—A siding leading to the goods shed of the East Indian Railway at Magra Junction to facilitate transhipment was taken up and completed during 1895-96. A similar siding was in progress at the Tarkessur Junction. The boxing up of the line with brick ballast was kept on. The survey for the proposed extension from Magra Junction to Tribeni Ghat was completed, but the project was not undertaken.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working:—

,	ķ	Orks	rked			Gno	H Barx	IRGS.				From	at a
Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditors on w in progress,	Mesa mileage wor	Traín miles.	Passengere.	Goods.	Sterm-bost.	Sundries, including selectric telegraph.	Total.	Working expenses	Neb earnings,	Percentaze of worl expenses on g extrings.	Percentage of carnings on on outley, open line.
1	8	-8	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	• 11	19	13	2,6
1890	Rs. 0,20,800	Ra. Nil	27:75	5828(J-25	Ra. 40,160	Rą. 8,085	Nil	Rg. 171	Its. 52,875	R.s. 48,807 .	R4. 8,508	93-80	-87

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 2,028 in 1894 to Rs. 52,375 in 1895. The large difference was due to the fact that in 1894 the mean mileage worked was 12½ miles only, which were open for less than two months, viz., from 7th November to 31st December 1894; whereas the mean mileage worked during the year 1895 was 27.75, the full length being opened on the 8th March 1895. The increase shown in

the working expenses is due to the same reason.

Rates and fares.—With the opening of the full length of the tramway on the 8th March 1895 the third-class fare was reduced from 4½ pies to 3 pies per mile, and the second and first-class fares were reduced from 13½ and 27 pies to 12 and 24 pies per mile, respectively, from the 1st July. These rates were in force at the end of the year. The goods rates were also reduced from the month of November, when the East Indian Railway classification and rates for goods were adopted for the most part. Through booking with the East Indian Railway of both coaching and goods traffic was commenced on and from the 1st August 1895.

Fuel.—Burrakar and Sitarampur coal was used during the year 1895.

The coal supplied was generally of good quality, and the arrangements for

delivery were satisfactory.

Accidents.—On the 1st of November 1895 a trespasser was run over and killed by No. 1 up near the Dasghara Station, at mile 5½ from Tarkessur. The accident was due to the victim's own carelessness.

## Telegraph und Post-offices.

## TELEGRAPHS.

THE mileage of telegraph lines in Bengal at the close of the year 1894-95 was 6,772, and during the year under report, 269 miles were added thus making a total of 7,041 miles at the end of the year 1895-96. The mileage of wires at the close of 1895-96 was 25,192, being an increase of 1,222 miles over

that of the previous year.

The number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices was 8,04,161, which represents an increase of 60,858 messages over the figures of 1894-95. The Indian share of the proceeds amounted

to Rs. 11,26,794-12-6.

The number of telegraph offices open at the end of 1894-95, and the number opened and closed during 1895-96, are shown in the following statement:-

	Number of tolegraph offloss open at end of the provious year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at end of the year.
1	2	8	4	Б
Government offices Railway and canal offices Offices not open for paid messages	278 972 229	34 27 69	 61 26	807 838 202
Total	874	120	87	907

The names of the offices which were opened and closed during the year are given below:-

## GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

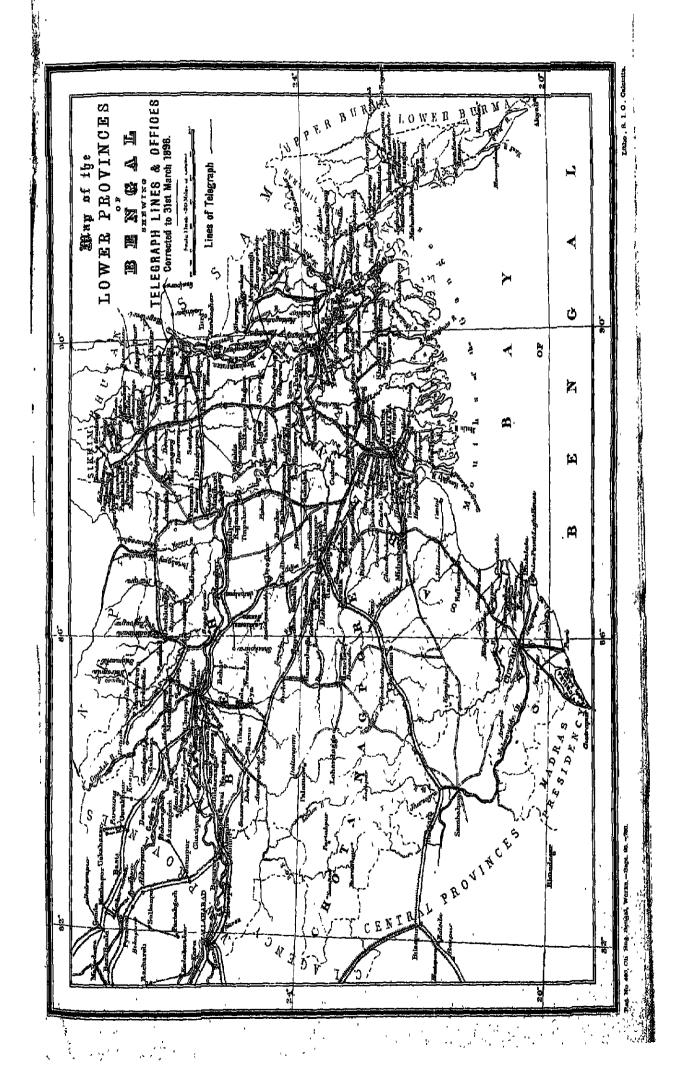
- Aurangabad.
   Bagh Bazar (Caloutta).
- 3. Baidar Bazar.
- 4. Bajrajogini. 5. Bangaon.
- 6. Barh.
- 7. Bhatpara.
- 8. Fatehabad. 9. Forbesganj.
- 10. Gairkatta.
- Gopalnagar.
- 12. Jafarabad. 13. Jagarnathganj.
- Jamurki.
- 15. Jorarganj.
- Kasba.
- Kathiadi.

## GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED -conold.

- 18. Kholabaria. 19. Kola.
- 20. Kurigram. 21. Laksam.
- 22. Madhipura. 28. Madhupur.
- 24. Magra.
- 25. Mathabhanga.
- 26. Nakalia. 27. Nawadah.
- 28. Netrakona.
- 29. Rangli-Rangliot. 30. Satkania.
- Strand (Calcutta). Tarkeshwar. 81.
- 82.
- Tarkaulia. Ullapara. 88,
- 84.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

None.





BAILWAY OFFICES OPENED.	RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED—conold.					
1. Baraiyadhala 2. Bhatiyari 3. Bhuigri 4. Chandpur 5. Chitosi Road 6. Chittagong 7. Comilla 8. Fazilpur 9. Feni 10. Gunabati	10. Mirserai 17. Nangolkot 18. Pahartoli 19. Shahatoli 20. Sitakund 21. Barnesghat 22. Kidderpore Boat Registry Office.  19. Assam-Bengal Railway.  Bengal Duars Railway.  Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway.					
11. Najiganj	23. Jadabpur Eastern Bengal					
12. Hinguli	24. Salmari Railway.					
13. Humira	25. Kotalpukur Eastern Bengal					
14. Laksam	20. Nathuagar Last Indian Rail-					
15. Lalmai	27. Rajganj way.					

## RAILWAY OFFICES CLOSED.

Sixty-one offices of the Bengal and North-Western and the Tirhut State Railways were transferred to railway management.

The map attached shows the telegraph lines in operation at the close of the year.

## POST-OFFICES, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices, letter-umber of post-offices, &c. boxes, postmen, and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The statement includes not Number of post-offices, &c. only Imperial postal establishments, but also those paid from District Dak Funds and contributions received from Native States:-

Postal Circle.	Year.	Post- offices.	Letter- boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen
1	2	8	4	5	. 0
Bongal { Bihar { Eastern Bongal {	1894-95 1896-96 1894-96 1894-96 1894-95 1895-96	1,487 1,535 570 670 419 436	4,526 4,575 619 637 1,008 1,008	2,076 2,104 607 741 682 542	419 424 918 189 99
Total {	1804-95 1895-96	2,456 2,541	6,158 6,280	9,805 9,987	786 706

Postal lines.

both Imperial and district post revenues, as compared with 26,816 miles in the previous year.

There was thus an increase of 265 miles.

The statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement below the statement In the year 1895-96 27,081 miles of postal lines were maintained from

The statement below shows the different kinds of lines maintained:—

Year.		Railway.	Mail cart	Runners and boat	Steamer.	Total.	
1		2	8	4	5	. 6	
1894-95 1895-96	***	2,510 2,645	122 208	20,010 19,917	4,174 4,810	26,816 27,081	

The total number of postal articles of all classes (excluding money-orders)
received for delivery at the post-offices in Lower
Bengal in 1895-96 was 93,920,554, as compared
with 87,796,358 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,124,196, or
nearly 7 per cent., in the year under review. 

The figures given below show the number and value of insured and value. payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces and Insurance and value-payable post. the fees and commissions realised:-

Artioles.	Number.	Value declared.	Fees and commis- sions.
1	3	8	4
Insured Value-payable	63,496 755,129	Rs. 1,65,36,878 86,05,700	Rs. 48,731 1,52,363

Of the total number of insured articles posted, 33,824, insured for Rs. 1,09,75,013, were posted in Calcutta, and of the total number of value-payable articles posted, 683,462, valued at Rs.78,95,362, were posted in Calcutta. The number and value of money-orders of all classes issued and paid during the year under roview, as compared with the pre-Money orders. vious year, are shown in the following statement:-

*****		Isbuzs.			Paym	emis,	То	PAL.	
Челц.		Number.	Volus.	Commission.	Number.	Valuo.	Number.	Value.	Remares.
1		2	8	4	5	6	7	8	0
1894-96 1895-96 Difference	***	8,415,610 8,581,004 + 185,804	R9. 6,16,06,183 6,44,78,216 + 27,77,083	Rs. 8,28,681 8,71,178 + 45,497	3,637,156 3,629,765 — 7,891	Rs. 6,44,41,269 0,63,12,271 + 8,71,003	7,092,700 7,210,760 + 128,003	Rs. 19,61,38,401 12,07,84,487 + 36,48,086	4,

During the year under report 186,175 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 17,19,018 were received for pay-Revenue money-orders. ment in the Lower Provinces, comprising the Bengal, east Bengal, and Bihar Circles, as compared with 100, 100 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,24,602, received for payment during the previous year. There was thus a decrease of 2,020, or 1.07 per cent., in the number, and an increase of Rs. 94,416, or 5.81 per cent., in the value of revenue money-orders.

During the year under report 91,868 official money-orders, aggregating Rs. 20,22,900 in value, were received for payment the Lemma Brayinger as compared with 91,231 East Bengal, and Bihar Circles, as compared with 188, 195 revenue money-orders

in the Lower Provinces, as compared with 91,231, aggregating Rs. 18,57,627 in value, during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 137, or 15 per cent., in the number, and of Rs. 1,65,273, or 8.90 per cent., in the value of official money-orders.

Forty-seven thousand nine hundred and nineteen rent money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,76,452 were issued during the year under report, against 46,968 money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,69,378 issued during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 951 in the number, and of Rs. 7,074 in the value, of rent money-orders issued. The commission realised was Rs. 10,787 as compared with Rs. 10,628 in 1894-95.

The following statement shows the percentage of refusals on the total

The following statement shows the percentage of refusals on the total issues of rent money-orders duing the past five years:-

Year,			Number of rent monoy- orders refused.	Percent-	Amou ⁿ t of rent money- orders refused.	Percent- age.
	1		2	8	4 .	5
1891-92 1892-98 1898-94 1894-96 1895-96	*** *** *** ***	071 030 171 141	14,192 14,894 17,261 15,830 14,409	35 89 85 83 80	Rs, 1,39,899 J,41,414 1,68,411 1,68,209 1,51,902	26 24 26 25 22

The number of British postal orders sold during the year 1895-96 was 6,063, as compared with 4,604 sold in the previous year. The orders most in demand were those of 20 shillings, 10 shillings, and 5 shillings.

Savings bank. The following figures show the transactions of postal savings banks in the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened	***	•••	***	44,345
Ditto closed	•••		***	24,499
Number of deposits	***	•••	•••	282,323
Amount of ditto	•••	***	Rs	. 1,27,55,838
Number of withdrawals	•••			161,908
Amount of ditto			Rs	
Number of accounts open at	the close	of the year	***	213,758
Value of ditto	ditto			. 2,68,77,112

A statement of Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited with the Comptroller-General for safe custody is given below:—

			Number.	Value.
	1		2	8
Purchased Sold Deposited		100	107 14 29	Rs. 58,900 9,100 18,100

The number of policies granted to postal servants during the year was 35, amounting in value to Rs. 35,450, against 53 of the aggregate value of Rs. 51,300 in the previous year.

Four policies of the total value of Rs. 4,900 were paid.

A classification of the servants of the post-office, whose lives were insured, is given below:—

Inspector.	Postmaster.	Sub-postmaster.	Branch postmester.	Clerks.	Signallers.	Paid probationer.	Overseer.	Village postman.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	2	16	6	1	2	1

The number of policies granted to servants of the Telegraph Department during the year 1895-96 was 5, amounting to Rs. 11,500, as compared with 23, aggregating Rs. 30,400, in the previous year. Two policies of the value of Rs. 5,000 were paid during the year.

A classification of the servants of the Telegraph Department, whose lives were insured, is given below:—

Sub-Assistant Superintendent.	Telegraph master.	Signallers.	Olerks.		
1	3	8	4		
1	`Nil	2	2		

Eighty-three newspapers adopted the system of cash prepayment of postages, known as the privileged publication system, and 53 papers gave up the use of the system. The total number of privileged newspapers at the close of the year was 201.

On the 1st of April 1895 there were 231 combined post and telegraph-offices worked by postal officers in the Lower Provinces.

Combined post and telegraph. Forty more combined offices were opened and none closed during the year, so that there were 271 postal-telegraph offices open on the 31st March 1896. The number of messages sent was 260,148, and the total amount realised on them was Rs. 2,74,330. The cost of total establishment and contingencies was Rs. 65,805, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 2,08,525, against Rs. 1,76,795 in the previous year. The number of messages received for delivery at these offices and the number of transit messages were 295,488 and 123,856 respectively.

There were 32 prosecutions of postal servants during the year, against 55 in the previous year, and convictions were obtained

Criminal defences. in 30 cases.

On the 31st March 1896 the value of the advance of quinine held by the post-offices in the Lower Provinces was Rs. 11,806, and the value of the quinine sold in five-grain packets at one pice each during the year was Rs. 43,537, against Rs. 27,618 in the previous year, showing an increase of over 57 per cent.

At the beginning of the year 1805-90 there were 312 post-offices in the Lower Provinces maintained by funds raised under the District Dak Act and by contributions received from Native States. Of these, 192 were in Bengal, 89 in Bihar, and 31 in

Eastern Bongal Postal Circle.

During the year sevon new offices were opened and 14 closed, leaving 305 offices open at the close of the year. There were 421 district letter-boxes existing at the commencement of the year, and 25 letter-boxes were opened and 21 withdrawn in the year. There were thus 425 letter-boxes at the close of the year.

The number of miles of district dak-runners' lines maintained during the

year was 12,513, against 12,673 in 1894-95.

The number of articles estimated to have passed through the district post was 5,897,432 against 5,867,856, or an increase of 29,576 in the year. The number of articles returned undelivered was 114,563, against 111,434 in the previous year.

## V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

# Amperial Rebenne und Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1895-96 as compared with those of 1894-95.

Мајон недва.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Encrease.	Decrease.	
1	2	8	4	5	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	
I.—Land Revenue	. 9,03,57,220	2,96,41,253		7,15,967	
IL—Opium	5,38,32,245	5,91,98,728		6,98,517	
III.—Yalt	2,44,40,900	2,47,07,793	2,66,993	100	
IV.—Stamps		41,92,907	17,250		
V.—Excise		1,00,38,379	0,12,111	147	
VII.—Customs	1,07,82,719	1,70,03,602	62,20,883		
VIII.—Assessed Toxes		28,90,045	48,410		
IX.—Forest		4,59,355	61,518	446	
X.—Registration		B,70,746		7,500	
XIL-Interest		16,43,784	9,83,465	***	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superan			ì		
nuntion		1,75,865		12,004	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing		72,464	14,174	***	
XXV.—Miscollaneous	62,158	50,740		5,412	
(Fotal	. 13,79,36,863	14,41,27,161	76,24,704	14,94,400	

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:-

## INCREASE.

Salt .- The revenue under this head represents the duty realized on import-

ed salt which continued to show a steady increase.

Stamps.—The increase is attributable to the larger number of civil suits instituted and the general development of business.

Excise.—The increase was under receipts from (1) foreign liquors, (2) liquors and spirits made in India after the European method, (3) country spirits

and (4) duty on ganja.

Customs.—The considerable increase shown under this head was due mainly to the reimposition of the import duties.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was due to the general revision and enhancement of assessments, especially in towns and centres of trade.

Forest.—The increase was chiefly under the head of timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers.

Interest.—The Port Commissioners, Calcutta, were permitted, under the orders of Government, to defer payment until November 1896 of the amount of interest due in November 1894 on account of the Kidderpore Dock loan, which led to the variation under this head.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was in sale proceeds of stationery to State Reilways.

to State Railways.

## DECREASE.

Land Revenue.—The decrease was due partly to smaller collections of fixed revenue and quit-rents of Tributary States, but chiefly to the restoration to Provincial Revenues of the special contribution of three lakks deducted from the Provincial share in 1894-95.

Opium.—A higher average price was obtained at the sales in 1895-96, viz., Rs. 1,390 per chest, as against Rs. 1,338 obtained in 1894-95, but the smaller number of chests sold in 1895-96, viz., 37,695, as against 39,780 sold in 1894-95, resulted in the decrease in the revenue indicated.

Registration.—The receipts under this head continued to show a decrease, resulting from the orders of Government which reduced the minimum ad-valorem

fee from twelve to eight annas on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value.

*Receipts in aid of Superannuation.—The decrease was due to the smaller amount realized from subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund.

Miscellaneous. - The decrease occurred under the head of premium on bills, due chiefly to a shrinkage in the demand for bills on the Assam and Central Provinces Treasuries.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1895-98 as compared with that of 1894-95.

Major heads	l <b>,</b>	1894-95,	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
. 1		2	8	4	5
		Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks		4,71,825	5,08,674	36,849	
2. Assignments and Compens	ation	1,81,304	1,16,780		12,574
8. Land Beyenue		12,23,207	19,69,887	1,46,680	,
4. Opium		1,60,96,209	2,06,41,051	45,44,848	
6. Stamps	***	1,63,189	1,68,976	837	•••
7. Excise	***	4,75,751	5,02,765	27,014	*85.
10. Assessed Toxes		90,535	92,098	1,558	•••
11. Forest	***	1,98,697	2,58,094	84,937	144
19. Registration	**	4,02,680	4,01,271	***	1,409
4. Interest on other obligation	n	1,08,709	86,947		21,762
18. General Administration .		2,96,843	8,00,640	10,297	***
28. Reclesiastical ,		2,69,820	2,09,503	188	•4•
85. Political	f) 194	26,178	25,130		1,048
86. Selentific and other Minor	Departments	22,376	22,482	106	***
27. Territorial and Political Pe	neiona	11,12,472	11,08,628		8,844
38. Civil Furlough .	»• »•	450	•••		450
29. Superannuation .	ite ege	1,22,727	1,04,159	400	18,568
30. Stationery and Printing .	•• ••	18,18,568	20,05,925	1,87,842	
32. Miscellaneous		27,147	24,406	•••	2,681
Tota	u	2,29,97,641	2,79,20,861	49,80,051	07,881

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:--

INCREASE.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—The increase was due to larger refunds of salt and customs receipts.

Land Revenue.—The increase was due to a larger outlay on the Bihar and

other settlement operations.

Opium.—The larger outlay was due partly to larger productioan, viz., 69,081 maunds in 1805-96, against 59,673 maunds in 1894-95, and partly to the increased price paid to cultivators.

Excise.—The increase occurred mainly in the charges of travelling allow-

ance, and supplies, service and contingencies under the head Distillerics.

**Forest.*—The increase was due to larger outlay on communications and buildings, and also to the larger amount of timber and other produce which was removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers.

General Administration. - The increase occurred chiefly under Salaries, due to the appointment for the whole year of additional officers who in 1894.95 were

employed only for a part of the year.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due to larger purchases of stationery for the central stores.

## DECREASE.

Assignments and Compensations. - The decrease occured almost entirely in

the payments of sayer compensations.

Interest on other obligations.—The decrease was due to larger withdrawals of deposits consequent on the orders of Government transferring the Presidency Savings Bank accounts to the Post Office.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The decrease occurred chiefly in the

pensions of the Nizamut family.

Superannuation .- The decrease was due to the smaller payments of Marine

Department pensions and of those of military funds.

The following is a summary of the transactions in currency notes in the Bengal treasuries during the year under report. Circulation of currency notes. The figures shown do not include the transactions of the branches of the Bank of Bengul at Dacca and Patua with the public, nor similar transactions of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta. The transactions between the Bank of Bengul, Calcutta, and district treasuries are, however, embodied in it:—

Transactions with-	Receipts from. Rs.	Issues to. Rs.
(1) Bank of Bengal, Calcutta (2) Reserve Treasury, Calcutta (3) Other treasuries (4) Public in payment of Government	22,93,875 86,680	86,67,320 1,09,86,745 80,680
Home Circle, Rs 3,03,35,415 } Foreign do., ,, 2,82,110 }  (5) Public in exchange for silver  (6) Ditto ditto for notes of other values	8,06,17,525 80,69,380 9,58,585	1,83,48,875 78,45,625 9,58,585
Total •••	4,20,24,545	4,18,98,880
Opening balance Closing do.	41,61,455	42,92,170
GRAND TOTAL	4,61,86,000	4,61,86,000

It will be observed that the balance or stock of currency notes in the tressuries of this Province rose from Rs. 41,61,455 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 42,92,170 at the close.

The following remarks are made in explanation of the several entries

in the above statement:—
(1) Bank of Bengal.—The treasuries of the Province indent on this office for their requirements in currency notes, and the notes are supplied to them from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta. The notes indented for are mainly those

of lower denominations, as such notes are received by them in small amounts in payments. The aggregate value of the remittances made by the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, in the year under report was less by Rs. 7,41,525 than the amount remitted in 1894-95.

Under an old arrangement which still continues, the Calcutta, 24-Parganas and Howrah Treasuries remit their surplus in currency notes to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, instead of to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta, as is done by other treasuries of the Province. The romittances made by these treasuries to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, in the year under report (Rs. 86,67,820) were

larger by Rs. 5,89,465 than those made in 1894-95.
(2) Reserve Treasury.—The treasuries of this Province receive large sums in currency notes in payment of revenue espicially during the land revenue kist months. The notes received are principally of the denominations of Rs. 100 and upwards, and are remitted to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta. This forms part of the process by which the cash surplus of the Province is made over to the Comptroller-General. The remittances made in the year under report (Rs. 1,09,86,745) exceeded by Rs. 6,81,265 those made in 1894-95 (Re. 1,08,05,480). (Rs. 1,08,05,480).

(3) Other Treasuries.—Under this head are included the transactions between the Treasuries of the Sundarbans and the 24-Parganas. Under standing orders, the former is required to remit its surplus to, and to replenish its stock from, the latter.

Transactions with the public.—The note transactions with the public are arranged under three heads, (4), (5), and (6). The receipts and issues under the several heads for the five years 1891-92 to 1895-96 are exhibited in the statement given below:—

	189I-92.	1802-99.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-06.
1	2	3	4	6	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.
From the public in payment of Government dues.	2,90,01,185	9,97,00,675	2,78,85,015	2,69,91,460	8,06,17,525
From the public in exhauge for silver	96,76,165	92,05,495	85,03,240	84,05,490	80,89,880
Ditto ditto for notes of other values.	8,69,095	9,13, <del>44</del> 0	8,28,056	7,41,715	9,58,585
Total	8,96,40,385	8,98,19,610	8,67,76,840	3,61,38,655	9,96,45,490
Issues.			-		
To the public in payment of claims	1,20,11,010	1,26,69,925	1,29,74,410	1,20,65,840	1,88,48,876
Ditto in exchange for silver	62,54,025	70,13,940	70,22,780	65,47,325	78,46,625
Ditto ditto for notes of other values.	8,03,036	9,13,440	8,28,055	7,41,715	9,58,585
Total	1,91,28,070	2,05,96,305	2,02,25,195	1,90,54,280	2,21,59,085

Notes received in payment of Government dues .- It will be seen from the above that the total value of notes received from the public in 1895-96 is the highest on record. The receipts as compared with those of 1894-95 show an increase of Rs. 36,26,075. This is noticeable chiefly in the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Nadia, Murshidabad, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Purnea and Manbhum. .:

Notes issued to the public in payment of claims. - The value of notes issued to the public in payment of claims in 1895-96 largely exceeds that of the years since 1891-92. The treasuries, at which, in comparison with 1894-95,

the largest amounts were issued, were Burdwan and Hooghly.

Exchange of notes for silver.—The value of the notes received in exchange for silver has been diminishing from year to year, the receipts of 1895-96 showing a shrinkage of Rs. 16,06,785 as compared with that of 1891-92. the other hand, there has been a progressive increase in the value of notes issued in exchange for silver. The transactions in 1895-96 show an increase of Rs. 15,91,600 as compared with those of 1891-92.

Exchange of notes for those of other values.—The transactions in notes in exchange for those of other values have been variable, and are the highest on

record in 1895-96.

Aggregate transactions.—In the aggregate transactions in receipts, i.e., both in payment of Government dues and in exchanges, Burdwan as usual heads the list, the total value of notes received by it being over 26 lakhs. The value of the aggregate issues to the public on all accounts was greatest at Hooghly, Muzaffarpur, Burdwan and Midnapore.

The percentage of issues of notes to total issues was largest at Hooghly, being 34 per cent, at Bhagalpur 25 per cent, and at Purnea 23 per cent.

In other treasuries the value of the notes issued was below 23 per cent.

# Probincial and Local Finance.

PROVINCIAL.—The existing Provincial contract came into force on the 1st April 1892, and will expire with 1896-97. As a new financial contract with the Government of India will now be made, the general results of the working of the present contract up to date are not without interest. The following statement illustrates the progress of the Provincial receipts and expenditure during the four years from 1892-93 to 1895-96:—

-									
Bay 2402,	Actuals, 1802.93,	Artnols, 1839-44	Actuals, 1801-05.	Approxi- nuto a tude, ls:05-56,	Cierditane,	1905-18° Totale	Actuals, 1898-94,	Actuals, 1804-ya.	Apprex mate netmali 1890-b
1	3	8	4	В	a	7	Ø	0	10
Opening balance	lta. 28,45,431	Rs. 22,65,172	Ra. 28,21,038	Rs. 49,21,000	Direct demand on the Revenues—	Rs.	Ra.	Ha,	Ra.
l'aincipal beads of Revenue	<del></del>	<b> </b>			1. Refunds and Drawbacks 9. Assignments and Compen-	1,01,849	1	1 ' "	
- tracebut mains on leakthra	{	}	ł	į	s. Lond Revenue	1 63 00 8: 71, 10	1,59,060 86,27,602	. 1 86.00.197	1,72,1 87,26,1 12,2
1.—Land Borenne { Adjust-	Ø,70,223	1,00,85,463	1,00,90,806	1,01,33,400	6. Bietn pa sie est tet in	1,21,00	4.78.760	I d.Rt.418	4.91.0
1 manto	-18,46,000 84,180	-14,58,418 77,378	15,8·,1·7 1,41,201	-7,16,810 1,78,408	8. Provincial Rates	1,64,100 4,33,923 8,10,120	1,02,100 4,27,711 5,42,42%	1,68,584 85,810 0,40,740	(60.2
II. Salt on the Market IV.—Stehe	1,10,00,375 23,98,616	1,10,02,539 30,37,441	1,25,2 ,970 81,10,5%	1,23,78,720 33,41,624	10. Assessed Taxes	02,045 1,90,016	M,304	00.535	102.0
VII.—Provincial Rates VII.—Customs VIII.—Assessed Taxes	60,10,267 50,494 21,12,092	40,19,001 58,83°)	43,07,076 78,880	42,74,158 01,193	19, Registration	1,63,101	3,14,740	1,42,194	3,81,8
IX.—Fore-ta	8,72,441 7,10,001	\$1,76,207   4,00,500   0,94,643	22,81,695 3,97,896 0,78,252	99,36,040 4,56,355 0,70,740	Total	(0,77,100	01,02,020	51,94,583	(13,411,9
Total	3,11,43,803	3,10,18,165	3,20,00,820	8,33,14,150	18. Interest on ordinary fiebt Post Office, Relograph, and Mint-	1.21,600	1,49,250	1,49,408	1,01,7
				901434105	18. Post Office	7,100	8,217	0,247	4,7;
VIT Take of			l		Solaries and Expenses of Civil Department-				]
XII.—Interest	1,42,570	1,38,187	9,03,767	2,12,005	18. General Administration (Courts of	10,36,512	17,04,758	17,20,601	17, 10,06
XIIIPost Office	2,422	3,002	4, 103	6,280	16. Law and Justice   Law	06,40,445 81,13,843 81,21,464	48,10,480 20,75,478	80,19,18) 20,07,625 86,84,851 8,68,04	\$8,24,61 \$2,64,95 \$1,54,14
Receipts by Civil Department-					20. Police 21. Marine 22. Education	06,46,445 0,44,877 20,87,481	06,02,074 0,41,180	8,08,04	01,8%r4 8,78,70
XVI.—Law and Justice of Law	8,89,405	8,06,595	8,79,860	8 (1.919	22. Education 24. Medical	10,12,401	17,78,097	18, 8,081	2 1,107,82 18,25,69
KVI ( Polier X   III Manne	9.18,130 5.61,638	8,09,117 2,40, (0)	8,72,8n0 6,52,066 2,36,977	8,11,219 8,17,147 1,86,601	29. Scientific and other Minor Departments	12,501	16,201 4,51,038	36,216	16,74
XIX.—Education	0,10,701 8,65,806	9,33,730 6,64,314	9,32,453 8,70,431	8.04.108	Total	2,10,05,187	2,88,86,281	2,49,45,017	5,20,50
XIX.—Education	1,70,268	1,9(1,572	25,07,128	2,00,004	Miscellaneous-	3,10,00,101	2100500107	26201091046	2,47,22,00
Migor Departments	1,00,098	1,82,833	2,04,045	2,35,49[1	19. Superannuation, &c.	17,02,608 13,08,809	17,39,620 12,60,355	17,80,481 17,83,134	18,47,95 10,48,68
3041 '''	38,09,642	89,24,841	38,74,050	38,00,675	31, Miscellancons	2,11,050	9,80,171	2,90,00.	9,91,84
L'iscellaneous-		ĺ			Total Famine Relief and Insurance	72,72,827	92,81,155	31,39,Ruit	82,10,090
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Supermonation	76,018	78,047	75,630	76,748	22 Braning Walled		1	ł	l
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing XXV.—Misrellaneous	1,14,619 6,27,176	1,28,573 8,63,066	1,37,310 10,12,731	1,34,185 10,42,463	Raffivays (revenue account).	1,118	\$114.00		
Railways-	10,10,800	10,67,628	12,17,000	19,13,162	10. Subsides d Companies	25,357	8,485	859	5 ds
EXVI.—Sieto Rullways (net carn-					41. Nigrallangong Andway ex- penditure	3	1,207	,,,,	
(MBi) 110 310 11	81,00,128	36,81,851	43,51,224	45,58,005	Total	75K,0\$	8,792	903	
Inflution-	{	}			Irrigation- 42 Major Works-	ļ			
XXIX Major Works [direct	18,87,670	   10,72,620	15,24,040	15,18,915	Working expenses	18,05,813	14,05,178	18,72,079	12,08,400
XXX.—Himo: Works and Naviga-		,,			43. Minor Works and Navigation	24, 18, 168	24,4:,4:4	24,65,205	23,64,0c0
illy Public Works Depart- nent Er Girll Department	7,61,897	7.44,607	6,05,613	7,10,847 84,957	ment Department	18,04,141 5,281	14,81,873 1,971	14, 17,820 4,059	15,44,588
(Cata )	1,24,708 97,60,600	1,28,071	1,61,847		Total	68,18,141	48,70,698	52,03,058	4,110 58,89,464
Bulldlegs and Rode-	11,00,000	25,45,861	24,01,000	23,10,119	Bui'dings and Roads-				
XXX 1. Civil Works -		! 			45. Civil Works		' I	ˈ <u>[</u>	!
By Public Works Depart-					By Public Works Department went Civil Department	27,29,628	86,50,450	24,00,018	80,89,758
nayet By (1.11 Department	1, g8,000 2, av, 187	8,02,200 9,88,000	2,85,335 2,42,101	2,69,595 2,69,595	Metal	1,61,201	1,31,558	116,PE,E	1,8-,876
Total	8,93,197	5,48,209	1,77,469	5,15,419	Contributions	20,05,120 18,51,907	28,81,008 18,50,17#	97,80,897	38,70,130
,					Total	4,25,48 825	4,20,69,486	19,40,917 4,90,95,953	18,41,544 4,48,61,948
Ownteibutions			11,500	76	Closing balance	15,55,179	88,24,089	55,91,DR0	87,29,149
Totel	4,24,44,5; 0	4,68,79,325	4,44,98,191	4,89,97,096	GRAND TOTAL .	6,47,98,997	4,53,39,497	4,72,47,220	5,01,49,609
GRAND TOTAL	4,47,08,857	4,5°,83,407	4,72,47,829	8,01,49,092	Provincial surplus(+)or deficit()	(~-')08,259	+8,68,460	+10,07,068	+14,67,138
,					<u>-</u>				مناسمتندن با مدا دومات

According to the above statement, the Provincial revenues and expenditure have steadily increased year by year. It would be misleading, however, to say that the revenue during the four years has increased from Rs. 4,24,45,566 to Rs. 4,58,27,096, or by Rs. 33,81,530, while the expenditure has risen from Rs. 4,25,43,825 to Rs. 43,59,943, or by Rs. 18,16,118 during the same period. Nearly one-half of the increase in expenditure is due to a new charge imposed on the Provincial revenues, in consequence of the payment of exchange compensation allowance sanctioned by the Secretary of State with effect from 1st April 1893, for which no corresponding assignment has been received from the Imperial revenues. There are other disturbing elements which vitiate any comparison of the total transactions of one year with those of another. Thus the reimposition of the import duties from 1894-95, and the consequent increase of Customs establishments, have swellen both sides of the account, for although the Province has no share in the duties reimposed, it has obtained an additional assignment to meet the cost of collecting them. Again, the special contribution of 3 lakhs made to the Imperial revenues in 1894-95, and its restoration to Provincial in the following year, affected the receipts of those years. The fluctuations of exchange have also affected the exchange compensation allowance to a considerable extent.

Eliminating the charges on account of exchange compensation allowance and other accidental elements which have no direct effect on Provincial finance, the following table shows the growth of normal revenue and expenditure during the four years.

ture during the four years:—

			_				1602-98.	1803-94,	159 <u>4</u> -05,	1995-96,
<del></del>		1					3	8	4	8
	Rec	HIPTS					Ra.	Rs.	Dr.	Re.
Principal heads of p	970 <u>D</u> U	18.	es.	***	veri end	404	24,89,000 1,48,000	8,30,78,000 1,38,000	8,88,85,000 2,04,000	3,40,91,000 2,18,000
Sintriat Post	,**	***	***	***	415	***	3.00D	4,000 !	9,000 )	89,70,000
livii Department fiscolaurous	***	***	141	164			39,00,000 10,20,000	88,26,000 10,0×,000	39,74,000 12,10,000	12,18,000
lato Rallways	144	118	.,,	*11	918	***	<b>31,00,000</b>	35,85,000	43,52,000 21,01,000	43,83,000
rrigation Svil Works	gas.	***	944	554	***	•	27,07,000	26,43,000	24,01,000 L	23,10,000
avit works Ioniributions	74)	100	200	***	51# 61#	***	8,04,000	5,45,000	4,77,000 12,000	5,19,000
		.,,			•,,,					
			**				4,37,93,000	4,47,85,000	4,61,01,000	4,00,44,000
ransfers to Impe Ditto from	ervas r ditto	BYUND	UB.	***	***	**	-28,000 +82,000	-71,000 +61,000	-21,000 +85,000	-27,050 +45,000
Ditto mod			щ.							
	-	otal N	-		enns	**1	4,88,47,000	4,47,25,000	4,01,78,000	4,65,09,000
djustments fixed	under	the c	ontro	ot	•••	***	<del>-14,80,000</del>	-14,89,000	-14,89,000	—14,8D,000
ipocial grants fro	m In	meria'	1 207	ennes	for	adůl-	4,24,08,000	4,82,88,000	4,47,89,000	4,51,28,000
								•	i	
under Customs, tion Department	OIAII	Depa	irfin 0	nts,	and I	IMER-	+38,000	~8,000	+1,84,000	+4.04,000
pecial contribution	a io I	m perl	al or	vioa c	er så	***	100,000		-3,00,000	+3,00,000
<b></b>				nd T			4,24,48,000	4,83,78,000	4,46,28,000	4,59,27,000
1	aren (	yDI <b>TO</b>							-1 -4-01	
•		-					by	[		
Direct demand on t Deduct for Custo	he re ms Es	ronue: tablis	ywei I—	ıt '''	119	101	<b>G</b> 0,77,000	61,68,000	50,05,000 74,000	43,50,000 2,29,000
Not charges for col	lection	n of re	Aunn	e (a)	410		60,77,000	ØI, Ø3,000	89,25,000	01,21,000
nterest on ordinar	y deb	î (b)	644	199	***	700	1,92,000 7,000	1,43,005	1.60.000	1,02,000
interest on ordinar District Post (c)		4.4	bef	***	616	•	7,000	8,000	0,000	5,000
harges of Civil De Deduct—	partu	om t	170		***		9,35,65,000	2,89,88,000	2,43,40,000	2,47,52,000
Pay of probat	loner	gant	anor	in i	tho 1	Royal		l	ļ	
Botanie Gard	ena.	***	414	140	*14	14-	P+4++4	*****	2,000	1,000
Gnatong Police	447	P44	1.4	***	444	***	******	Birgeri	8,000	17,000
Not Oherge	a of O	ilell D	apari	mon (	(d)		2,35,65,000	2,58,88,000	2,43,30,000	2,47,04,000
(e) sucourillane				474	-		52,78,000	82,83,000	31,88,000	\$3,17,000
amine Rollei (f)		141	100	***		***	1,000	*****	frient	******
tailways .	***		700	144	144	.,.	25,000	4,000	Artina	1,000
rrigation Deduct capital ex	pandi	ture c	n Mi	nor V	Yorks		52,18,000 1,18,000	53,60,000 74,000	52,93,000 1,80,000	53,32,000 8,23,000
					(a)	424	61,08,000	03,00,000	51,18,000	\$0,09,000
Svil Works (A)	404	,	***	*14			29,05,000	20,81,000	27,30,000	\$2,76,000
ontributions (f)			100	***	•••		18,50,000	13,58,000	18,50,000	12,65,000
•••								<b></b>		
hetal of not charge	g (a),	[0],	(0),	(a),	(0),	(3).	4,94,05,000	4,28,81,000	4 00 41 000	4,37,80,000
(g), (h), and (i) lodnet amount of o	xchan	ge cor	npon:	etión	allov	Mā TIÇA	***** ********************************	4,75,000	4,28,63,000 9,21,000	9,48,000
		Norm					4,84,05,000	4,20,50,000	4,27,41,000	4,88,48,000
	r groev	dal m	comañ	itoro	, îpel:	udine				
fotal deduction for								L ` WA AAA		# Wt 000
o expenditure on n capenditure on n	diway	**	•••	414	м	41-9	1,88,000	78,000	2,80,000	8,71,000

Land Revenue.—The receipts from Land Revenue Proper have been as follows:—

	1892-93.	18D3-D1,	1894-93.	1805-98.
1	8	3	4	Б
Gross Land Bevenue	Hs. 9,84,00,003	Rs. 3,87,14,920	Rs 3,69,09,410	Ra, 8,90,40,438
Deduct 12 per cent. on estimated collections from Government estates (Provincial) Deduct realisations on agrount of Bibar survey and	4,73,600	4,78,804 8,023	4,84,100 519	408,\$ÇQ 200,62
settlement charges (Imperial) Total deduction	4,78,000	4,88,627	4,81,018	<b>5,25,067</b>
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Pro-	8,60,22,403	3,62,27,705	3,84,24,801	8,85,24,881
Provincial share of above (one-fourth)	96,05,025 4,78,000	98,00,919 4,78,694	90,06,200 4,84,146	04,81,095 5,02,866
Total Provincial share	90,70,228	1,00,86,453	1,00,00,800	1,01,89,400

Adjustments.—Under the terms of the contract with the Government of India the Provincial Government pays a yearly contribution of Rs. 14,39,000. A special contribution of 3 lakhs was made to the Imperial Treasury in 1894-95, and was repaid to Provincial in the next year. The Board of Rovenue, Bengal, having in 1892 prohibited the importation of Shahjohanpur rum into Bengal, except under bond, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh claimed compensation, and Rs. 52,084 was transferred to the Imperial Revenues on this account in 1893-94. Under the terms of the contract, the Government of India have advanced the amounts required yearly for capital expenditure on remodelling the Hijili Tidal Canal, and the Provincial Revenues pay interest on these amounts. After the contract had been concluded, the maintenance, repairs and construction of certain Imperial Civil and Military buildings were transferred to local agencies, with suitable grants from Imperial Revenues; but as these grants pass through the Provincial account, they are recorded under the adjusting heads of Land Revenue on the receipt side and "Contribution from Provincial to Local" on the expenditure side. Up to 1895-96 the Imperial Marine Department used to bear the charges for towing the yacht Rhotas while His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was on tour, but from that year the charge has been provincialized and debited to the Provincial Marine Budgot, an assignment of Rs. 10,000 a year having been made from the Imperial Revenues. A portion of the Lebong spur, called Mackillop's Hill, was purchased by the Local Government at a cost of Rs. 11,000, but the land was afterwards required for the Lebong Cantonment, and the Supreme Government agreed to restore the amount from the Imperial Revenues.

Salt.—In 1893-94 the price of salt rose, and large amounts were cleared from the golahs, thus reducing the Provincial receipts from rent. This rise of price led to large importations in the following year when all the space available was taken up; while from 1894-95 onwards the attempt to monopolise the golahs and form a corner in salt rendered it necessary to store salt at the Kidderpore Docks. On the expenditure side a special payment of Rs. 75,000 was made to Mr. Kilby in 1892-93 as an honorarium for having invented patent scales for the weighment of salt, and the charges in that year amounted to Rs. 1.24.595. Half of this was however, paid from Imperial Revenues

patent scales for the weighment of salt, and the charges in that year amounted to Rs. 1,24,595. Half of this was, however, paid from Imperial Revenues.

Stamps.—Under the head of Stamps the development of the revenue has been steady and continuous. The increase of revenue has been most marked under impressed stamps, and can only be assigned to the general expansion of trade, the increased value of land, and the desire of the people to have their transactions recorded in documents which can be used for litigation.

Provincial Rates.—The head Provincial Rates, which is wholly at the disposal of this Government, consists of—

	1802-03.	1898-94.	1864-95.	1895-06,
` 1	2	´ -3	4	8
(a) Public Works cass (b) Proportionate cost of collecting road cass (c) Concret management of private estates	Ra. 41,95,836 3,44,125 76,880	Re. 41,84,309 8,47,201 1,81,051	Ru. 41,78,095 1,28,084	1,37,403
Total	40,10,267	, 4g, 18,001	48,07,079	49,74,468

The variations under (a) were due partly to the varying proportions of the demand collected, and partly to the enhancement of the demand by the revaluation of districts. Up to 1893-94 the cost of collecting the Road Cess was included in the Provincial account, a credit per contra being taken on the receipt side for the recovery of such cost from the District Funds. This charge, however, is now debited direct to those funds, so that from 1894-95 there have been no receipts under (b). The increase under (c) has resulted from the revised rules enhancing the rates levied for the management of private estates under Act X of 1892.

Customs.—The increase in receipts under this head was in demurage and weighment fees, and that in expenditure is partly for the payment of exchange compensation allowance, but chiefly for the additional establishments employed in consequence of the new Tariff Acts.

Assessed Taxes.—The head Assessed Taxes represents the receipts from the income-tax, which are divided equally between the Provincial and Imperial Revenues. The Provincial share of the receipts amounted to Rs. 21,13,982 in 1892-93, Rs. 21,75,207 in 1893-94, Rs. 22,81,635 in 1894-95, and Rs. 23,30,040 in 1895-96. The increase is due to the general revision and enhancement of assessments, specially in towns and centres of trade, to the development of the mining industry, to great activity in the building trade in Darjeeling, and to fluctuations in the profits of the jute trade from year to year.

Registration.—The decrease in receipts is due to the reduction of the minimum advalorem fee on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, from 12 annas to 8 annas only, which took effect from the 1st July 1893. It was anticipated that, notwithstanding the reduction in the fee, the loss in the receipts would be recouped by an increase in the number of registrations. This expectation has not been fulfilled, as the receipts fell from Rs. 14,33,801 in 1892-93 to Rs. 13,41,492 in 1895-96, although the number of registrations increased from 1,102,321 to 1,144,508 during the same period.

Interest.—The actual receipts under this head amounted to—

	1602-93.	1693-94.	1604-96.	1605-00,
1	2	В	·4	5
	Re.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.
Mass 'L-Interest on advances under Land Improvement Loans Act and under Agriculturists' Act	26,576	81,780	. 20,439	23,841
Muse II.—Interest on drainage and embankment advances Mass III.—Interest on loans to landholders and	4,367	1,290	33,840	31,746
other notabilities  and III.—Interest on loans to Municipal and	17,057	21,193	23,414	21,809
other public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations)	29,726	24,041	65,709	82,838
Total	77,800	78,641	1,49,109	1,62,732
ntérest on Government securities	12,70 i 52,560	12,673 46,054	14,270 40,880	11,664 88,648
Grand Total	1,48,570	1,88,187	2,03,787	2,12,09

The charges under this head represent the payments made to Imperial Revenues on the amounts advanced by the Government of India, the interest being calculated at 4 per cent. on the mean balance outstanding at the close of every year.

General Administration.—The charges under this head have risen from Rs. 16,36,512 to Rs. 17,49,026, mainly on account of the payment of exchange

compensation allowance.

Polico.—The decrease in the receipts of the Police Department in 1894-95 was attributed to smaller recoveries from the Frontier Police for supply of rations. Fines under the Village Chaukidari Act have been transferred from Provincial to Local accounts on the creation of the District Chaukidari Reward Fund with effect from the 1st April 1895, and this accounts for the decrease in the receipts of the year 1895-96. Excluding Exchange Compensation Allowance, actual

charges have increased owing to the expenditure involved in gradually giving effect to the recommendations of the Police Commission, which are summarised as follows:—

	${f R}_{f B}$ .
Raising the pay of constables from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 in the five Divisions of Burdwan, the Presidency, Raishahi,	
Daces, and Chittageng	49,098
Granting recruits free kits on joining	43,566
Increase of clothing allowance	21,219
Stopping deductions from pay towards Superannuation	•
	57,584
	21,120
Ditto allowances for the charge of a police-station	1,53,240
Ditto pony allowances to investigating officers	`DE` 090
	•
	2,82,484
	50,343
Reorganization of the non-investigating police	80,338
m_+_1	7,33,962
e Tohn!	מטפּנטטו זי
	Granting recruits free kits on joining Increase of clothing allowance Stopping deductions from pay towards Superannuation Fund Granting special allowances to a prosecuting agency Ditto allowances for the charge of a police-station Ditto pony allowances to investigating officers Increasing the number of sub-inspectors by reducing that of head-constables Increasing the number of constables

Complete effect has already been given to the first six recommendations, and the rest have been partially carried out except the seventh, which the Inspector-General of Police desires to leave in abeyance for the present. The substitution Sub-Inspectors for head-constables, as investigating officers, is to be gradually carried out in ten years by an increased annual allotment of Rs. 28,206. The Lieutenant-Governor has decided to spend on item No. 9 a further sum of Rs. 28,678, so that the total amount sanctioned is Rs. 79,021. Under item No. 10 a reduction of Rs. 2,113 has been made, and the total stands at Rs. 28,225. An additional force, consisting of one Inspector, five head-constables, and 26 constables, has been sanctioned for duties in connection with the mills on the left bank of the river Hooghly. A school for the training of sub-inspectors has been opened in Bhagalpur. In 1894-95 the charges on account of the Bengal Military Police were higher than in the previous year, chiefly on account of the recruitment of a new Military Police guard for service at Gnatong, sanctioned at the latter part of the year.

Marine.—Under Marine the chief receipts are pilotage fees of vessels entering and leaving the Hooghly; the main heads of charges being the payment made to pilots, the cost of pilot-vessels and their repairs, and of the Calcutta Port Officer and his establishment. The receipts are of a fluctuating nature, as they depend on the tomage of vessels visiting the port. The charges for 1892-93 included Rs. 99,306, and those for 1893-94 Rs. 1,26,319, for the cost of the new pilot-vessel Alice constructed in Bombay to replace the Coloron. Additional charges were incurred in 1894-95 for salaries, allowances, and victuals of

officers and men afloat on account of the new vessel.

Education.—In 1895-96 twenty-five Departmental Sub-Inspectors were transferred to the District Boards with a grant of Rs. 30,555, and charges fell to

Rs. 26,07,827.

Medical.—The receipts of the Medical Department have gradually risen. The fees show a progressive annual increase, and the hospital receipts also began to increase from 1893-94, owing to the raising in January 1893 of the rate of contribution from the Hospital Port Dues Fund, for charges incurred on account of seamen sent to hospital. The charges have increased partly on account of the payment of exchange compensation allowance, and partly by reason of a larger number of officers having been attached to the reserve staff. The increase under Sanitation and Vaccination is due to the greater activity of the department; and that under Hospitals and Dispensaries to larger expenditure on the diet and clothing of patients.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.—The chief items of receipts under this head are:—

(a) Sale-proceeds of quinine and other cinchona alkaloids.

(b) Emigration fees.

The receipts under (a) have gradually risen owing to the success of the scheme for selling quinine in five-grain packets through the agency of the

post-office. In 1892-93 a special contribution of Rs. 25,000 was made by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit of Bombay towards the cost of the construction of the Veterinary School and Hospital at Belgachia, and it was credited to this head.

The total charges under Scientific and other Minor Departments rose from Rs. 3,40,665 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,51,978 in 1893-94 and to Rs. 5,26,594 in 1895-96. A special contribution of Rs. 10,000 was made in 1893-94 towards the representation of Indian tea at the Chicago Exhibition. The regular charges for salaries, establishment, &c., of the Veterinary School at Belgachia appeared for the first time in the accounts of that year. Larger payments were also made for the collection of objects of archæological interest in Orissa, and the charges under Provincial Museums were therefore high in 1892-93 and 1893-94. The Nimbong Cinchona Plantation has been purchased from Messrs. Kilburn and Company, and the purchase-money was paid during 1893-96 in two instalments of Rs. 50,000 and one of Rs. 71,000. In 1893-94 Rs. 15,763 was spent on the purchase of quinine, and in the revised estimates for 1895-96 Rs. 55,000 was provided for the purchase of cinchona bark and quinine. The expenditure under this head has been raised by the up-keep of the new cinchona plantation at Nimbong, as well as by temporary establishments required for the extension of the plantation at Mangpu.

Stationery and Printing.—The increased demand from the public for the Indian Law Reports has raised the receipts under this head. The decrease in expenditure under this head in 1805-96 was due to the transfer of the charges of the Book Depôt to the Civil Secretariat, the reduced use of certain kinds of expensive paper, and to the economies effected in the consumption of forms.

Miscellaneous.—The receipts under this head vary within wide limits, and depend mainly on the amount of deposits lapsing to Government. The increase in 1893-94 was chiefly due to exceptionally high receipts from partition fees and from the sale of railway lands in Muzaffarpur, and also to the fact that the rents of holdings in Hastings were for the first time entered in the accounts. The increase in 1894-95 was owing to the sale of old stores belonging to the Bihar Opium Agency and the higher fees paid for the survey of tea and arable lands in Jalpaiguri. The receipts from partition fees and unclaimed deposits were unusually high in 1894-95 and 1895-96. Among the fluctuations on the expenditure side were the following:—

	1892-93.	1898-94.	1894-95,	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
Contributions  Donations for charitable purposes  Special Commissions of Enquiry Rents, rates, and taxes	Rs. 94,331 5,035 20,470	Rs. 11,857 95,237 1,434 68,004	Rs. 15,188 1,10,986  25,271	Rs. 15,376 1,34,259 14,044 27,996

The charges under the head Contributions represent the outlay for maintaining and working the telegraph lines between Demagri and Chittagong and Dumka and Rampur Hat. The increase under Donations for charitable purposes in 1894-95 was due to additional grants to the District Charitable Society for the repairs of the almshouse buildings, and to the payment of the Government contribution of Rs. 8,000 towards the maintenance of the Albert Victor Asylum for lepers. In 1895-96 Rs. 35,000 was granted towards the site for a new Leper Asylum and the maintenance of the existing asylum. The increase under rents, rates and taxes in 1893-94 was due to a special payment of Rs. 30,517 to Omrao Begum Shahzada Muhammad, being the arrear allowance for the maintenance of the tomb of Khaja Anwar Sahib from December 1881 to March 1893. The expenditure on Special Commissions of Enquiry in 1895-96 represents the cost of the Labour Enquiry Commission.

State Railway-Net profits .- Under the terms of the contract, the Provincial Government gets one-half of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway System, after deducting the working expenses which are debited to Imperial Funds. The following statement illustrates the results of this arrangement during the last four years:-

1892-03.	1893-0 4.	1894-95.	1605-00.
3	8	4	č .
Rs.	Bs.	Ra.	Ra,
1,16,29,951 50,10,291	1,24,94,814 54,25,181	1,43,60,298 67,21,818	1,49,16,086 80,09,676
62,18,600	70,69,083	80,01,418	87,96,010
31,00,428	35,34,841	43,32,224	49,53,005
	3 Rs. 1,18,28,081 60,10,291 62,18,660	3 3 1s.	3 3 4  Re. Ds. Re. Re. 1,18,24,051 1,24,04,814 1,43,80,293 67,21,848 62,13,600 70,00,083 89,05,448

The increase in gross receipts is mainly due to the increase in jute traffic. In 1893-94 the opening of the Barsoi-Kissenganj Branch and the Bengal Duars Railway increased the receipts to a certain extent. The transfer of the Goalundo-Narayanganj Steamer Service to the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, from the 1st July 1895 reduced the gross receipts in 1895-96.

Irrigation Major Works.—The following table shows the net financial result of the working of the larger canals:-

		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	<b>189</b> 5-96.
1		2	3	4	5
Receipts.		Rs.	${f R}_{f s}.$	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}}$ ,	Rs.
Orissa Canals Midnapore Canal Hijili Tidal Canal Sone Canals	***	4,97,658 2,80,177 53,462 10,56,373	8,76,575 8,04,948 59,196 9,31,912	8,38,072 2,94,682 58,525 8,37,761	4,17,222 2,63,994 61,976 7,72,123
Total receipts Total working expenses	•••	18,87,670 13,95,343	16,72,626 14,55,178	15,24,040 13,72,972	15,15,315 12,98,405
Net receipts	•••	4,92,327	2,17,448	1,51,068	2,16,910

The receipts in 1892-93 were abnormally high owing to the recovery of old outstandings and the prompt realisation of current demands. In 1893-94 some arrears due on the Midnapore Canal were collected, and the receipts in 1894-95

fell in proportion. Seasonable rain lessened the demand for water in 1895-96, and the receipts fell to Rs. 15,15,315.

The receipts from Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department have fallen off slightly since 1892-93, while exponditure on the other hand has increased by over lightly since 1892-93. There was a decrease in the receipts from Calcutta and Eastern Canals due to much of the traffic in jute being carried by rail and steamers. The Eastern Bengal State Railway now serves some of the marts which formerly sent their produce by the Circular and Eastern Canal routes, and much of the traffic, hitherto carried by boats is now Eastern Canal routes, and much of the traffic, hitherto carried by boats is now conveyed by steamers. There was heavy pilgrim traffic on the Orissa Coast Canal in 1893-94, and the revenue (97,710) obtained in that year was the highest ever obtained. The falling off in the receipts from the Nadia Rivers is ascribed partly to the bad state of the rivers and partly to the dulness of trade. The increase in expenditure was mainly under capital expenditure on canals, which rose from Rs. 1,12,502 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,79,701 in 1894-95 and to Rs. 3,22,814 in 1895-96. The suspense balances of the Brahmini-Baiturni Division were transferred from Major Works, Imperial, to Minor Works and Navigation, Agricultural Works, Provincial, in the year 1895-96. The amount involved in this adjustment was Rs. 1,06,760. In 1895-96 the charges incurred by Civil Officers for improvements in Government estates were adjusted under Land Revenue instead of under the head of Agricultural Works as heretofore.

Minor Works in charge of Civil Officers.—The receipts under this head include (a) fixed recoveries on account of lands benefited by embankments, (b) recoveries on account of capitalized maintonance charges of the Dankuni drainage works, and (c) receipts of the Dankuni Canal. There was a special credit of Rs. 77,699 in 1894-95, being the recoveries on account of the expitalized maintenance charge of the Howrah drainage scheme, and the total receipts were

Rs. 1,81,347.

Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department.—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,63,060 in 1892-93, but rose to the abnormal figure of Rs. 3,07,209 in 1893-94, owing to the Government share of the profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway for the three years ending the 30th June 1892 having been paid by the Agents during that year. In 1895-96 the distillery buildings at Manicktolla were sold, and the sale-proceeds togother with larger profits from the Calcutta Workshops raised the total receipts to Rs. 2,64,594.

In the year 1892-93 several Provincial buildings and roads were transferred to Local authorities for repairs and maintenance, with additional grants from Provincial Revenues to meet the charges. The construction and repairs of several other buildings were also localised with additional grants from Provincial Revenues. As these additional grants are adjusted under the head Contributions from Provincial to Local, the charges of the Public Works Department have decreased, while those under Contributions have increased.

The following important Public Works have been constructed: --

Name of work.	1892-93.	1893-94,	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	8	4	5
N. J., M. Chilleston and Tracers	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Alcutta Collectorate and Income Tax Office chool of Art and Art Gallery	1,98,215 1,21,459	2,468	###*** #1+4+#	30,071
tamps and Stationery Office, Calcutta Sengal Veterinary Institution	44-846	1,52,168 75,781	29,681	84,728
tanchi and Chaibassa Road  Darjesling Hill Cart Road and	1,00,272	86,856	86,082	*****
Road to Lobong oreshore Road, Howrah	1,05,996 35,000	29,135 35,499	28,264	
lew Opium Godown, Calcutta	73,631	38,251	<b>—</b> 553	*****
Museum	*****	******	93,068 8,281	1,44,516 89,442
alasun Bridge	111 444	*****	38,177	26,929 1,94,550
Men Hindu Hostel, Calcutta chool at Kurseong	*****	******	*****	1,04,080
natomical Branch, Medical Col- lege	** ***	*****	100100	99,705
Total	6,84,578	4,20,108	2,82,950	7,74,026

In the first part of the contract period, the expenditure on Public Works was necessarily restricted. The increased balance at the credit of the Provincial Government at the end of 1894-95 and the rapid growth of revenue, specially under Railways, enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to spend larger amounts on Civil Works in 1895-96.

Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers.—The increase in receipts under this head is from tolls on ferries. On the expenditure side a special payment was n 4

made in 1892-93 on account of the cost of purchasing the cantonment land on the Lebong spur, and the total charges amounted to Rs. 1,81,201. In 1894-95 special payments for the purchase of a recreation ground at Marcus Square in Calcutta, for improvements in the Suburbs of Hastings, and for additions and alterations to the Sibpur Engineering College were adjusted under this head, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,38,919.

Contributions from Provincial to Local.—The following table shows the expenditure under the several major heads of account which has been met from

the contributions from Provincial Revenues to Incorporated Local Funds:-

Distrior Funds.	1802-93,	1808-0≰.	1594-95.	Revised estimate, 1835-90,
1	9	8	4	b
Administration Police (Pounds) Education Medical Solventure and other Dinor Departments Superameurion Allowance Stationery and Printing Miscellaneous Fammo relief, evoluding works Famino relief, evoluding works Irrigation Minor Works Olvil Works (Ferries) Provincial Rosds and Government Buildings	### 15,230   10,74,783   11,0,74,783   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000   12,000		Re. 3,04,760 27,214 11,28,000 1,61,938 0,007 1,070 60,020 55,774 4,001 8,788 38,008 8,70,750 21,46,703	Rs. 3,12,000 28,000 11,43,000 1,83,000 5,000 62,000 60,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,000 5,80,00
Deduct receipts made over to Local	11,66,031 8,04,500	11,02,860 0,32,010	11,47,503	11,42,000
Deduct- Contributions from private persons in aid of Dia- trict Funds Municipalities in aid of Dia- trict Funds	88,064 8,014	37,054 0,028	17,591 9,102	58,000 11,000
Total contributions other than from Provincial Rovenues	04,978 8,90,021	180,081 180,88,8	26,718	49,000
Grants from Government to District Funds Do. to District Road Funds for Public works Do. to ditto Accounts for ditto Do. to Police funds	18,41,380 12,180 90,647	11,84,002 32,829 97,828 82,100	11,05,956 36,090 1,00,079	11,07,000 65,000 1,00,000
Total Grants from Government	13,50,207	18,59,170	19,49,017	19,86,00

In 1892-93 a special grant of Rs. 1,00,000 was made to the District Board of Darbhanga towards expenditure incurred by them on relief works. In 1893-94 special grants of Rs. 24,855 and Rs. 7,305 were made to the Village Chaukidari Fund and the Road Patrol Fund, respectively, to keep them solvent, and Rs. 21,881 was allotted to the Bhagalpur District Board on account of famine relief works.

LOCAL.—The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1895.96:-

Name of Fund.	Opening Recoipts. Total.			Expenditure.	Olosing balance.
1	2	8	4	5	6
District Road Fund District Road Account District Fund District Post Fund Inland Labour Transpor': Fund Steam Boiler Inspection Fund Village Chaukidavi Fund District Chaukidavi Roward Fund	Rs. 1,16,513 62,182 25,16,909 3,87,097 12,998 34,748	Rs. 2,80,521 1,44,315 80,90,834 8,35,996 21,734 33,851 2,88,138 86,307	Rs. 8,97,094 2,08,497 1,06,07,749 7,29,093 21,794 46,784 2,72,876 36,307	Rs.  9,01,697 1,72,094 84,88,338 9,60,060 21,734 28,466 2,26,277 18,501	Rs. 95,887 84,408 91,19,410 8,64,043 18,828 46,589 19,716
Road Patrol Fund Total	81,86,679	93,306	89,603 1,28,61,671	96,47,498	6,952 27,04,188

The District Road Fund existed, as in the previous year, in the six districts in which the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, is in force, and to which the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, has not been extended, viz., Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau, Manbhum, Darjeeling, Singhbhum. The Fund was solvent in all districts except Singhbhum, where the local receipts were not sufficient to meet the expenses, as the Cess Act of 1880 was in force in one pargana only, and the requirements of the rest of the district had to be met from contributions from Provincial Revenues.

The District Fund existed in the 38 districts in which the Local Self-Government Act was in force. In none of the districts was the account in the

Treasury overdrawn.

The balance of the District Post Fund decreased from Rs. 3,87,097 to Rs. 3,64,043. The balances in the districts of Dacca, Gaya, Midnapore, Patna, Saran, and Shahabad were high. The period of five years for which the present rate of the dak cess was fixed will expire on the 31st December 1897.

The receipts of the Inland Labour Transport Fund exceeded those of the pre-

vious year by Rs. 6,970, owing to a large increase in registration fees, and the charges were greater than in the previous year by Rs. 975.

The District Chaukidari Reward Fund was created will effect from 1st April 1895 as an Incorporated Local Fund. The fund was opened without a balance, as the balances which should be held at credit of the fund on 1st April 1895 have not yet been settled.

The transactions of the Excluded Local Funds were as follows:—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	8	4	5
Cantonment Funds.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.
Darjeeling (Jalapahar)  Ditto (Lebong)  Patna (Dinapur)  Outtack  Alipore  Barrackpore  Dum-Dum  Dorunda  Buxa  Total	180  9,765 1,908 166 2,662 31 303 8	5,660 835 17,188 8,865 2,584 22,976 13,889 2,207 2,019	5,748 623 24,110 4,192 2,346 22,847 12,891 1,772 1,769 76,293	47 212 2,888 1,576 404 2,791 1,029 738 258
Police Funds.		<del></del>	<u></u>	
Railway Police Clothing Foundling Asylum Fire Brigade Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation	3,902 325 9,044 8,550	8,404 8,419 75,896	6,512 3,668 63,381 29,808	794 81 21,559 6,699
Total	21,821	1,10,676	1,03,364	29,188
Marine Funds.			}	
Hospital Port Dues Balasore Port Outtack Port Puri Port	81,147 10,254 1,212 5,675	72,985 16,939 12,841 2,388	90,396 13,928 9,518 694	68,786 7,243 2,111 7,869
Total	75,858	1,05,159	1,14,586	65,978

Names of Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5
Education Funds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hindu College Durga Churn Laha's Vizionagram Scholarship Jagiria	130 775	4,664 3,001 1,000	4,689 8,091 186 1,240	3,025 —66 585
Jadunath Mukerjie's Boholarship		0.00%	0.110	788
Total	4,743	8,665	9,116	4,292
Medical and Charitable Funds.		}		
Pilgrims' Lodging house Balasore Pilgrims' Hospital Outtack Unnochuttur Chuni Lal Scal's Endowment Oantonment Hospital	216 472 480	39,374 921 6,040 1,746 1,528	32,851 1,137 5,498 2,625 1,812	36,477 1,014 440
Total	31,370	49,604	48,923	87,051
Publio Works Funds.		<del>-</del>		
Darjeeling Improvement Khond Mahal Road	0,000	30,908 4,645	28,228 5,629	11,192 8,878
Total	18,374	85,553	33,857	20,070
Miscellaneous Funds.				
Zoological Garden  Molisin Endowment Christian Burial Board Muhammadan Burial Board Western Duars Market Ohittagong Hill Tracts Bazar	21,464 14,274 318 11,931	44,817 1,09,901 17,141 2,000 19,638 1,027	44,106 1,20,552 20,052 1,624 21,539	4,985 10,813 11,363 694 10,025 1,027
Total	52,761	1,94,019	2,07,878	38,907
Munioipalities.				
Municipalities Unions	1 1 1 N	21,00,203	21,85,029	8,24,246 117
Total	3,59,189	21,00,203	21,35,029	3,24,363
Port Trust Fund.		]		,
Ohittagong Port Trust	70,154	89,081	1,02,057	57,178
Grand Total	6,48,736	27,64,172	28,26,048	5,86,860

In Darjeeling there were now two Cantonment Funds, namely, one in Jalapahar and another in Lebong, the latter being a new fund created in August 1895. Grants-in-aid were received by both the funds during the year from the Military Department,

amounting to Rs. 941 and Rs. 692, respectively. The Alipore Cantonment Fund was kept solvent by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,200 from the Military Department. Since March 1896 the banking account of the Barrackpore Fund has been transferred from the Treasury at Alipore to the sub-treasury at Scrampore in the Hooghly district. The account of the Dum-Dum Fund in the Treasury was temporarily overdrawn at the beginning of the year, but at the close of the year there was a credit balance of Rs. 1,029.

The payments from the Railway Police Clothing Fund were exceptionally large in 1895-96, owing to outstanding claims for

the previous year.

Owing to the reduction in the rate of interest on Government securities, the income of the Hindu College Fund fell from Rs. 5,331 to Rs. 4,664 a year. It was decided that Government securities for Rs. 2,500 should be purchased out of the balance at credit of the Fund in order to increase the income, and that the value of three scholarships of Rs. 30 a month each should be reduced to Rs. 25. The income of the Durga Churn Laha Scholarship Fund was also reduced by the reduction of interest on Government securities, and in 1895-96 a contribution of Rs. 1,228 was made to the Fund from Provincial Revenues to cover the deficit at the end of the year. It was decided that, when the small balance remaining to the credit of the Vizianagram Scholarship Fund had been exhausted, the Fund would be closed, but as some payments on account of scholarships, amounting to Rs. 56, were made after the balance had been exhausted, the Fund closed with a deficiency. A grant of a corresponding amount has been sanctioned in 1896-97 from the Provincial Revenues to cover this deficit.

The account of the Balasore Pilgrim Hospital was closed, and the balance to the credit of the Fund on 30th September 1895 was made over to the Balasore Municipality, which had taken over charge of the Hospital. The expenditure of the Chuni Lal Seal Dispensary Fund exceeded the receipts by Rs. 879 owing to large purchases of medicines, etc., and the Fund closed the year 1895-96 with a deficit balance. In the budget estimate of the Medical Department for the year 1896-97, provision has been made for a special grant of Rs. 1,250 to the Fund to make up this deficit, as well as the diminution in the income of the Fund due to the reduction in the rate of interest on Government securities. The Cantenment Hospital Fund was abolished on the 31st March 1896, and in its place the Station Followers Hospital and Outdoor Dispensary Fund was created in Dum-Dum.

A sum of Rs. 2,427 was fraudulently drawn from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund during 1895-96, but the amount was subsequently recovered in full. It has been decided that payments at the Treasury on account of the Fund shall in future be made by cheque.

The excess of the expenditure of the Mohsin Endowment Fund over the receipts in the year under report was due to a grant of Rs. 11,000 for the construction of an additional building for the accommodation of the Madrasa classes at Dacca, of Rs. 650 for the construction of a verandah to the kitchen of the boarding-house attached to the Rajshahi Madrasa, and of Rs. 72-5-6 on account of petty repairs. The Muhammadan Burial Board Fund received a grant of Rs. 2,000 from Government during the year under report. The Chittagong Hill Tracts Bazar Fund is a new fund sanctioned by the Government of India. The receipts consist of the rents from the bazar. No charges were incurred during the year 1895-96.

At the close of the year 1895-96 there were 146 municipalities in Bengal, including Calcutta, of which 12 kept their money in the Bank of Bengal or in its branches outside the Government account, and the remaining 134 banked with the Government treasuries. Two municipalities were abolished during the year, viz, those of Jamui in Monghyr and Chanduria in Khulna. A new municipality was formed for Titaghur in the 24-Parganas; it is included in the 12 municipalities mentioned above as banking with the Bank of Bengal. None of the municipalities overdrew their balances in the Treasury, but in 11 cases the balances were less than Rs. 100.

The Road and Public Works Cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee during the year under review in all the districts where the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, is in force. The total collections in the two years remained almost the same; but owing to the enhanced demand in the year under review, the balance outstanding at the end of 1895-96 was greater by Rs. 2,10,385.

Sixteen districts succeeded in attaining the accepted standard of cess administration, and showed a percentage of current Review of results.

administration, and showed a percentage of current collections above 80, during the year, while Burdwan and Balasore collected more than 90 per cent. of the current demand, but less than 80 per cent. of the arrear demand. Of the remaining districts in which the current collections fell short of 90 per cent., but the arrear collections rose above 80 per cent., the short collections in Manbhum are ascribed to the fact that the Pachete Estate, which was lately brought under the Encumbered Estates Act, was unable to pay up its dues within the year, and in Lohardaga and Palamau to the fact that the last kist fell due on the 28th March, and no operative measures could be adopted till after the 28th March, and no coercivo measures could be adopted till after the close of the year. Poor harvests, the cadastral survey, but more especially the stoppage of sales owing to the amendment of the Certificate Act, whereby estates sold can be redeemed by the tonder of the purchase money within 30 days, are the causes assigned for the bad results in Muzaffarpur. In Champaran collections were retarded by the default of some of the principal landholders and zamindars, and by delay in the filing of certificates, due to the difficulty experienced in making out the arrear lists under the new tauzi procedure. The latter cause also contributed to the short collections in Midnapore, Chittagong, and several other districts. In Faridpur, the explana-tion given is that most of the estates are petty and contain numerous shareholders, each of whom tries to evade payment and throw the burden of payment on his co-sharers till final steps are taken under the certificate procedure. In Backergunge the increase in the demand, the reduction of the rate of interest on arrears, and the low price of rice throughout the year, are put forward in explanation of the short collections. In Cuttack and Purnea certain proprietors deliberately withheld payment. The difficulty in realizing cesses from holders of rent-free tenures in Jessore is said still to continue, though to a less extent. In the 24-Parganas the poor results are attributed to failure of crops, and in Tippera to the introduction of the system of post card warnings in lieu of notices under the certificate procedure, to delays in the preparation of arrear lists in consequence of the new tauzi system, and to the failure of certain of the chief zamindars to pay in time. The last two causes also operated in Bhagalpur, where the bad outturn of the rabi crops further affected the collections.

In nine districts both current and arrear collections fell short of the prescribed standards. Short current collections in Gaya are said to be entirely due to the failure of the 7-anna share of the Tikari estate to pay within the year; and in Saran to the continuacy of the petty shareholders, the general indebtedness of the zamindars, and the heavy arrear balance which had to be collected during the year. The reasons assigned in Hooghly are the inability of the cess office to issue notices in due time, the inclusion of rent-free holdings in estates to which they did not belong, and the failure of the certificate procedure for various reasons. The falling off in Monghyr is attributed to the introduction of the new tauzi system, which is said to have increased the work and also to the action of the co-parceners of petty estates, each of whom tries to shirk payment in the hope that his co-sharers will pay. In Darbhanga the reasons given are the disinclination of the proprietors to pay cesses until they are forced to do so, and the bad working of the nizarat staff in not realizing promptly arrears covered by warrants. The collections suffered in Shahabad in consequence of the non-payment of cesses by the chief zamindars of the district, especially those of Dumraon and Surajpura, while the bad results in Murshidabad appear to have been due mainly to the difficulty of tracing rent-free holdings and to family dissensions between two leading zamindars. Heavy arrears due from rent-free tenures, many of which cannot be traced, account for the poor collections in Bankura. Arrears amounting to Rs. 11,149 became

barred by limitation in thirteen districts, Monghyr heading the list with Rs 4,506, followed by Gaya with Rs. 2,615. In Monghyr Rs. 1,617 have since been realized, and it is explained that in the case of revenue-paying estates the certificates could not be enforced owing to the defective nature of the records, while many revenue-free estates were not traceable. In regard to Gaya, it is stated that the defaulting jagirdars are either dead or have transferred their jagirs to others whom it is difficult to trace.

The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure.

Certificate procedure.

Certificate procedure.

cedure in the realization of the cesses during the last two years:—

		-		1894-95.	1895-96,
Certificates pending from	the	previous year		36,672	40,960
Filed during the year	•••	• • • •	141	85,914	66,571
Total for disposal		•••	•••	1,22,586	1,07,531
Cancelled on objection	***	242		1,042	1,258
Struck off	***	141		6,406	4,943
Fully discharged			•••	74,521	65,318
Pending at close of year	***	•••	•••	40,960	36,022
Sales effected	•••	***		1,105	1,526
Sales set aside	•••	•••	,	82	29

As compared with 1894-95, the decrease in the number of pending cases is satisfactory, but it is still 54 per cent. of the number of cases instituted during the year. The largest number of certificates was filed in the districts of Saran (9,095), Muzaffarpur 5,271), Hooghly (4,362), Darbhanga (4,083), Shahabad (3,959), Midnapore (3,770), Cuttack (3,740), Gaya (3,334), and Patna (3,280).

The complete revaluation of the district of Darbhanga, which was sanctioned in September 1890 and commenced in April 1891, was brought to a close during the year. The work occupied a Deputy Collector four years and nine months, and resulted in an addition of 21th per cent. to the valuation of the district and an increase of the cess demand from Rs. 4,13,326 to Rs. 5,07,729. The net cost after deducting fines and stamp receipts was Rs. 11,173, or loss than 12 per cent. of the increase in the yearly demand. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Bankura, 24-Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Noakhali, Chittagong, Monghyr, and Manbhum. In Darjeeling and Chittagong the revaluation resulted in a slight decrease. Valuation and revalution work was in progress in 17 districts when the year closed.

If the gross rental in each district for 1895-96, calculated from the returns under the Cess Act, be compared with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road-cess was first introduced, and the gross rental of the preceding year, the results for the Province are as follow:—

					Rs.
Gross rental	at first essessi	ment		,	13,11,68,432
Ditto	ditto	in 1894-95	.,•	•••	16,36,83,959
Ditto	ditto	in 1895-96	•••		15,63,28,446

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 2,51,60,014 or 19.1 per cent. on the rental when the road cess was introduced. Only five districts show a decrease of gross rental in 1895-96, as compared with the gross rental at the first assessment, the decrease being due in four cases to the transfer of portions of these districts to others, and in one case to diluvion.

## Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Road Cess and Public

				Denand,	<u> </u>	Rucess	ITIDOA LUED		Reducii Benissi Den	OF BRES	Net di	MAND,
District.	Part.	Number of estates.	Afteur,	Current,	For the previous year.	payments from provious year.	Arrear.	Carrent,	Arrear,	Quirent,	Arresr (columns 4 + 8)— commn 10,	Carrent (columns 5 + 0) column 11,
1	2	'8	' <u>a</u> '	6	8	7	'B	D	10	11 .	12	18
			Rs.	No.	Ro.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	R9,
Burdwan	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-tee estates 3. Revi-tree lands 4. Mines and railways	eseta 1,000, 1 0,01,0 0,4,0	18,969 10,904 40,082 6,010	2,88,835 16,444 12,653	194 194 198	8,250 445 0	300 441 506 848	 8 8 48,920	2,097	50 21 88 79	18,060 10,004 14,617 9,099	2,99,785 16,000 19,028 48,929
Ì	Total	18,528	76,074	3,26,032	107	8,720		48,035	27,362	181	48,612	8,78,780
	Total of previous years		72,100	8,61,140	3,01,146	6,890			<u> </u>	;	4,8	1,365
Birbham{	1. Revenue-paying cotates 8. Revenue-free estates 13. Revenue-free contact 14. Allacs and railways	1,475 408 146	8,025 980 838	1,87,042 9,521 298	19d 19d 191	2,557 94	  	19	12 '''884	16 ''' 18	8,013 939 611	1,37,090 3,522 244
`	Tatal	2,020	10,600	1,40,801	101	2,661	00	10	800	20	10,808	1,40,709
•	Total of previous year		8,006	1,40,198	1,40,198	2,172				š	1,4	,488
Benkura {	Revenue-naying estates     Revenue-free estates     Bent-free lunds     Mines and railways	1,200 417 1,480 2	4,614 8,025 19,633 1	87,248 8,647 4,365 153	194 984 414 145	850 43 88	87 *** 60	126 10 501	 Des	1, <u>843</u> 60 48	4,651 6,416 18,670	80,162 0,011 4,854 183
	Total	8,111	27,978	07,488	191	611	97	037	237	1,350	27,838	90,770
1	Roial of previous year*		86,710	99,741	93,741	700				705	1,2	B,001 
Mklnapote	1. Revenue paying estates 2. Bevenue free estates 3. Bent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	2,787 1,516 27	48,848 8,029 58	2,67,244 14,056 110	1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100	7,868 1,820 1	333 895 931	*** !** , !**	\$1 538 1	1,818 39 1	49,689 7,445 57	2,05,081 14,017 180
•	Total	4,350	51,020	2,82,340	121	600,8		161	005	1,858	51,824	2,80,987
	Total of previous years		75,745	2,82,405	2,82,405	5,200			7	90	8,0	3,800
Hooghly	1. Rovenue-paying estates 2. Rovenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Hots and fairs	18,621	40,595 8,778 40,279 2,382	1,60,223 11,354 47,024 2,851	1	7,918 157 2,828 57	811 67 847	287 , 98 518 10	004 01 1,62H 850	6,600 21 988 679	40,802 8,781 48,268 9,048	1,04,008 11,429 40,604 9,288
	Totul	20,549	1,01,031	2,90,451	-  <u>-</u>	10,000	1,925	011	2,835	7,041	99,124	2,24,324
	Total of previous years		74,257	2,26,898	2,26,808	0,508	- <del></del>	···	<u> </u>		2,0	1,647
24-Parganas	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Bevenue-iree reintes 3. Rent-free lands 3. Hôts and fairs	2,594 213 11,851 226	27,701 674 10,858 661	1,90,498 21,809 22,370 2,676		3,082 325 8,078 41	250	13 88 184	101 707 3	21 20 537	27,803 874 10,010 080	1,90,504 21,800 22,444 2,922
	Total	14,308	39,857	2,87,162	1	0,820	260	096	310	578	30,800	2,97,560
	Total of provious year?		33,039	2,37,726	- <del> </del> -	4,820	<del>:-</del> -	<u> </u>	·	ÅD	<del> </del>	0,806 
Nadia	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Reut-free lands 4. Mines and railways	4,807	8,109 198 1,811	1,89,080 1,029 13,026	1 41 191 1 10 1 p1	2,695 129 3,269	 289	95 97	"" 4 17	44	101	1,30,021 1,026 14,018
	Total		10,244	1,64,888	-	6,987	289	182	21	~~ <del>~~</del> ~	ا	1,04,900
Murshidabadi	Total of provious year*  i. Revenue-paying raintes  8. Reveaue-free extates  5. Rept-free lands	3,255 208 10,397	15,620 11,053 1,296 20,690	1,64,838 1,30,860 4,200 11,221	•	6,285 5,409 233 900		149	54 	48 221 8 920	10,000 1,285	1,30,200 4,203 10,494
•	4. Mines and railways			- <del></del> -	<del></del>		<u> </u>	49	P44			<u> </u> _
	Total	13,860	33,012	1,45,992	-	6,879		142	556	1,747 328	82,963	1,44,087
			<del> </del>	<del></del> -	-	<del> </del>	·		<u>*</u>		<del></del>	4,013
Jessore	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-five estates 3. Kent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	11,005	18,771 041 11,009	1,68,097 4,164 28,157		3,102 111 4,778	197 (11 U15	1 "159	20 070	e.	18,770 921 10,386	1,58,038 4,103 28,256
	Total of receive recent	15,015	30,777	1,85,938	-	8,021		104	700	<u></u>	80,077	1,88,020
	Total of previous year		43,381	1,86,942	1,85,842	0,150	***	***	<u>-</u>	89 		5,018
Khulna	4. Hát	8,080 163	(41	1,42,608 7,243 7,701		2,767 59 740	161 101 101 101	1,298	10 89 	30 19 17	14,180 208 4,048	1,42,578 7,234 7,760 1,288
	Total	£63,9	18,493	1,57,603	-	8,005		1,811	B\$	<del>~</del>		1,68,850
	Total of previous year*	<u>'</u>	15,087	1,81,004	1,57,801	2,003	<u> </u>	***	<u> </u>	78	1,1	0,808

The form of the present statement being different from that of statement No. I for 1894.96, the tests noted in the column headings of this statement do

Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the year ending 31st March 1896.

	Colle	CTIONS,			Balance	! 	Kx.	CHSA,	Percentage of arrear collection	Percentage of current collection	Percentage of total collection	_ :	
Aproar.	Current,	Advance,	Total (columns 14 + 18 + 10).	Arroar (column 12 — column 14),	Current column 13—[(co- lumns 7 + 15) — co- lumn 21].	18 + 10).	For current,	For advance (same as column 10).	on arrear demand (column 14 on column	on net current de- mand (col- umn 15 on column 13),	on not current demand (column 17 on celumn 13),	Cutront domand of land revenue.	Total talur tion or eros rental,
14	15	16	17	18	10	20	91 	22	23	24	25	20	- 27
Re.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Ra.	Re.	R6.	Rs.	ns,		i	` <del></del>	Rs.	Ra.
0,708 4,538 7,808	2,88,027 9,077 8,514	98 87 199 16	9,90,703 14,297 13,182	0,201 6,371 7,410	12,020 6,463 6,804	21,210 12,834 14,283	8,421 680 391	08 87 190		### ### ###	#: #:	 ,	*** ***
2,001	40,220 3,42,309	16 893	49,809 3,67,024	1,358 24,310	8,691	10,040	9,390	16 803	40*8	01'1	97'6	80,46,862	74,20,6§
81,694	8, 18,500	7,510	3,57,604	40,615	35,600	78,181			43.8	80 0	80.0	50,46,501	50,32,876
0,833 771 430	1,28,790 2,284 ' 84	1,828 173 3	1,30,457 3,928 529	80 168 78	5,830 1,144 160	5,910 1,312 215	157	1,899 178 8	61) 614 614	Au ou			959 161
10.040	1,81,164	2,004	1,48,208	 323	7,184	7,487	167		tes .	<u></u> _			
10,040 5,900	1,23,080	4,013	1,47,048	708	9,000	10,699		2,004	80-8	98"1	101.7	10,03,680	27,68,411 27,43,09
		<u>-</u> !										101-40	41) 4400
4,340 2,814 7,005	81,789 9,233 1,270	803 48 88	87,016 8,094 9,407	211 602 19,576	4,029 8,948 1,626	4,253 4,144 ,16,100	· 83 7 85	893 48 80	415 44 <del>1</del> 17	pas Pob	411 Bar 418	416 446 641	eee Len Vbr
14,240	88,444		1,00,070	13,550	10.589	21,178	75	977	<u></u> 111	## 88-B	104'0	4,58,016	18,20,106
19,084	75,904	1,528	97,110	10,728	16,047	27,178	<del></del> ,		51.4	82.2	105:0	4,57,903	18,81,463
	·								<del></del>	<b></b> -			
\$9,779 0,071 48	8,16,749 7,683 80	80   11	<b>2,55,611</b> 13,785 123	8,048 1,974 14	10,040 7,249 09	88,060 8,583 73	8,226 1,271 1	99 11	tus see	\$46 940 940	). 	••• •••	***
44,808	2,21,470	100	2,69,160	6,451	67,514	69,745	9,408	100	87'4	70'8	05.0	28,67,188	59,09,070
<b>60,660</b>	9,80,680	5,408	8,05,057	6,070	\$6,009	ð1,880	<del></del> :		01.B	681	108'2	28,00,106	69,15,017
28,201 -1,951 10,287	1,27,297 6,916	4,144 40 880	1,89,722 0,704 81,101	12,011 7,430 20,011	34,101 6,094 91,480	49,112 13,524 60,477	5,309 187 1,705	4,144 40 889	•	B14	***	VM	ett 010
692	14,345 325	4	1,161	1,221	2,012	8,233	108	4	\$10 \$10	301		*** ;::	101
40,781	1,47,272	0,077	2,02,070	40,703	78,618	1,43,840	7,251	5,077	50.0	00:6	00.0	19,51,417	49,63,681
<b>58,63</b> 9	1,44,028	6,855	2 00,859	20,918	75,769	00,080			79'0	65-6	<u>-01·1</u>	18,50,767	41,00,840
23,079 820	1,07,228 24,800	DO .	1,00,307 21,710	4,684 54	28,071 870	29,565 032	3,887 284	441 441	<b></b>	614 198	, ***	•••	***
8,717 660	18,621 2,126	***	21,688 2,785	1,898	8,054 821	10,817 821	2,400 69	***	*** ***	100	741 111	44	101
80,275	8,08,006	40.	2,86,340	0,631	81,024	41,150	0,040		8378	85.4	39.4	16,12,695	64,70,488
31,000	1,95,835	5,105	3,33,008	9,804	37,063	20,657			91%	81.0	07'6	18,18,928	54,69,063
8,188 170 1,886	1,20,112 1,000 0,798	1,113 28 620	1,99,498 1,870 14,280	15 15 186	17,145 237 8,301	17,160 252 8,497	831 100 2,290	1,113 28 626	des Ars Ars Mas	pt » 120 144	434 941 941	405 A16 405	201 401 405
10,245	1,81,516	1,767	1,48,528	220	20,089	20,000	8,221	1,707	97:8	848	92.6	9,40,718	29,08,811
15,180	1,40,760	5,184	1,81,114	419	9,709	10,201			9771	1/8'4	104'0	9,01,002	20,08,974
9,441 986 9,846	1,15,090 2,800 2,680	10	1,24,547 8,905 11,433	1,658 259 11,262	16,144 1,343 7,099	17,768 1,612 18,851	6,347 179 747	16	100 100 100	110 +11 +08	gas) 149 88j	196 111	100 100
···	1,20,695	18	1,89,684	18,000	25,006	59,10g	7,272	16	50.6	88-1	0814	10,60,9RL	20,98,007
10,888	1,91,260	5,987	1,47,188	19,882	18,865	20,800			0.0	86'0	100.4	10,66,625	20,43,717
18,408 907	1,80,760 8,083	1,522 40 1,674	1,56,760 4,430 23,425	279 - 14 1,020	20,407 1,044 9,563	20,676 1,958 11,183	1,631 100 8,200	1,532 4) 1,574	tui An	100	411	241 4fb 14b	767 398 146 .
-8,78C				*******	***				914	, "",		197	***
29,171	1,51,028	3,148	1,68,241	1,000	81,014	52,020	4,940	8,142	98 0	81'0	108-8	8,58,680 8,59,778	84,27,367 84,25,205
49,950	1,51,901	6,946	8,01,103	8,005	27,701	45,970		···	182	84.6	Trice_19	8,58,778	42,00,203
	1,34,057 6,040	899 85	1,49,948 7,108	394 39	8,090 288 8,504	9,404 807 4,830	8,890 71 105	820 85 · 267	`944 440 _ 444	*** ,		134 114 234	eas pla Tob .
13,669 104 2,710	8,681	257	0,054 1,040	1,828		2000				1 !		***	,0,0
13,669 104 2,710 16,748		 881	1,040 1,49,110	1,888 7,888	250	259 13,800	11 9,578	691	8 09,	91.7	102.0		25,66,458

not apply to the flaures examet all the gross-heads "Total of provious year" reproduced in the currenced ding columns of the present exament.

				Danyad.		Breas	Addien Addien		Raduoti Remissi Dan	ORG OR	Net da	mand.
Distriot.	Part.	Number of salutes.	Arrear,	Ourrent.	For the previous year,	paymonis from previous year.	Arrear.	Ourrent.	Arrear.	Current,	Arrear (columns 4 + 89 — column 10.	Current (column 5 + 0)— column 11,
ı	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	٥	10	11	19	19
			Rs.	Rs.	R9,	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Ra.	Ils,	Rs.	Ra,
 	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-freu estates 3. Rent-freu lands 4. Mines end railways	2,914 125 42	20,695 1,500 213	1,63,645 8,101 828	114 114 144	3,811 171 37	17	] :: ,	100 100 100 100	***	20,095 1,560 980	1, <b>63,</b> 64 8,19 83
-1	Total	3,091	22,109	1,09,078		2,210	17	7		\ <u></u>	22,486	1,09,68
į	Total of previous yeart		27,329	1,09,578	1,09,578	1,176	100			·—-	1,06,	720
Onnajpur {	Revenue-paying retatos     Revenue-free estatos     Reut-free lands     Minos and mallways	1,127 175 185	12,027 108 74		401 401 401	9,482 164 80		6,161 210 8	*** *** ***	16 1 88	108	1,78,8 6,2 2
•	Total	1,437	12,269	- <del> </del> -		4,670	6	6,804		102	•	1,77,8
	Total of previous year)		19,826	1,71,078	1,71,078	3,610				10	1,80	808
Ja'poiguri {	1. Revenue-paying estates 3. Revenue free estates 3. Reat-free lands 4. Mines and railways	250 189 104	220 120 230	5,374		70 40 40	112	18,091 9	141 141 222	1,500	120	1,08,5 6,6 7
·	Total	019	ED7	818,20		109		18,083	***	1,748		1,14,0
	Total of previous year +	·	7,435	98,418	09,319	18,107		,		·····	03,	.070
Darjeeling	1. Ravonno-paying estates 3. Revenue-less estates 3. Rent-less lands		79 60		164	2,430 00s		***	2		i Loo	19,0 15,8
(	3. Mines and railways	8	**	217	710	""	•		***	)1d 11¢	#14 #14	, " <u>'</u>
	Total	<b></b>	117		<del></del>	3,003		<u> </u>	-	1	<b>∕∣</b> Ч——	85,7 
	Total of provious years	to:	- <del> </del>	30,770	00,11	Zivzi		114	<del> </del> -	-j	-	, ans
Rangpar	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-ireo estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	. [ 1,158	1 878	որ ձագո		4,016 583 664		106 217 803	***	"024	879	8,61,0 3,5 4,0
	Total	2,80	18,231	2,58,318		5,25	3	Ċ7		02	18,221	<del></del> -
	Total of previous years		18,414	2,58,820	2,58,32	0 3,768		410	_	105	2,7	1,172
Bogrs	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Munes and rullways	. 1	174	741	211	4,400	 	2,20 2	10	1,65	0,189 6 174	1 3
	Folal	1,425		98,214		1,420	_}	2,210		_}		· <del>}</del> -
	Total of previous year?	,	7,338	88,211	88,21	8,185			-	110711	1,0	3,380
Pabna ",	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rept-free lands 4. Minus and railways	1,274	132	458		7,800 12 114 	10	30	,,,,	B 41	14,120 199 1,420	4 3
	Total		-  <u>-</u>	-	·	7,496		1,187	_			
	Total of previous year ;  1. Revenue-paying estates	1	14,728	1		-			-	90t	_	24,282
Daces	E. Rovenue-free estates  E. Rem-free lands  4. Mines and railways	. { 700	14,419 170	1,48,004 5 1,108 	417 33	10,457		2,100 80 141		824 678	14,861 175	1,40,
	Total		-	-J		18,510	~	2,200	~[	1,08		
	Total of previous years	- 1	18,28	1,49,767	1,49 70	7 8,106				1	1,1	0,6D2
Hymonaingh	L. Revenue-mying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	. 681 . 60	L 204	1 ],402	3	16,184 951 8	1 4	71		18	91,569 269 110	L,
	Lalor		_	3,41,082		16,398		-		4 18		-
	Total of provious year)	·	23,64	1 9,41,178	3,41,17	8 11,867				103	8,	53,150
Poridpur	t. Revenue-paying estates  2. Revenue-free estates  2. Rent-free lands  4. Mines and relivenys	.) 6	) 18	9   16	3	8,93p	}	1,05	7.0 41.1 44.1	28	34,809 18 916	ıl i
	Total	8,055	84,75	8 1,87,999		8,000	_	_				
	Total of provious yeart,,				- تـــاه			_ [_ ', '	_1		A     male	. , -,,

The form of the present statement being different from that of statement No. I for 1884 on, the train retail in the column is advance collection made.

	Colle	ofions,			Balande,		£x:	Chaa.	Percentage of arrear collection	Percentage or current collection	Percentage of total collection	,	
Artent.	Current.	ådvance,	Total (columns 14 + 15 + 16).	Arrenr (column 13 — column 14).	Current column 13—[(co- lumns 7+ 15)—cc- lumn 21.]	Total (columns 18 + 19).	For current,	For advince (same és column ls),	on arrent ('emand (column 16 on column	on net current de- mand (co-	ou net current demand (column 17 on column 18),	Current demand of land revines,	Total value- tion or gross rental.
14	18	10	17	18	19	20	21	93	28	24	51	20	27
Rs.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re,	Rs.	Rs.	<del>                                     </del>	<u> </u>	[	Re.	Rs.
18,495 1,560 280	1,59,497 8,820 749	10 9	1,72,011 5,896 070	3,200	12,120 1,287 77	11,820 1,167 77	8,093 183	10	kes bus	U4 441	100	n.g .	***
20,28fi		28	1,78,356	0.600	18,493				111	 		***	, tu
24,517	1,68,073	1,819	1,75,064	2,200 806	21,662	10,609 12,468	4,204	28	90:9	67:1	103 9	8,02,688	81,53,913 81,51,81s
12,025 153 60	1,60,060 8,604 133	26 0 10	1,78,111 8,055 202	2 16 93	8,708* 829 88	8,800 838 110	8,980 161 66	28 9 10	(1) (1)	100 194 001	1 44 1 70 1 11	Gyg Dog Eld	111
12,287	1,09,080	45	1,81,568	40	0,908	0,248	 86 1,6		9'8	03:8	<u>'''</u>	14,40,268	34,61,677
12,703	1,56,914	8,040	1,7:,058	88	12,259	12,209			90-7	02.0	100-6	10,40,204	86,50,003
920 119 100	1,09,453 5,495 592	16 "1	1,08,608 5,834 702	 70	102 103 124	84 192 104	209 71 61	16 1	201 417 204 477	611 430 411 611	000 604 107 481	81p 111 44 46-	eld Pja en An
527	1,14,459	17	1,14,001	70	400	470	831	17	85.5	PO*7	100 8	6,15,405	91,87,087
7,435	86,014	162	98,291	"	507	£07			1000	Bo.9	947	0,09,439	17,18,230
96 06	17,447 14,886 ""217	2,210 706	10,725 10,640 "217	800 818 818	117 2	717 2	1	2,919 700	e17 944 446	184 881	869 114 101	100 901 800	P44 P41 P15
115	\$9,648	2,926	80,586		118	119	<del></del> -	2,028	1000	91.0	69.8	1,87,498	5,80,707
1	82,783	6,270	86,028	1	117	117			1090	9316	. 100'7	1,30,243	ō,º0,0U7
10,217 948 1,049	9,28,142 9,831 2,816 	41 41	2,44,350 5,197 8,0:8 	27 7 661 	22,350 RS9 1,298	92,801 800 1,847 	3,530 451 730 	7" 41 		90'5	97.9	10,18,930	41,90,563
17,020	2,90,000	3,600	2,67,027	995	17,740	18,270	1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	<del></del>	01.0	98'6"	80.B	10,13,916	44,07,608
8,100 174 7	98,819 613 29	230 41	08,727 728 27	128	0,842 810 8	0,845 211 8	4,030 B	180 41	*** *** ***	(100 201 101 010	918 ~ 919 418 910	.55 ,49 (41 114	. 000 64 164 166
0,860 7,839	02,852 80,970	280 2,108	1,00,513	128	6,460 5,048	5,045	4,037		100.0	98'0	102-8	4,65,337	17,78,90 <u>1</u> 17,69,591
1,000	84440		1,00,010	<del></del>	<del></del>  -	— <del>"</del>	<del>"</del>	- <del></del>					
12,101 122 885	1,05,163 261 810	## (*)	1,15,824 865 1,600	1,000 10 831	11,049 206 1,010	13,608 216 1,644	8,587 12 126	111 411 111	104 104 104	## fr: q:	918 818 919 915	414 404 41=	ĝes [*] ', Lis LUP LVA
18,109	1,04,284		1,17,408	2,503	12,203	14,769	8,725	_==	88.2	60.4 80.4	101-0	8,94,873 8,94,571	\$1,44,094 \$1,98,026
12,909	93,701	4,090	1,11,709	1,720	14,603	18,681						aleniot1	D (1901/020
11,858 101	1,36,267 1,026	28	1,47,819	9,709 74	13,514	10,715 219	17,008	28	*** ***	100 144 117	816 816 819	194 194	**** ***
***		***		2,679	14,078	18,951	17,250	<u></u>	80%	90.8	D9 7	a,00,970	\$7,76,197
11,663 16,688	1,87,208	10,001	1,48,071	1,870	18,233	14,657	17,200	K3	03.4	80.0	104-0	4,09,592	27,50,019
20,002 289 100	3,16,493 1,280 418	101	3,37,006 1,870 550	598 99 10	94,984 232 61	25,180 161 71	17,837 104 10	101	\$21 \$41 \$41		9 44 9 9 9	de) udy Puj	101 111 411
	8,16,081	104	8,30,910	235	24,577	96,519	18,041	104	95.7	03'4	194	8,89,840	10,74,708
21,081 28,007	8,07,094	19,400	8,44,491	744	21,324	21,006	10,031		00.8	69,9	100-9	8,67,680	80,70,784
82,987 7 107	1,00,871 5 103	" 6	1,42,159 10 838	2,515 11 Gi	97,068 19 180	50,008 28 287	8,6% 1 50	G	110 111	tud tud tok	011 111 104	120 200 , 600 616	/r 141 144 141
33,461	1,10,007		1,48,594	2,677	#8,201	30,808	8,587	θ	92-8	70:8	1097	6,77,110	28,70,120
27,853	9D,048	5,797	1,89,708	1,708	84,078	81,856	, ""	***	94'1	74%	66.3	8,71,679	42,65,65h

for deverminant returns which were more cours leads "Total of prepious year private and in the corresponding columns of the present statement

<u> </u>			;	Dentad.		Excess	Additi Med	ONS TO	Reduction Remission Deal	OKE OF (	Nor de	MAND,
Plairior,	Part.	Number of estates	Arrent.	Qurrent.	For the previous year.	payments from previous year.	Airear,	Current.	Arrest.	Ourront.	Arrear (columns 4 + 3) — column 10.	Current (columns 0 + 0) column 11.
1	2	8	4	5	G	7	8	D	10	11	19	15
			Rs.	Ra.	ks.	Rs.	Rg.	Rs.	₽s.	Ar.	Re.	Ha
Baokerguego {	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands	4,499 47 518	41,800 168 109	9,80,811 4,316 U78	11.0 24.0 11.1	2,518 2,214 80	188	1,89,877 1,488 220	83	748 	41,845 108 108	8,98,045 8,755 808
,	4. Mines and railways Total	D.002	41,866	2,91,000		4,557	136	1,00,635	89	748	41,991	8,00,009
	Total of previous year*	191	50,020	9,94,000	2,04,000	878,6			8	5 	8,9	),642
Tippers	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free catates 4. Mines and reflexity	6,596 79 9,416	24,925 698 2,481	2,13,553 915 8,036	101 041 111	1,780 30 841	861 487 686 874		10 ''' 18	89 *** 3	24,915 603 2,419	9,18,300 916 8,034
`	Tetal	0,083	27,019	2,17,500		8,101	<u> </u>	00	26	[ 01	27,061	9,17,008
	Total of previous years		87,790	2,17,500	2,17,500	1,604	<del> </del>	<u> "-</u>	<u> </u>	¥		3,674 
Noakball	4 400		19,835 203 710	1,47,018 1,050 1,660	}   	1,747 8 210	161 140 140	5,880 04	1 100 100 100 100	876	12,846 205 710	1,27,529 1,946 1,010
,	Total		15,260	1,44,610		1,980	<del></del>	6,950		875	18,300	1,50,218
	Total of previous years		18,277	1,44,610	1,41,040	460	(14	,,,		ļi	1,6	407
Chitingong	Revenus paying salates     Revenus paying salates     Republication     Republication	. 11,663	11,648 1,690	1,66,071 12,160	514 511	8,011 2,110	4449 444 444	alt det	14 1-1 1-1			7,03,009 12,163
	4. Mines and railways						484			***	77 04	110 1 kb 140
	Total .,	l	·l	1,77,180		7,721	┥——	- **		14	√( <u></u>	1,77,160
	Total of previous year*	' <del> </del> -	15,041	1,77,180	1,77,18	0,000	· <del> </del> -		-	-	<del> </del>	1
Patna	1 7 700	18.415 76	5 A.126	8,40,231 16,180 1,060	ıl	94,741 1,9 M 171	)   ;	dej sel sel	10	3 18:	71,887 4,199 1,002	8,40,100 18,180 1,908
	Total .	10,58	1 76,69	8,47,88		27,46	8	н,	16	19		~
	Total of previous years .	" L	78,90	8,67,83	8,57,83	17,63	<u> </u>		_ <del> </del> _	428	4,7	8,600
Gnya	Revenue paying estate     Revenue-free estates     Rent-free lands     Alines and ratiways	15,89 17 8,13	2,93 16,06 4,26	10,921 10,921 2,776		_	2	48  8 1,919	5 9,82 0 87	61: 7 1,400	9,891	0,010 15,841 7,007
		21,78		-	-)	26,16		1,83	93,05			·
	Total of previous years .	"  <del></del>	1,68,666	4,40,846	4,45,24	10,611	<u> </u>	100	_	1,608	- 6,	07,605
Shahabid	1. Revenue paying estate 2. Revenue-iras estates 3. Rent-fres hinds 4. Mines and railways	· ·   ***		1/2	+11 110 41+	648 648 148	+g# 517 528 148	, ca	100 100 100 101	tab tab tab	101 201 311	984 103 444 401
	Total .	12,08	50,92	8,03,000		17,10	7 1,04	9 45:	50	29	-	~ <u></u>
	Total of previous yes .	*	48,04	3,65,60	8,02,09	18,03	9 ,,,	<u>}</u>	_}	<u>.</u>	- B	08,608
Buran	1. Revenue-paying estate 2. Revenue-free estatos 3. Rent-free lands 4. Minos and vallways	18,00	ոլ թյ	0 1,83	8 in 11 in 22 in 11 in 1	7,55 8 16	10 l	12 *** 2			916	1.83
	Total .	13,1	1,61,00	3,00,78	ii	7,74	7 1	4 0	2,81	0 11	ــــاك	-
	Total of previous year.		1,16,4	8,02,14	8,62,1	0,24				_	<u> </u>	69,850 
Champaran	[ ] A Billman, amil malliote are	As 1,2	53 8	2) 1,65 LS 1/	9	1,24	8 40		35. 191 191	]	02,29 92 14	1,79,48 1,69 1,69
		1,2	-	_		1,20	- [				99,50	
	Total of provious year*	**	81,0	1,74,10	1,74,1	58	H		_]			77,438 
	11. Repurpupanante	ua	161	141	- ret - 841	534 514	844 647	148		1 12	101	## ##
dinsefferpur	( ) 1. Bovenue-paying estable 1 2. Revenue-free captains 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	to rec	(F)	(1)	m)	P14	14a 114	[ ::	144	181	40	989 965
Massferhur	]   8, Ment-free lands	tij id	410 111		- 21-1 -	P14	114		148 148	**		90° 311

The locm of the present statement being different from that of statement No. I for 1894-6, the tests model in the column headings of this

<del></del> -	Come	PIONS,			RALLEOR.		Bro	595, 	Percentage of arrear collection	of current collection	Percentage of total collection on net		Total rales
Affgar.	Current.	∆dvance,	Total (columns 14 + 15 + 18).	Arrear (column 12 — column 14),	Current column 13—[(co- tunns 7 + 15)—co- tunn \$1.]	Total (columns 18 + 10)	Pop Surrent,	For advance (same as column 10).	on arrear demand (column 14) on column 12),	on net corrent de- mand (col- nmu 15 on column 13),	current domand (column 17 on column 19).	Current dewand of jaud revenue.	Pota) value tion or gree rental
14	18	16	17	15	10	20	٤L	29	23	24	25	26	37
Rg.	Rø.	Ra,	Re,	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Ry.	Rs.
41,087 107	3,18,599 3,314 750	18 9,164	3,59,474 5,586	\$98 1	74,836 367	74,024 803	2,203 4)	18 2,154				791 991	***
7/	750	4	844	18	140	159	97			100	## ##	141 141	110
41,814	803,89,8	2,176	8,60,063	<b>6</b> 07	74,948	78,450	5,877	8,174	68.8	£0.7	8199	16,93,767	70,87,83
40,800	9,47,100	4,580	3,01,541	214	43,926	41,805	<u></u> '		99.2	85.5	109-9	15,52,492	69,89,32
82,755 650	1,89,045 520	78	9,11,478 1,008	8,160   54	24,448 888	28,408 437	1,864 27	78	; } }	0 001   001   003	• •	10	ui võ
9,103	1,887		3,099	250	1,505	1,765	149		741 174		414	7-1	111
25,487	1,90,511	176	8,16,175	9,464	26,836	29,800	1,440	376	91'1	81.2	99.8	10,67,828	86,96,86
B4,147	1,91,448	1,617	2,27,270	3,582	81,800	27,970	310	<b></b>	901	98.9	104'4	10,55,921	86,80,41
11,010 181 400	1,87,914 766 959	515 518 511	1,48,868 917 1,950	726 84 310	10,865 291 708	11,691 846 1,018	2,357 4 297	#10 #41 #10	\$44 #41	, 616 #16	dis ort	***	101 (m)
_ "					***			<u>                                     </u>				100	***
19,170	1,88,049	1,023	1,51,110	1,000	9,601	10,680	2,588	<del></del>	91-7	99.8	3081	6,28,038	32,35,98
18,971	1/03/200	1,045	1/4///00		9,004				92-3	08-9	108.1	0,10,100	30,59,61
11,200	1,40,705	4,069 1,741	1,56,053	852 814	19,683	10,085	896	4,058			814		
1,885	8,067	111 N1 781.67	11,203	614	2,709	1,023	729	1,781	201 100 047	110 1,14	401 M4	#F	F-4
12,676	1,49,772	0,700	1,63,166	546	22,292	28,869	1,619	0,70	05-7	8510	87.0	0,75,054	88,02,41
14,676	1,68,960	6,870	1,70,515	168	18,073	18,941			38-8	02'8	161.8	0,68,478	33,03,6
					44 07=	0 AUD	0.000					ľ	
89,867 2,484 411	2,63,648 11,294 1,226	17,523 835 586	3,29,193 14,563 2,231	18,170 1,095 881	69,937 8,445 620	65,087 5,163 1,201	8,400 1,572 610	17,59 <u>9</u> 836 685	#11 #11	#10 #10	101 101	107	4:1 4:1
40)		11.1		H1					-	41	-{ <del></del> -	<u></u>	<b></b>
60,633	2,00,002 2,70,220	16,048 19,768	3,45,027	18,419 7,474	74,005 69,480	70,880	10,317	18,049	70.7	79.4	90.8	14,99,803	64,50,8
404042	6011412-1		0,00,00	<del>-</del>	<u></u>		<del> </del>	<del></del> -	<del> </del>	, <del></del>		1	
80,218 747	2,67,116 5,778	17,012 210	8,61,809 6,741	47,722 1,077	1,37,466 707	1,85,127 2,384	0,361 48	17,012 210			۱.,		
6,808 8,118	8,009 14	1,792	14,099 8,128	8,427 278	0,064 2,681	34,461 2,050	381	1,702		0)8 0)8 0)1	160	169	104 104 104
88,010	2,81,028	10,081	000,88,6	58,104	1,49,867	2,04,001	5,770	19,021	B0.4	03.6	56.7	14,77,468	78,70,5
92,487	8,82,003	21,877	4,48,500	76,095	00,568	1,60,868	_==		68'0	78*7	94'1	14,78,499	78,93,6
542	101										ļ ,aı		
181	941 941	494 444 391	491	111	)01 )II4 )D1	111		147	#15 #15	101	ing ing kag	***	## ##
42,305	3,50,154	6,762	3,45,331	18,868	60,824	76,882	10,803	8,752		87.0	95.1	17,18,509	-
28,513	3,13,173	2,611	3,41,297	28,419	30,403	89,922	101		68.1	60.0	04.0	17,04,378	07,11,0
1,27,184 411 403	2, <b>32,79</b> 0 1,193 1,180	52 5 20	8,80,985 1,600 1,600	[ (403	1,24,714 028 1,080	1,150 2,367	20		3	 	lel Me les	447 6+5 844	) jeg 1 jeg
1,89,088	2,80,173	83	3,68,273	84,854	1,20,578	1,60,753	0,044		78'8	) 06.8	100.8	12,64,650	03,60,6
92,600	2,20,788	7,245	-	-}	1,88,110	-	-		71:8	62.0	87.8	12,84,000	~
., 51,866 521 19	1,84,507 707 101	1,79	1,640	1 444	86,895 807 40	1 807	141	1,78 1 2	8 44	***	414 494 1415	113. 114. 841	516 518
4,4		***	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	97 749	99 419	-::-	- 4-4-	روا روا			8,18,79	-
81,698 31,494	1,65,405	1,700	-	-j	81,905	·	- <del></del>	1,76	97:0	31.8	00.9	_	-
	-,-,,,,,	·			\ <u></u>		<del> </del> -	1		- <del> </del>			-
est est	-	-	\$100 1000 100	400 400	912		414	\$14 \$14	tel tes	5 10 101	dee bra	400 110	1
uf uf					***		<u></u>	ete	191 , (a)		•		* ***
1,17,695	2,00,079				1,00,676	-{		-	المركز المراكب	99'7	101'0	<del>ب</del>	-
96,187	9,48,680	28,165	8,71,679	20,460	1,18,14	1,67,778			78-6	68,4	06'8	9,7462	6 69,93,

statement do not apply to the figures against all the arose heads " Total of previous year " reproduced in the corresponding aplumus of this present statement.

8.2

			Demand.				ADDITI DBMA		Reducti Remiss Demi	ions of	NET DEMAND.	
Dietriot.	Part	Number of estates	Airear	Current.	For the previous year,	psyments from provious year.	Arreor.	Ourrent.	A proue.	Current.	Arrear columns 4+8) — column 10,	Currer (colum 5+0) colum 11,
1	8	8	4	- 6	8	7	8	0	10	11	19	18
			Rs.	Ba.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Ra
	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-less estates 5. kent-less lands 4. Mines and rallways	18,890 696 217	55,992 0,300 123	8,60,207 21,789 889	147 181 147	83,145 19,074 224	"" g	*** 16 ***	9 	18 	55,690 0,871 128	3,60,
٦	Total	10,188	03'381	4,13,326	111	72,413	8	16	2	15	02,834	4,19,
ļ	Total of previous years		64,011	4,13,826	4,13,3:0	38,785				ž9 i	4,8	,003
ongbye {	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-irus estates 3. Rent-iree lands 4. Miues and rallways	11.325 1,673 11	46,105 5,660 54	2,64,699 8,138 193	410 010 410 210	5,021 512 5	(4) 705 745	  	41 41 41 41	 141 348	46,198 5,66% 84	2,64,
Ì	Totol	12,909	61,710	2,63,014	•,•	0,589	611	_==		524	51,710	2,62,
	Total of previous year*	***	50,090	2,49,767	2,40,767	8,789	101			B7 \	2,1	1,014
hagalpur "	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 8. Rent-free lands 4. Alines and raffways	5,017 1,165 1,505	22,310 1,188 1,368	2,89,708 4,034 1,085	6 je 1 lu 1 u 1 u	24,168 8,521 563	*** 80	10	148 80 4	186 • 18 1	93,198 1,150 1,501	2,88, 4,1 3,1
	Total	8,724	24,800	3,00,027	<u></u>	27,180		<u> 21</u>	207	148	24,729	9,98,
·	Total of previous year*		85,941	9,06,627	2,05,027	14,820		**	I,	28	3,1	8,102 
arnes {	1. Rovenue-paying estates 2. Repenue-less estates 3. Ront-free lands 4. Mines and railways	. 2,245 167 178	22,786 1,179 800	1,08,264 2,630 1,064		3,500 20q 139	811 111 841 111		;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	101   491 	98,786 1,179 800	1,00 8, 1,
•	Total	2,687	24,265	9,08,164	0.03.050	3,617		847	<u></u>	را	24,200	2,03,
	Total of previous year*		25,100	9,02,952	2,02,1152	1,178				074	2,29	
l. abin	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revente-iree estates 3. Rent-iree lands 4. Alines and rallways	789 143 511	1,037 1,248 67	008,00 200,8 200,1 200,1	bes bes tab	1,082 41 176		;;; 1 ;;; 1	114 144 147	ens end hab	1,037 1,243 72	60, 8, 1,
	Total	1,472	8,247	64,001		1,900		1	\. <u>'''</u>	<u> </u> .	8,263	04,
	Totalof provious year"	<u></u>	1,040	61,001	64,061	1,493		<del></del>	<del></del> -	2 	95	114
ttack{	1. Rovenue-paying estates 2. Rovenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	4,308 4,838 79	17,463 8,667 250	1,15,831 19,076 1,218	101 110 410 110	1,511 181 16	414 451 471	618 118 648 148	 	84	17,463 8,647 250	1,16, 19, 1,
i	Totul	9,120	20,390	1,20,225		1,708		~-:	<u>~_::-</u> ~	01	20,890	1,20,
	Totalof provious year*		29,127	1,90,723	1,20,225	9,860			<del></del>	<del></del> -	1,60	,649 
('b)(P0{	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Reseaue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	2,000 10,11 t	9,010 2,569 7	63,726 8,87 <u>9</u> 1.0	+11 196 194	3,169 271	111 111 111	### ### ###	"" BI	" 10	8,040 2,047 7	62, 0,
	Total "	12,127	6,015	72,768	141 70 808	3,490			21	19	5,594	72,
	Total of previous year?	<del></del>	4,570	72,707	72,707	1,716	_ <del></del>		a	<u></u>	75	,601 
uri{	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-ireo estates 3. itent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	590 8,101 10	87 1,894 	48,637 11,889 8,007	110 711 410 474	90 47	195 	"" 1	В 	3	283 1,881	49, 11, 8,
	Total	8,601	1,471	09,483	03.404	143	185	1	3		1,062	48,
	Total of provious year*		1,753	(9,484	03,184	102				a 	70,	088
arambagh	Revenue-paying catates     Revunse-free catates     Rent-free leads     Mines and railways	378 270 177 34	9,511 11 5	4,016	124 417 144 111	878 8,117 50 20	184 604 191 191	#10 #10 #11 #10	914 241 244	10	\$,511 11 8 1	61. 6,
	Total	853	2,620	1,68,694	1,02,801	8,485			<u></u>	10	9,520	1,08,
	Total of provious year?	<del>:-</del>	3,020	1,62,801	-,0-,001		***			H <del></del>		804
hardaga}	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rept-free lands 4. Mines and railways	11 1	14,618	94,568	e11 e11		184 844 411	)18 124 848	144 184 188	891 915 848	14,618	83.
. (	Major 1	1	1	B	_ <u></u> .			"		4	1	
	Total Total of previous year	12	14,019	94,808	94,589					فسسا	14,010	004
<u> </u>	i Porter de folssitions Atter., be	149	10,000	53,000	- Salong		814	nı.	<u> </u>	•	1,11	,824
· *The lo	rat of the present statement	being diff	orent from	that of St	tement K	o. I fat 1894	95, the te	ts noted in	the colun	in heading	s of thin	r (e tem
	•		٠	•			•	, 1			. '	•
								,				

	COLLING	PKOIT		1	BALANCH.		Exc	E98.	of arrest collection	Percentage of current collection	Percentage of total collection on net	Current	Total valua
Artear,	Ourzeut.	Advance.	Fotal (columns 14+15+ 16),	Arrear (column 12— column 14).	Ourent, column 18—L(co- lumns 7+ 15)—co- lumn 21.]	Total (columns 18 + 10),	For current,	For advance, (same as column 16).	on arrear demand (column 14 on column 12).	on net current de- mand (col- uma 15 en column 13).	current demand (column 17 on column 13).	denezd of land revenue,	tion or gree rental.
16	15	16	17	18	10	20	21	22	23	24	28	20	37
Es.	Re,	Rs.	Rs,	Re.	Rs,	Re,	Ra,	Rg.				Rs.	Rs.
49,000 4,051	8,14,235 14,008	86,014 6,260	8,09,240 20,400	12,050 1,720	40.807 8,183	63,527 4,903	18,765 14,801	36,014 0,280			141	611 675	***
" <b>23</b>	292	46	360	100	47	147	183	1.5	111	450 240		] i	101 101
47,034	8,30,225	42,310	+,20,178	14,750	43,827	58,577	58,169	42,510	76'3	79:8	101.8	7,03,885	70,12,904
40,074	8,27,115	40,481	4,10,670	14,087	47,470	62,384		<u></u>	70.4	B7*8	100-8	7,05,314	70,12,90
34,665 2,230 43	2,08,666 5,480 113	ent a.e a.e	2,87,660 7,736 155	12,100 3,510 18	67,404 9,016 84	69,504 8,025 98	12,840 756	iuj   iuj   iuj   iud	2.3 846 916	144	, 110 933	w:	, <u></u>
00 807	2,00,864		8,45,501	15,422	60,108	75,528	18,405	\- <del></del>	701	79.7	13.2	0,64,009	47,52,28
80,297 49,110	1,95,458	0,688	2,40,700	8,820	48,926	51,719	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	<del>- :-</del> -	85.9		88.7	8,68,930	45,90,38
				<del></del>		\ <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<del> </del>	√ <b></b> -	-	·		<u>-</u> -
<b>21,903</b> 814	2,50,628 9,910	188	9,71,991 4,891	635 316	81,820 600	82,081 085	18,041 2,189	1		101 Eq.(	604 641	191	
970	610		1,810	418	1,120	1,688	183	860		) på	en;	1/8	] ::
ES,168	2,05,067	918	8,78,728	1,869	83,010	\$5,184	20,883	518	03:5	88'8	94'8	6,03,816	50,20,99
81,049	2,58,458	16,581	8,46,938	8,712	28,549	24,927			50°5	19310	163-8	6,03,239	59,26,77
		}						}	ļ	ļ	]		ļ
19,914 805	1,77,081 1,484 760	55 10	1,96,905 2,344 031	8,572 374 164	23,061 1,400 000	20,033 1,780 788	4,887 200 70	68 10		914	***	91f 97ff	101 541
150		<u>  '''</u>			411				***		101	614 614	
20,175	1,70,821	74	-	4,000	20,076		4,729	74		85-1	98.0	11,78,908	-
20,020	1,78,977	2,008	2,09,500	7,848	92,797	24,265		·  <del></del>	78/2	- 8847	100.8	11,78,180	89,08,08
1.037	40.410	) m	02,817		664	604	1,266		,,,	\	1 44	41	
1,087 1,980 OL	00,410 1,805 050	21	8,100	11	1,137	1,141 115	85 148	9	1	un des	***	198 198	***
01	#0 A24	28	80,494	- <u></u>	1,800	1,020	1,446	2	3 00'5	07'8	102-8	4,84,685	12,49,0
3,987 1,686	(3,234 (6,230	-	-	-[ <del></del>	·	-	-[		D9-8	-	96.8	4,34,881	
	<u> </u>		<b></b>	-{		-\			-			-  <u>-</u>	
15,748 5,581 920	95,610 9,687 971	179 31	1,11,789 12,289 1,190	) <b>3,11</b> 0	0,040	91,408 0,169 281	1 372	) <b>  8</b> 3		441 441 101	## ## ##	40 '	191 191
	<u> ""</u>							414	P11				.
21,510	1,03,488	- <del></del>			-				75.3		96°0	8,68,850 8,58,801	·
21,004	1,07,200				10,507	20,000	- - <del></del> -				101.2		
2,618 1,441	60,000 0,066		1 8,934	1,108	1 9,780	8,886	1 14	1,60 51		ļ <u>"</u>	***	101	***
4		***	4 4			18	""	911	141 Pril	111	111	791	
4,093	67,85			1,501			1,070	2,21		~		-   <del></del>	
8,704	06,148	1,025	71,58	800	4,848	5,611		- 141	82.8	C9·1	09'8	4,17,88	15,60,1
283	48,540	, 4	7 48,87	,	10-	á 30:	4 1	3 4	,	·			den .
1,855		29:	11,49 8,00	3   164	5 1,00	1,76	7	7 2	11	111	(14	111	e18
111			1 69,18	15	1,70	0 1,80	9		1 000	971	1 100	5,50,01	19,17,0
1,507			-		_			<u> </u>	00'	[	_	_	_
	-	-	_{			_		-	_		-		-
2,511 8	II 31,10.	58 1 8,02 7 10	0 01,03 6 6,16 2 44	4 1	- 1	7 3,08 9 11 8	7 1 8 51 4 1	0 9,02	8	198	499	#4# #4#	***
1		<u> </u>	1 4,47	<u> </u>	12	3 12	3 <u>2</u>	0	1		- '''	_	_
2,629	_				8,17	-[		_		<b>-</b>	_[		_
8,095	06,35	9,88	0 1,08,82	<u></u> -	2,62	6 B,62			100		Inr.o	1,20,17	10,01,
14,61	05,18	,,,	6 79,78	9	29,88	9 29,28	D	411	6 ,		417 484		/ II
;;; ₁	1	(I)		1	1	1	1	414 113	;84 38	111	101	491	***
74,010		9	0 79,70	4 ,.,	29,89	0 20,81	ю	· · · · ·	0 100	681	. 641	45,66	5 11,20,
		_ :	التخنين صوع راس										

do not apply to the agricus against all the cross-heads "Total of pravious year" reproduced in the corresponding columns of the present statement.

B. 8

				Denaed.		Breese	DES	oke to and,	BE 4 186	das eroi Vo skoi	Ner d	HMAND,
Distrior.	Part.	Number of estates.	Artour,	Current,	For the previous year.	pryments from previous year,	Avrear.	Ourrent,	Arrear,	Current,	Arrear (columns 4+8) — column 10,	Current (columns 5+9)— column 11,
1	2	3	4	5	8	7	B	0	10	11	19	18
			Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	ns.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra,	Rs.
Palamau	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-nec estates 5. Rept-free lands	53 363	8,776 389	25,141 12,572	654 301 611	104 1,615	***	upi upi	141   143   143	100	8,776 980	25,141 12,672
t.	4. Mines and milways			27		···	*11				0	27
	Total	417	4,174	87,740	(II.	1,719		***		ر <del></del> ا	4,174	37,740
	Total of provious year;		2,703	97,741	87,741	1.572			<u> </u>	<del>"</del>	88	,986 ,
Manbhum	Revenue-paying estates     Revenue-free estates     Rent-free lands	51 25	26,429 205	61,873 2,575	***	) " s	110 010 011	12	te:	,	20,420 205	81,895 2,575
·	4. Mines and fellways	374	2,671	0,490	"	18		4,919	401	<del></del>	2,470	14,402
	Total	450	20,505	03,439	No.	15		4,024	401	<u></u>	20,104	08,868
	Total of provious yeart	} <del>:</del> -	0,824	24,504	V4,664		<u> </u>		} [*]	705 		,389
Singhbhum	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and rathrays	1  ~	  	0,005  410	••• ••• ••• •••	  	123 123 124	414 111 111	*** *** *** \$9	6 "" 80	;;; ;;; 00	0,008  878
	Total	70	09	0,475		*11		-	- 80	44,	, 00	9,481
į	Total of previous year;		177	9,478	9,475				1	87	9	062
Total	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines, railways, &c	2,09,250 41,659 53,081 1,184	10,88,001 78,405 1,86,570 10,512	70,72,820 8,67,630 1,91,701 23,476	100 )41 101 141	9,71,068 80,507 21,187 184	1,015 78 1,601	1,42,000 2,162 2,443 57,042	28,571 1,285 81,020 9,765	15,541 510 8,142 2,683	10,86,445 77,263 1,50,020 12,587	71,00,268 2,70,712 1,90,702 77,600
ļ	†Grand Total	3,68,250	15,33,100	88,07,500		3,78,759	8,708	2,05,170	01,761	23,078	14,80,128	84,88,012
	Grand Total of previous year.;	***	14,06,084	83,24,008	83,21,003	2,78,010	***	***	27,4	71	98,31	,337

The figures against the head "thrand Total" do not agree with the totale of cross-heads 1, 3, 3 and 4, as figures under each of these classified heads have if The form of the present statement being different from that of statement No. I for 1804-05, the tests noted in the column headings of this statement do the present statement.

The difference of Rs. 14 is due to the exclusion of the amount from column 21 on account of advance collection made for Gevernment estates in Dinajour

figures.
not been reported from the districts of Shahabad and Muzaffarpar,
not been reported from the districts of Shahabad and Muzaffarpar,
not supply to the figures against all the corresponding columns
which were subsequently sold and became properly of private persons,

	Colle	ctions.			Dalange,		Exc	rag.	Percentage of arrear collection	Percentage of current collection	Perceninge of total collection on net		Total valua-
Arresr,	Gurrent,	Advance.	Total (columns 14 + 16 + 10),	Arrear (column 12— column 14).	Ourrent column 13—[(co- lumns 7 + 15) ~co- lumn 91],	Total (columns 18 + 10),	For current.	For advance (same as column 10).	on arrear demand (column 14) on column	on net current de- mand (col- unn 15 on calumn 18).	current demand	Current demand of land revense.	fion or gross rental,
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	\$1	83	25	24	25	28	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Re.	Rs.	Ra.	Ra,	Re.	Ro.				R.s.	Rs.
3,775	20,401		24,176	1	4,740	4,741	104		ļ <u>"</u>		<b></b>	l i	•10
381	11,777	*1*	12,161	5	818	919	1,833	101		"",			"
9	18	411	··· 97	***	9	*** B	125	***		101 100	441	***	***
4,168	32,108		30,864		5,262	6,268	1,457		90'8	66.9	96.3	77,292	0,31,416
9,780	31,055	1,758	38,470		6,211	4,814	<del></del>		100.0	88'8	DA-8	63,292	0,34,416
						2,0.3			2000			00,202	6,03,370
20,429 205	44,760 1,365	a	71,180 1,678	***	36,625 1,907	88,625 1,207		8	100		4.0	A1	184
100			l	944		110	•••	***	110	100	110		***
2,480	19,466	11	15,030	1	1,884	1,885	***	11	<u>""-</u> .	101			**
29,103	58,681	14	67,799	1	39,600	39,067	***	14	60.0	5914	89:2	82,463	16,53,661
6,729	64,898	11	71,128	95	90,178	20,806	***	*1.0	98.0	68'08	7512	82,401	18,68,208
								,				<u> </u>	
404	0,059		0,059	***	•14	441		344		104	<b>)</b>		
101	14	***	(H)	40	941	104	***	844	449		}	u+	144
BD	"311		***894	··· 10	299	*** 89	::.	414 919	} :=	144	{	W.	ļ :::
50	9,402	***	9,458	10	2P)	<b>5</b> 9		м	89.9	98'6	1:00:9	69,002	1,58,795
21	0,894		0,416	106	81	100			11.88	99.14	69.8	69,404	1,63,735
8,01,074 48,987 77,727 9,698	00,58,680 1,00,081 08,597 01,460	09,400 10,417 8,711	70,12,401 2,59,368 1,74,629 71,310	1,78,471 81,016 78,298 2,860	10,64,670 81,402 90,120 10,463	19,99,960 69,508 1,88,492 10,881	1,95,619 25,971 14,721 207	92,40p 16,447 0,711	81.2 86.8 48.0 77.1	84°1 72 8 48°1 78°0	07:4 98:4 98:8 01:4		, an
11,05,010	69.75.10	1,28,148	89,08,701	8,24,607	14,03,104\$	17,87,671	2,68,603	1,28,149	7810	83'1	97'8	8,82,78,908	15,63,28,448
												·	13,36,63,959
11,09,118	08,29,805	2,72,270	62,89,768	8,27,869	j 12,10, <del>0</del> 89	15,17,260	166	***	7770	81'8	99.42	8,61,98,931	19,90,00,109

## Unnd Bebenne.

The current demand on account of the land revenue in Bengal for the Financial results.

Past five years is shown in the following table:—

Class of estates.	1601-02.	1609-03,	1805-94,	1804-95,	1935-06.
1	3	3	•	6	6
I.—Pormanantly-settled estates	20,70,008 82,35,125	R4, 3,22,63,763 27,10,012 38,67,617	R.s. 8,92,65,804 28,10,713 34,08,777 3,84,85,384	Re. 8,27,61,853 98,21,720 81,81,408 8,85,67,861	Rs. \$,82,82,525 29,35,046 35,25,800 3,86,45,401

The current demand was higher than that in the preceding year by Rs. 75,610, the increase being in all three classes of estates, but mainly in class III, owing to the resettlement of Government estates in Backergunge and Faridpur, and to the resettlement of Chittagong.

The demands, collections, remissions, and balances for the same five years

are exhibited in the following statement:-

7 -		Demyku.		C	OLLECTIONS	L	<del>: _====</del> 		Balances	,	of total to total column?	to form	100 E
Year.	Current,	Arrent.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total,	Remis-	Current,	Aftent.	Total.		Percentage of sollections to rent demand lumn 7 un col	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 5 on column 9).
1	2	8	4	5	a	7	8	8	10	11	19	13	14
1801-02 1992-03 1808-94 1991-05 1808-90	R.s. 8,81,02,17 <i>a</i> 8,83,72,832 8,81,85,380 8,83,07,851 3,80,48,101	Rs. 17,00,012 10,01,778 10,11,049 16,60,006 18,72,408	Rs. 8,08,72,087 8,08,77,110 4,00,97,634 4,01,33,910 8,69,16,024	Rs. 5,00,87,045 5,70,21,785 5,72,03,405 5,72,10,317 8,75,78,616	Rs. 18,52,750 11,44,319 12,39,719 12,09,078 9,99,570	Rs. 3,63,40,403 3,81,68,023 3,61,43,263 8,65,69,926 3,85,73,108	Rs, 50,166 88,650 1,21,408 84,741 87,920	R4. 11,07,045 13,53,707 12,05,118 18,27,402 10,44,552	Rs. 3,14,173 2,88,733 2,67,258 2,10,418 2,10,420	Rs, 14,81,518 10,22,500 15,32,376 15,37,890 12,56,612	90°15 05°71 05°87 95°05 90°63	100-4A DD-4B 00-80 DD-51 DD-51 90-81	90'72 90'66 90'48 90'48

The percentage of current collections on current demand increased from 96.48 in 1894-95 to 97.23 in the year under report.

Collections, balances, and remissions.

This is the highest percentage attained in any year of the quinquennial period, or in any previous year. The arrear collections amounted only to Rs. 9,99,576, or 78.55 per cent. on the demand (Rs. 12,72,463), as against 82.95 per cent. in the previous year. Remissions of grace amounted to Rs. 42,246, and were chiefly allowed in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Midnapore to the tenants of Government estates on account of loss of orops, relinquishment of lands by lessees, and purchase by Government of the raiyats' jotes. Remissions of right amounted to Rs. 25, 139, and nominal remissions to Rs. 19,835, the recovery of which was in suspense.

The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I was Rs. 3,26,35,827, of which Rs. 3,22,27,968 were collected. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the demand sums, the recovery of which was in suspense, and adding to the collections sums, realised but not credited, during the year, was 98.91 as against 98.32 in the preceding year. The current collections fell short of the standard of 99 per cent. It is satisfactory to observe that Patua, which collected only 89.16 per cent. It is satisfactory to observe that Patua, which collected only 89.16 per cent. in 1893-94, and was even less successful in 1894-95, when the ratio of collection was 88.27, showed very

good results during the year under review, the percentage of current collections being 99.06.

The following table shows the results of collections in each subdivision of Class II, temporarily settled estates, for the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

Classification of estates.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collec- tions on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
<ul> <li>(a) Settled with proprietors {</li> <li>(b) Private estates leased to farmers.</li> <li>(c) Government estates leased to farmers.</li> </ul>	1894-95 1895-96 1894-95 1894-95 1895-96	95·39 97·51 76·72 78·94 85·59 83·51	95·84 94·46 94·26 76·62 77·90 71·56	98·49 97·31 79·98 78·45 84·44 81·75
Total {	1894-95 1895-96	91·81 94· <b>1</b> 5	88·02 84·85	91·06 98·82

During the year under report there was an improvement in collections in temporarily-settled estates settled with proprietors, but the comparative figures in the statement regarding private and Government estates leased to farmers showed poorer results in every case, except in the case of current collections of private estates so leased. The current collections reached or exceeded the prescribed standard of 95 per cent. in all classes of temporarily-settled estates in seventeen districts, but in the rest there was a failure to collect up to the prescribed standard under one or more of the three heads, the collections in Government and private estates leased to farmers being in several districts especially bad.

During the year 1895-96 there were altogether 2,833 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,587 were Government estates and 246 were private estates managed by Government. The total demand has increased from Rs. 41,17,668 to Rs. 41,68,987, out of which Rs. 34,41,669, or 82.55 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 82,856 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 6,44,462. As there was a higher demand, the collections too were higher, but the balances have increased, on the whole, by Rs. 17,144. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 85.01 against 85.74 in 1894-95 and 87.63 in 1893-94.

The following statement compares the percentage of actual collections with those of the previous year in each subdivision of Class III, estates held direct by Government:—

Sub-class.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current de- mand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear de- mand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	8 -	4	5
(a) Managed for proprietors (b) Owned by Government	1895-96	67·14 67·28 89·11 88·29	56·71 66·62 78·84 70 87	68·78 67·07 87·82 86·86
Total	{ 1894-95 { 1895-96	8ŏ·74 8ō·01	66·66 69·09	82-81 82-55

These figures show an improvement in both current and arrear collections in estates managed for proprietors, and a falling off in both current and arrear collections in Government estates. The standard of 90 per cent. for current collections under both heads was reached or exceeded in 13 districts against 21 in 1894-95, and in 9 districts against 12 in the previous year the standard was reached under one or other of the two heads, but not under both. Large balances in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad could not be realised owing to the impoverished condition of the raiyats due to a failure of the crops. Out of 941 potty Government estates which it was in 1894-95 decided to

sell, 451 were actually sold during the year in addition to 29 disposed of in 1894-95, with an area of 13,586 acres and an annual revenue of Rs. 18,290. The price realised was Rs. 91,810, equivalent to about five times the annual revenue. As these estates were sold at a revenue fixed in perpetuity equal to the existing rental, the results are not unsatisfactory and show that the rental is moderate.

The subjoined statement shows the number of estates held direct by Government, the divisions in which they are situated, the demands, cost of management, and

total collections during the year :-

		RNMBNY ATES,	PRIVATE	ESTATES.	To	TAL.	Cost of	Percentage of cost	Ourrent	Percentag of current collections
Division.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Corrent demand.	Number.	Curren t demand.	manuge- ment.	on current demand.	collections,	demand.
1	9	3	4		0	7	8	9	10	11
<del></del>	<u>                                     </u>	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Re.		Rs.	
Bordwan	218	57,169	5	1,34,014	223	2,92,100	28,55i	8'06	1,68,120	04'18
Presidency	218	8,82,406	41	12,593	257	8,45,068	17,118	4'05	2,74,790	70.62
Աշյցնդին	7.5	5,80,168	31	18,095	108	£09,01	88,970	7'08	4,88,535	88 84
Dacca	017	4,56,020	107	1,80,095	764	5,60,124	27,228	4'04	5,38,630	60.18
Chittagong	¥11	0,19,161	27	10,802	238	6,35,463	64,706	10'18	8,70,370	80.72
Patna	203	2,22,867	21	80,850	22,5	2,50,723	29,001	1113	1,00,704	78'42
Blagalpur	184	2,78,810	5	15,675	130	2,80,30L	9,513	8,58	2,61,810	67:08
Orisia	708	4,01,101	a	79,711	714	4,74,002	20,077	441	4,44,455	93.50
Ohota Nagpur	175	75,501	1	17,729	170	93,230	2,700	2'01	89,897	00.95
Total	2,587	29,71,891	210	6,51,409	2,633	35,25,800	2,33,669	6'69	20,07,301	85'01
In 1894.45	2,100	29, 19,530	211	850,18,8	2,833	34,84,108	2,20,630	6.8	29,87,762	85 74

The system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-order continues to grow steadily, though slowly, in popularity. Though the actual number of orders fell off from 192,984 to 189,172, the amount remitted increased from Rs. 16,39,658 to Rs. 17,58,973, the average value of each order being Rs. 9-4 against Rs. 8-8 in the previous year.

Operation of the Sale laws.

The subjoined statement shows the working of the sale laws during the last five years:—

				Number of	\			Percent-	Royenne	Amount of	Anjounts
	YBAR			Bharce and interests liable to sale.	Estates,	Shares.	Total.	eolumn 6 on column 2,	demand of ostutes sold.	defaults.	realised by
	1			9	8	4		0	7	8	0
							}	1	Re,	Rs.	Re.
1691-92	***	***		16,583	1,015	969	1,809	8:8	1,52,802	41,825	0,05,381
1891-03	*41	***	***	16,013	960	895	1,865	6'01	1,89,012	47,040	10,06,778
1893-94	***	***		10,230	091	488	1,429	8.7	1,48,68D	45,081	10,75,084
3694-98	***	141		15,276	950	516	1,400	9.6	1,08,872	./12,024	11,11,884
1805-96	•••	410	***	10,957	. 946	689	1,505	D-3	2,98,282	2,39,031	12,85,091

The figures show that out of the estates, shares and interests which became liable to sale for non-payment of Government dues, 9.2 per cent. were actually sold as against 9.6 per cent. in the previous year. Altogether 300 appeals against sales were made to Commissioners, 76 sales were annulled by them, and recommendations for the annulment of sales on the ground of hardship were made to Government in 24 cases.

The new Certificate Act I (B.C.) of 1895 came into force during the year.

A revised edition of the Certificate Procedure

orking of the Public Demands

Manual was issued by the Board tentatively, and Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act I (B C.) of 1895. Revenue Officers were requested to report, after watching its working for six months, any amendments that might seem necessary to enable the Board to issue a final edition of the Manual. The new Act is reported to have effected an improvement, but it has been found necessary to introduce an amending Bill in the Bengal Council to remove defects in it, chiefly of a clerical nature.

The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands.

and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands:-

	Number	]		<b>D.</b>	ľ	Perdieg-	
Charification of demand.	pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total,	Disposed of during the year.	More than	Less than six months.  7  866 2,822 2,114 204 20,335 3,080 0,421	Total.
1	2	3	4	8	0	7	8
Demands of all kinds under section 5	405	1,890	1,861	1,158	47	858	403
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause (s), section 7 Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.)	0,028	17,887	23,313	18,820	2,271	2,822	4,708
01 1878	1,116	7,022	8,138	6,826	408	2,114	2,619
Water-rates, Act III (B.O.) of 1876 Cosses, Act IX (B.O.) of 1880 Domands of the Court of Wards, clause (f),	747 41,031	4,140 60,934	4,967 <b>10</b> 9,015	4,463 71,019	180 0,711		414 86,095
Domands of the Court of Wards, clause (1), section 7 All other demands under section 7	5,092 10,750	8,613 20,377	18,705 91,183	8,071 21,900	9,545 9,619		a,081 9,285
(1898-90,	65,183	125,939	191,072	181,867	15,064	44,151	80,215
Total { 180 1-95	61,859	165,484	214,830	149,705	20,230	44,001	65,181

Norm.—The number of cases shown in column 2 as pending from the previous year does not correspond with the number in column 8 of that year's Report, owing to alterations found necessary since the submission of that Report.

The number of certificates filed shows a satisfactory decrease of 27,545 which occurred in all classes of demands, except the third and the sixth. The reduction is due to (1) inability to issue requisitions until towards the close of the year on account of the introduction of the new tauzi system, (2) amalgamation of petty rent-free holdings with their parent estates, (3) realisation by means of tabsildars employed for the purpose, instead of having recourse to the certificate procedure, and (4) issue of warning post-card notices prior to the filing of certificates.

There has been a steady decrease in the total institutions in the water-rate collection department, as is shown by the following figures, which compare the institutions in the three Divisions during the year under report with those of the two proceding years:-

				Filed in ' 1803-94.	Filed in 1894-95.	Filod in 1895-90,
Districts of the Ditto Ditto	Orissa Patna Burdwan	Division	•••	6,667 2,219 2,046	5,688 2,506 651	2,497 1,253 410
1	. 9	lotal	•••	10,932	<b>8,84</b> 0	4,160
					-	

The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of public demands was 58 as against 41 in 1894-95, and the number of persons released without payment of the debt increased from 21 to 40. The number of persons Compulsory measures for realiimprisoned for non-payment of Government demands proper was 9 against 12 in the previous year. In 6 out of the 9 cases the debt was realised in full.

The following statement exhibits the number of interests registered under initial registration and the number of applications for mutation filed during the year:—

<del> </del>	ĺ	inter- under tration	HOITOES	APPLICATIONS U 42 FILED DUBIN HE YEAR—		column 6	during	during
Division,		Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38).	On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of co on column 2.	Fercentage 1894-96.	Percentage 1893-94
1	1	2	8	4	Б	в	7	8
Burdwan		50,055	1,832	1,780	9,612	7:2	6.3	67
Presidency		63,034	1,707	1,368	8,075	4.8	5.6	7'3
Rajshahi	.,,	26,043	1,186	723	1,289	7.0	6.6	6.3
Dacea	.,,	99,486	8,351	4,793	11,144	11'2	12.0	93
Ohittagong		184,612	5,190	4,079	9,269	5")	57	4:2
Patna		287,642	13,551	11,718	24,269	8'4	7.5	8.6
Bhogalpur		94,614	1,399	1,505	2,964	8-0	9.9	3.6
Orissa		160,726	5,801	5,143	10,744	6.6	6.7	6-1
Chota Nagpur	•••	4,214	79	127	206	4.8	8.5	11:7
Total	•1•	973,326	35,876	31,296	67,172	6.8	6.7	6.6
Total for 1894-95	***	979,190	32,091	38,341	05,435	6-7		***

The number of cases disposed of in 1895-96 was 69,467 as against 63,298 in the previous year, showing an increuse of 6,169.

The statement below gives particulars of the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in the three Divisions—Partitions. Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca, where the partition work is heaviest:—

Division,		Pendi ologe	ng st ul—	Instituted during—		Tatul.		Dispo duri	Pending at close of—	
		1803-04.	1891-96.	1891-05.	1804-90,	1804-05.	1005-06,	1391-95,	1805-00,	1805-00.
1		2	a	4	5	8	7	8	ß	
Paine Bhogalpur Dacen	 	1,510 115 418	1,920 132 382	204 75 126	268 30 153	1,771 190 544	1,487 171 685	545 59 162	436 40 105	1,062 151 430

The number of partition cases instituted in the Patna Division diminished owing to orders suspending the carrying out of new partition proceedings pending the completion of the survey-settlement operations. The number of cases disposed of was in all three divisions less than in the previous year. The oldest case pending is that of Sripur Mawan in Darbhanga, which was instituted in 1872, and is now before the Board on appeal.

in 1872, and is now before the Board on appeal.

A Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council in April 1896 to amend the law relating to the partition of estates. The principal object of the bill is to simplify and shorten the procedure for effecting the partition of estates and to put a check to the increase of petty estates borne as separate units

on the Collectors' Revenue Rolls.

The following table shows the quantity of land acquired during the year under the Land Acquisition.

Land Acquisition.

cost of acquisition as well as the department for which it was acquired:—

For whom acquired.		Area of land acquired.	Abutement of Government revenue.	Cost of acquisition.
1		2	3	4
Government Irrigation Municipalities Railways District Boards Ohaukidars' jagir land		A. R. P. 583 3 28 1,157 3 9 125 1 29 1,995 8 10 885 8 20 4 8 14	Rs. A. P. 132 2 5 262 11 4 234 9 9 903 4 1 99 13 0 0 4 8	Rs. A. P. 56,610 6 1 1,79,107 2 8 8,81,004 3 5 1,38,804 9 10 63,402 12 2 501 6 11
GRAND TOTAL		4,153 2 30	1,632 13 3	8,19,430 9 1

The average cost per acre was Rs. 197 as against Rs. 219 in the preceding year. The most important Land Acquisition projects carried out during the year were those for the extension of the settling tanks at Pulta, the pumping station at Bhawanipur, the Bengal Duars Railway, and the Barsoo-Kishanganj Branch of the Bihar Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Orders were issued during the year for the acquisition of lands for (1) a camping ground at the Sonepur fair in the district of Saran, (2) Leper Asylum at Gobra, (3) enlarging the compound of the Eden Hindu Hostel, (4) hostols for students attending the Calcutta Madrassa, (5) Khurda-Puri Branch of the East Coast Railway in Puri, and (6) Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

As stated last year, the question of reorganising the kanungos and

As stated last year, the question of reorganising the kanungos and patwaris in Orissa for the purpose of maintaining the settlement records has been, and is still, under consideration. In Cuttack all the kanungos are reported to have qualified themselves in surveying. In Balasore also all the kanungos are said to have acquired sufficient knowledge to keep settlement records corrected up to date, and possess certificates of efficiency from the Survey and Settlement Officers. The registration of patwaris in the Patna Division and in the Monghyr district continued under the old Regulation of 1817.

Under the Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883, the Collectors applied for advances, amounting to Rs. 1,36,400, of which Rs. 1,33,300 were allotted to them for distribution, but the sum actually disbursed amounted to Rs. 73,500 only. The following statement shows the demands, collections and balances on account of advances under this Act during the year:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (prinoipal plus interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal plus interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remission.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	8	4	5	6
Rs. 2,52,185	Rs. 71,578	Rs. 54,281	75-8	Rs. 715	Rs. 16,582

The balances were largest in Bankura (Rs. 5,564), Gaya (Rs. 4,746), and

Saran (Rs. 2,933) as in the previous year.

Rupees 15,762 only were advanced during the year under the Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884 as against Rs. 50,143

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

applications for loans were filed, but no advances were made, as the Commissioner issued orders that these loans should not be granted until it was ascertained that local resources were exhausted, and that the money-lenders would lend no money to the raiyats for the purpose. The largest sums were advanced in the Monghyr district to assist the raiyats on the partial failure of the winter crops; in Puri to raiyats of the Government khas estates to enable them to buy seed and grain and to replant paddy seedlings; and in Darjeeling to the raiyats of the Kalimpong khas mahals to enable them to pay off the debts they owed to Marwari money-lenders and to

purchase bullocks.

The demands, collections and balances on account of advances under the

Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year are shown below :-

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal pass interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal plus interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remission.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	8	4	5	6
Rs. 2,16,328	Rs. 1,96,232	Rs. 1,13,615	<i>57</i> ∙9	Rs. 1,921	Rs. 80,696

Relations between landlord and tenant in the Lower Provinces, except in certain localities, were generally satisfactory during the year. In Birbhum the dispute between the chela who has succeeded the late Mahant and his tenants in the Mollarpur estate was settled amicably. In February last there was a riot between certain masantas of Dohati near the Patharpara factory and Messrs. Watson and Company's factory people, who attempted to carry away certain trees out by the masantas, but which were claimed by the Company as theirs. Two mon on the factory side were killed, and one of the masantas was sent up for trial, but was acquitted by the Sessions Court. There was friction between the Maharaja of Mohurbhanj and his tenants, but the Collector is trying to settle the matter amicably. In the Rajshahi Division the relations between landlord and tenant were in general peaceful. The conduct of the zamindars in Pabna was unfavourably commented on in not rendoring any assistance during the drought. In Mymensingh the Maharaja of Shusang, in consequence of a dispute with his Hajong tenantry, applied for a settlement under the Tenancy Act. The servants of the zamindar of Naraindhar in the same district molested a number of tenants for sacrificing catile, whereupon the zamindar's men were criminally punished on a complaint instituted by one of the tonants. In Cuttack there were several complaints made by the raiyats of Killa Al of the oppression by the Raja's men. In Lohardaga there was an entire want of sympathy on both sides. In Palamau the strained feelings existing between the raiyats and the zamindars in the south of the district did not improve. The Protected Forest Rules were said to have unsettled the minds of the raiyats of Government villages in the southern part of the district, but the people were assured that their prescriptive rights would not be interfered with.

The Bengal Tenancy Act is reported to have worked smoothly, and the Operation of the Tenancy Act. with its provisions. Section 39 of the Act was extended to Orissa.

The statement below exhibits the operations of some of the most important sections of the Tenancy Act in the various divisions of the Province :-

1	3	3	4	5	8	7	8	9	10	11	8
Division.	(a) Voluntary, section   13 (3).  By sale (10)   10   10   10   10   10   10   10	Commutation of rent payable m kind, sec- tion 49.	Appraisement or divi- alon of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 60 and 70.	Registration of improve- ments, section 30.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for brilding or other purposes, section 94.	Nothes of resemption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land, section 96.	D.H.S.	d rocard der Cas	Applications made in survey and record of pro- priology persals lands (under Chapter XI).	Local enguiries held by order of Court, sec-
Burdwan Presidency Rajshahi Dococ Chittagong Patus Bungulpar Orisas  Total for 1898-96 Do, for 1894-95	8,634 80 167 6,049 288 872 842 60 51 2,006 1,272 437 2,203 803 1 830 1 13 15,233 2,570 1,425 18,837 1,577 001	17 1  4  28 803	270 40 519 490	116 "'4 10 69 "'8 207 588	5	17 67 13 9 718 159	**** *** *** *** *** ***	ogt ogd dpl pel qel uer app npl	38 66 89  1 1 48 80	    	7  12 1 2  28 48

The number of suits before Revenue Courts under the rent laws for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 is shown in the following statement:—

	ابر	<del></del>		<del></del>
Distritor.		of dares	Increase.	Decrease.
	1894-95. 1895-96			
1	2	8	4	5
Darjeeling Jalpaiguri Outtack Puri Balasore Hazaribagh Lonardaga Singhbhum Manbhum Palamau	28 3,861 3,261 2,374 2,849 8,049 8,057 818 6,008 818	43 8,229 8,471 2,247 2,199 2,728 7,732 386 5,933 387	210  72 	632 127 650 821 325
Total	30,118	28,854	366	2,130

The increase in Cuttack took place chiefly in suits for arrears of rent. In Balasore the institutious decreased owing to the disputes between the zamin-

In Balascre the institutions decreased owing to the disputes between the zamindars and raiyats having been settled by the attestation of lands in connection with the provincial settlement in progress.

There were 674,297 cases of all kinds instituted during the year and 702,150 disposed of. The figures for the provious year were 709,352 and 744,225 respectively.

# Sources of Revenue other than Tand.

#### CUSTOMS.

During the first 10 months of the year under review, duties were collected under Act XVI of 1894, which modified the tariff values fixed by the Tariff Act VIII of 1894, and imposed a duty of 5 per cent. on cotton goods. From the 3rd February 1896 duties have been collected under Act III of 1896, which amended the previous Tariff Act of 1894, by abolishing the import duty on cotton twist and yarn including sowing thread, and by reducing the rate of duty on cotton piece-goods from 5 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The following statement compares the gross and not customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, collected during the past five years and in the years before and after the remission of the import duties in March 1882:—

	1880-61.	1981-89.	1882-83.	1601-02.	1902-03.	1899-94,	1604.03.	18ps-00,
1	2	8	4	8	8	7	8	0
<del></del>	Ra,	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re,	Ra.	Ra.
Import duty (excluding dut) on solt).	72,72,438	01,79,001	14,67,018	25,08,000	51,00,025	35,91,800	87,46,103	1,48,07,088
Ditto on salt	9,27,14,389	2,37,15,923	1,74,72,613	2,37,84,018	9,40,16,611	2,56,63,981	2,14,40,890	2,40,82,873
Export duly	. 17,00,354	20,40,800	21,28,492	92,48,551	18,97,830	17,54,001	£0,30,300	20,00,811
•	) <del></del>	Ì				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	j—
Total gross duty	8,18,16,170	8,10,35,818	2,10,88,128	9,89,80,400	9,00,20,006	2,00,13,722	5,59,94,201	4,18,75,440
Refunds and drawbacks—		<del></del>						<del>-                                   </del>
Imports	3,87,000	3,04,420	3,20,636	3,32,784	2,63,270	2,08,531	8,19,840	8,59,764
Exports	71,070	1,05,510	1,10,840	1,02,850	72,886	67,433	53,843	05,521
Total ,.	4,00,075	4,00,978	4,37,176	4,85,586	3,84,150	3,55,064	3,06,582	4,24,085
Total not duly	3,14,07,005	2,15,25,849	5,00,60,047	9,85,50,568	2,80,83,950	2,80,57,708	8,48,50,819	4, 19,51,855

The total not duty collected during the past year rose from Rs. 3,48,56,819 in the previous year to Rs. 4,12,51,355, an increase of 18 per cent., to which import and export duties alike contributed. The increase of Rs. 63,45,313 under imports is mainly due to larger receipts from cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn, which increased by Rs. 61,40,306, the romainder, Rs. 2,05,007, being accounted for by the rise in receipts from salt duty. The export duty increased by Rs. 49,223, owing to larger shipments of rice to foreign ports. The charges of the year under review, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 12,81,266 against Rs. 10,82,456 in the previous year. The increase occurred mostly at Calcutta, and is due partly to the payment during the year 1895 96 of certain establishment charges relating to the provious year, and partly to the cost of the additional establishment sarctioned for the Calcutta Customs House. The total net revenue of the year, including receipts other than duty, was Rs. 4,07,44,170 against Rs. 3,44,21,806 in the provious year, and thus showed an improvement of Rs. 63,22,364, or 18 per cent.

The following table shows the collections of import and export duty at the different ports in the past two years:—

Import duly.

,	CALO	UTTÅ.	CHITT	LGONG.	OBISSY	Ponts.	NABAYA	lnganj,	Tor	PAT.
	1894-95.	1800-90,	1894-93.	1805-96.	1894-95.	1895 90,	1804-05,	1895-90,	1694-08.	1895-98.
1	9	8	4	8	8	7	8	0	10	11.
	Rs.	Re,	Re,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rø.
Arms and ammuni- tion.	1,05,200	1,49,004	15		******	uns	411946	Mins	1,65,284	1,48,694
Liquora	17,89,105	10,80,680	1,687	1,208		411407		#141.c	17,00,742	18,67,658
Provision	1,09,578	1,58,400	\$9	410	11171.4	,,,,,,,		411948	1,08,077	1,63,846
Spicos	1,64,540	1,12,952		111111	*****		,	*****	1,61,540	1,19,952
Hardware and cut-	9,00,406	2,62,254	9,041	6,455	100010	.,,,,,		411934	2,02,647	2,68,709
Metals	4,03,050	0,22,006	9	ago	421001	*****		134=1	4,62,065	6,22,736
Sugar	2,00,226	8,12,851	19,741	1	401169		. peerlb	*****	2,60,224	8,12,882
Chemicals and drugs	2,00,286	2,14,450	203	269	4656=1		*****	*****	2,00,439	2,14,710
Oplum	2,481	9,800	241513	60	*****	***/197	******	******	2,421	8,860
O11	18,95,701	20,00,405	186	55,281	18,833	87,189	HPeap	PB4 144	10,00,220	27,01,074
Woollen goods and apparel.	8,60,685	4,69,463	5	8	1-1-61	******	******	*******	8,68,890	4,00,471
Cotton goods	17,36,853	02,80,642	149144	a l	25-100	*****	*****		17,86,883	62,60,845
Enrihen and gless-	1,20,328	1,40,866	10	410	dbeepp	100044	*******	1=4+44	1,20,238	1,60,200
Paints and colours	50,881	77,862	233	2,037	111941	******	*****		60,001	79,699
Paper and pasteboards	20,013	<b>62,824</b>	10	******	411414	1,5111	*****	404111	39,082	59,824
Silver bullion, &c. ,,,	4,21,431	4,64,009	101/10	4 44	40111	411014	,,,,,,	44444	4,21,431	4,64,600
Umbrellas	80,187	60,683	419100	*****	*****	100404	*****	B45**1	80,167	<b>80,653</b>
Ail other sorts	0,02,579	7,00,889	058	6,044	***	,	107000	111101	0,93,236	9,01,683
Total	67.27.745	1,17,68,002	5,115	71,776	13,333	87,189		107044	87,46,193	1,48,07,056
Sølt	2,37,53,250	2,87,12,889	0,14,021	6,94,080	1,000	2,31,730	72,022	1,41,002	2,44,40,803	2,40,81,578
datot drige	8,24,51,001	8,85,00,DRI	0,10,780	6,00,769	14,333	2,08,021	72,092	1,41,002	8,81,87,092	3,95,78,620

#### Export duty.

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			${f Rs.}$	${f Rs.}$
Calcutta	•••	•••	18,01,588	18,26,087
Ohittagong	•••	100	66,595	34,062
Orissa Ports	***	***	1,67,926	2,36,062
Narayanganj	141	111	*****	11111
	Total	111	20,86,109	20,96,811
			<del></del>	

The was an increase of Rs. 54,51,503 in the total value of the foreign import trade in merchandise, but the advance took place in dutiable goods only, there being a decrease of Rs. 11,00,96,369 in free goods owing to the operation of the tariff of 27th December 1894. The imports of treasure, which have been declining since 1890-91, rose by 25 per cent. owing to larger imports of gold from the United Kingdom and Hongkong. The improvement of Rs. 18,97,976, or 13 per cent., in Government transactions is due to larger importation of railway materials by the East Indian Railway. The increase of Rs. 59,54,084, or 13 per cent., in the total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce, is ascribed to larger shipments of raw cotton to Germany, Italy, China, Belgium, and the United Kingdom, of indigo and wheat to the United Kingdom, of saltpetre to the United States, and of tea to Australia. In the coasting trade the

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increase in imports is accounted for by larger receipts in Calcutta of rapeseed, flour, cotton twist, and grey piece-goods of Indian manufacture, English grey and white cotton piece-goods, metals and cloves from Bombay, and of raw cotton, rice and paddy from the Bengal outports; while the improvement in exports is due to larger shipments of coal and tea to Bombay; of rice, pulse, gram, jute manufactures and raw silk to Madras; of coal and jute manufactures to Burma, and of cotton yarn, jute manufactures and betelnuts to Bengal outports. Including Government transactions, the total value of the trade of the Province stood at Rs. 92,92,04,859 against Rs. 91,38,16,945 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,53,87,914, or 1.6 per cent.

#### OPIUM.

General.

General.

General.

General.

General.

General.

General.

Commencing from 1888-89. The opium reserve having, on account of a succession of favourable seasons, risen to 49,705 chests in the year 1887-88, the cultivation in both the Agencies was reduced by 10 per cent. in the Bihar and 24 per cent. in the Benares Agency in the year 1888-89. Unfortunately there was a failure of crops in 1888-89, and this, combined with the reduction in the area of cultivation, brought down the total yield of the two Agencies to 67,000 maunds in the place of 1,23,000 maunds in the previous year. In the year 1889-90 attempts made to restore the area of cultivation to its former extent were wholly unsuccessful in Bihar. In the Benares Agency they met with more success, and an increase of 20 per cent. in the area of cultivation was secured. The outturn in the two Agencies in this year was 96,000 maunds. The average cutturn during the three following years was only 78,900 maunds. The year 1893-94 was one of the worst on record, the total outturn in the two Agencies being only 61,000 maunds. It was in this year that the advent of the Royal Opium Commission still further accentrated the already prevailing depression. Any excitement that might have been caused by the visit of the Commission soon subsided; and the price per seer of crude opium paid to cultivators was with effect from the year 1894-95 raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

There was a decrease of 16,621 bighas in the area engaged for in the Bihar Agency, out of which the Muzaffarpur Sub-Agency is responsible for 15,879 bighas, representing worthless lands which had been engaged for in previous years, but which were this year excluded. The net area of cultivation was in Bihar 370,342 bighas, against 379,714 bighas in the year 1893-94, showing a decrease of 9,372 bighas. There was, on the other hand, an increase in the outturn of this Agency by 5,994 maunds, the average produce per bigha being 3 secrs 7 chitaks against 2 seers 12 chitaks in the preceding year. The gross area taken up in the Benares Agency was larger by 91,555 bighas than in the year 1893-94; and deducting failures, the net increase was 96,259 bighas. The increase in the produce was 1,714 maunds, the average produce per bigha having fallen off from 3 seers 15 chitaks to 3 seers 4 chitaks. This specially unfavourable result in the Benares Agency is attributed to the water-logged condition of the country delaying the sowings, and to the stormy and unsettled weather of March. The total produce was 32,109 maunds in Bihar and 36,949 maunds in Benares, giving a total of 69,058 maunds. The consistence of the Bihar opium received was very high, being 76° as compared with 70° of the preceding year. The Benares drug was, however, of a consistence of only 70.02 degrees, as compared with 71.33 in the preceding year. No explanation is furnished of the disparity between the consistence of the Bihar and Benares product; but the Benares Agent attributes the extreme variations in consistence among the divisions of the Agency to careless preparation.

The total outturn of the season was 35,953 chests of provision opium; viz., 18,538 chests in Bihar and 17,415 chests in the Benares Agency, against 16,785 chests in the former and 16,543 chests in the latter Agency during the previous year. The quantity of Nepal opium delivered in the year was 97 maunds, against 95 in 1893-94.

641lbs. of medical opium in cakes and 524lbs. of powdered medical opium were manufactured during the year at the Patua Factory, and 468lbs. of morphia hydrochloras and 28lbs. of codeia at the Ghazipur Factory during the same period.

It was decided to keep the requirements of the Excise Department as low as would be consistent with safety, in order to meet the more pressing necessities of provision opium. Accordingly, only 6,914 maunds, viz., 2,983 maunds at Patna and 3,931 maunds at Ghazipur, were manufactured in the year, against 8,342 maunds manufactured in the provious year. The above figures include the product of Malwa opium, of which the equivalent of 3,000 maunds at 90° consistence was purchased in the year and distributed between the two Agencies. In the Patna Factory 858 chests of excise opium were prepared from Malwa epium, and in the Ghazipur Factory 979 chests. Great difficulty again was experienced in the manufacture of excise opium from the Malwa drug on account of the presence of oil in it; and orders were issued to the Board to draw the attention of the officer on special duty at Indore to the importance of obtaining the quantity required without the admixture of oil. The cost of production was Rs. 542 per maund, against Rs. 340 per maund credited to the Opium Department, as representing the cost of a maund of excise opium prepared out of the Agency

Malwa opium is at present unpopular among consumers, but the objections to quality are frivolous and unfounded. They are the same as those made when Malwa opium was formerly introduced, and yet when the supply of Malwa opium was stopped, consumers complained of their deprivation of a drug to which presumably they had got accustomed. As a fact, Malwa opium is richer in alkaloids than Agency opium, and but for the oil would be much proforred

by consumers.

of the second

The expenditure in the Bihar Agency was Rs. 85,68,522, and in the Benares Agency Rs. 1,00,86,889. These figures show an increase of Rs. 25,18,906 in Bihar and Rs. 19,68,918 in Benares, or Rs. 44,87,824 in both the Agencies. The figures for Bihar include the cost price of 3,991 maunds of opium transferred from the Benares Agency, which was deducted from the accounts of the latter Agency and debited to Bihar. Almost the whole of the increased expenditure is due to the increased price of Rs. 6 per seer paid for the crude opium, as against Rs. 5 per seer in the preceding year. The price of Malwa opium is not included in the above figures, but they include the cost of making Malwa into excise opium. The average cost of a chest of opium in the Bihar Agency, taking all kinds of opium together, but excluding the cost price of Malwa opium, was Rs. 456, against Rs. 887 in the year 1893-94; in the Benares Agency the average cost was Rs. 485, against Rs. 404 in the preceding year.

It has hitherto been reported that the bulk of the poppy land in both the Agencies was irrigated and only a small percentage Irrigation and advances for unirrigated. But the Bihar Agent observed that the wells.

The control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the

no such objection to canal water exists. The Benares Agent complained that in the Etawah Division serious injury had been done to poppy cultivation by the action of the Canal Department in refusing to run the canals full for poppy alone, at a time when there was no demand for canal water for other rabi crops, on the ground that the canals might burst their banks through over-pressure. It is estimated that some 6,000 bighas of poppy land have been abandoned during the last ten years in the Etawah Division in consequence, and that the loss to Government during this period has been over 79 lakhs of rupees. The matter was reported to the North-West Provinces Government, which advised the Agent to resort to wells for the irrigation of poppy, stating that it was not possible to open the canals merely for the sake of the very small area under poppy, to the detriment of more general interests. The advice of that Government was adopted. The season 1894-95 was a damp one, and crops generally suffered from excess of moisture. The amount advanced for wells was, however, Rs. 17,923 in the Bihar Agency and Rs. 8,202 in the Benares Agency, against Rs. 11,059 and Rs. 11,176, respectively, in the two Agencies in the previous year. In Bihar 204 pucka and 671 kutcha wells were constructed, and in Benares 31 pucka and 2,286 kutcha wells were constructed. Orders were issued to the offect that the construction of pucka wells should be encouraged, as they form permanent improvements and are probably cheaper in the long run.

The saw mills at Patna continued to meet the demand of both the Agencies for chests. The total number of chests turned out by the mills in the year 1894-95 was 39,427, of which 10,222 were sal and the rest were mange-wood. The salwood chests and a portion of the mange-wood chests were made of logs cut in previous years. The average cost of a mange-wood chest was Rs. 2-4-11, against Re. 1-11-8. This increase was due mainly to the fact that the outturn was reduced by stopping the mills for nearly five menths on account of the large accumulation of the stock of chests, due to deficient production of opium in the two previous years, although the establishment had to be kept on for the whole year.

The following statement shows at a glance the figures relating to the Breaches of opium laws.

Breaches of opium laws.

Breaches of the opium law during the past two years:—

	On	BĈB		Рипноив-				Fines					Bowards to	
	ipycet	lgated.	Tri	ted.	Conv	loted.	Aegu	itted.	Imp	osnd.	Boa	lland.	lutor	morg.
	1695-94,	1894-05.	1898-91.	1804-05.	1803-01.	1804-05.	1608-01,	180 1-08.	1899-04.	1804-05,	1603-04.	1804-05.	1603-04,	1801-01.
l .	2	8	4	5	O	7	8	0	10	11	12	13	11	10
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R9.	Ra.	Rs.
Bengal	1,958	1,005	1,661	1,849	1,410	1,145	215	187	27,002	28,502	10,284	17,930	29,dal	81,039
North-Western Provinces.	803	<b>DG</b> 0	Ö58	040	408	400	103	180	7,012	0,842	4,593	0,076	4,618	4,500

In one case in Darbhanga, a maund of opium was seized in the possession of two men travelling by the Tirhut Railway. In the Bonares Agency a consignment of 1 maund 23 seers of opium, which was being sent by rail from Nepal to the Punjab, was soized, and the porsons implicated were punished. In another case a lumbardar of Budaon, who was suspected of having from a long time been concerned in smuggling opium into the Rampur State, was caught, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year in addition to fine; two of his accomplices were also convicted. The Bihar Agent's report brought to light the existence of a practice in that Agency of zamindars and tenure-holders allowing raiyats to cultivate opium and divide the opium produced with them on the bhaoli system. Measures have been taken to put a stop to this practice.

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The Government of India, in August 1895, sanctioned the proposals of this Government for the introduction of the asamiwar system.

**Rhatadari versus asamiwar asamiwar system experimentally in one or two selected sub-agencies in Bihar. The details of

the scheme were settled after the close of the year.

The following statement shows the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1895-96 as compared with other years:—

Items,	1870-80-	1880-81.	1889-90.	1893-91.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	. 8	7
. Receipts.	Rs,	Ra.	Ra,	Rs.	Rs.	Ra,
Proceeds of sale of oplum by public auction at the Presidency.	6,91,42,245	7,68,35,582	8,47,95,645	4,80,83,765	5,32,13,005	5,24,03,490
Value of opium supplied for abkarl and medicinal purposes	8,072	8'080	8,002	9,874	13,865	10,896
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to Government of Hongal.	5,24,598	5,18,497	8,57,119	<b>5,75,449</b>	5,95,295	7,13,352
Cost price of oplum sold in Excise Departments.	•	•	•	19,82,115	14,89,095	18,77,170
Fines, savings and miscolianeous receipts	7,44,684	4,41,626	27,002	18,484	9,250	20,409
Total receipts,	7,04,19,584	7,78,64,785	6,53,27,859	5,00,14,487	6,52,72,240	5,45,21,817
Charges.						
Salaries and establishments	7,62,268	7,78,045	8,78,338	8,82,103	9,85,178	10,04,874
Manufacturing charges	13,37,018	16,42,474	18,98,033	12,48,157	20,97,784	26,41,605
Payments for cultivation	1,84,77,878	1,78,35,761	1,37,18,644	1,65,70,098	1,30,08,464	1,09,60,509
Miscellaneous disbursoments	10,050	0,794	5,869	6,145	6,781	5,861
- Total charges	2,05,87,209	2,02,66,974	1,59,05,877	1,87,08,503	1,60,06,202	2,05,21,989
Not revenue	4,08,82,825	5,76,87,701	4,93,31,981	8,13,07,984	8,91,76,038	3,89,02,878

[•] These flyures are not available.

#### SALT.

The chief administrative change during the year was the passing of the new Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs ports, and to afford facilities for the bonding of salt. The Act being permissive, salt dealers are at liberty to choose whether they will carry on operations as before under the old Act XXI of 1887, or whether they will avail themselves of the new system of removing and warehousing salt under time-bonds. The rules for working the Act are now under consideration. In 1894-95 private warehouses were established by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company at Khulna and Balasore: during the year under review the same firm obtained licenses for warehouses at Bhairab Bazar and Chandbali, and they are now arranging to open a fresh bonded warehouse at Narayanganj. The question of the retransfer of the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa from the Madras Board of Revenue to the Government of Bengal, is now under the consideration of the Government of India, together with other proposals which affect the general salt administration of the Province.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Salt Department during each of the last six years:—

Heads.	1890.01.	1691-09.	1802-98.	1803-94.	1804-08,	1898-90.	Increase in 1895-96 compared with 1894-95,	Decrosso in 1895-98 compared With 1894-95.
1	9	3	4		6	7	8	D
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.
Receives.	ł	ĺ		1	1	]	1	ĺ
Imperial—	ļ			1	ľ		]	ł
1. Import duty on salt	3,30,60,607	2,39,34,010	9,46,16,86	2,88,68,002	2,44,45,964	2,47,07,708	] 2,65, <b>8</b> 08	,
a. Excisa ditto	8,91,044	40,48	2,01,678	61,232	00,787	1,40,588	89,801	}
9, Sale price of rait and mis- colimeous recepts in Orissa.	1,818	1,24	15,78%	5,191	9,619	18,645	0,220	[   ***
Total	2,88,88,010	2,50,81,70	2,42,84,000	2,97,80,910	2,45,48,300	9,49,13,226	8,44,920	***
Provincial—					\	(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
4. Rent of warehouses	08,545	   88,210	58,034	43,080	1,04,851	1,41,888	87,537	
6. Rawsna fees and stamps	40,50	<i>(</i>	1	1	44,544	1 -7 -1		 1,201
e, Miscellaneous, including fines,		1,708	1	b.816	1	] 7	188	,
Ła,	<u> -</u>					0,020	766	441
Total	1,48,104	1,21,589	P7,30I)	89,088	1,64,060	1,01,081	87,021	414 
Total Receipts 4.	2,85,91,028	8,41,00,238	2,44,51,420	2,88,20,213	2,47,02,846	2,51,04,807	4,01,941	(1)
CHADGES.		}						
Imporial-		(	ļ	Ţ	ļ	įį	į	
7. Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	•11	,,,					}	***
<ol> <li>Compensation paid under Convention with the French Government,</li> </ol>	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000		***
9. Refunds of customs duty on salt	9,00,344	2,01,100	1,54,449	1,84,059	1,76,207	2,14,178	85,000	849
10. Charges of the Origen Sult Department.	1,10,400	1,85,003	1,51,558	1,20,277	1,04,024	1,48,880	,,,	5,144
Total	5,80,860	8,54,112	8,25,006	8,93,096	8,52,201	8,89,058	30,769	***
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		-		
Provincial							Ì	
11. Salaries, warehouses, and re-	40.45					1	(	
Murds. Asteriored, but te-	682,80	61,006	1,24,505	20,838	69,920	52,816	689	***
Тотаl Onabges	4,08,118	4,05,720	4,60,800	3,00,778	4,01,511	4,38,809	81,338	
Approximate net revenue	2,01,22,006	2,87,00,518	2,89,60,830	2,81,59,470	2,42,07,865	9,40,09,408	8,70,669	81à

The year shows a further increase of Rs. 4,01,941, or 1.6 per cent., in the receipts, and of Rs. 31,388, or 7.7 per cent., in the charges, the net revenue thus being higher by Rs. 3,70,553, or 1.5 per cent., than in the previous year. The salt revenue, in fact, has for the first time exceeded that collected in 1881-82, the last year in which the duty was levied at Rs. 2-14 per maund, when the net revenue amounted to Rs. 2,45,24,353. Under the head of import duty, a falling off at Calcutta and Chittagong was more than counterbalanced by the receipts from increased clearances at Balasore, Narainganj, Chandbali, and the bonded warehouses at Khulna and Bhairab Bazar. The revenue from excise salt shows a material improvement owing to the larger sale of salt manufactured at the Government factories in Orissa. There was also a considerable advance in the proceeds from rent of warehouses, owing to the golas having been fully occupied during the year. The Provincial expenditure on account of salaries, warehouses, and rewards shows a small increase of Rs. 626.

The following statement shows the fluctuations in the volume of the salt trade in Bongal during the last ten years excluding salt imported by land from Ganjam and the Upper Provinces on which duty is not paid in Bengal:—

	188d <b>67.</b>	1897-88.	1895-69,	16:9-08.	1509-91.	1501-02.	1593-93,	1803-94,	1601-90,	1843-96,
1	8	8	4	5	6	7	6	9	30	31
	Mds.	Mqa,	Nds.	Nds.	Mds.	Mas,	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Ma.
Opening stock Sea-imported salt in bond Brance salt in bond	6,15,645 3,42,833 24,131	8,40,319 1,61,786 416	11,17,710 87,578	18,69,610 1,48,633	25,65,103 5,33,501	24,07,403 89,985	1 1,52,226 37,935	7,10,916 20,160	10,66,419 10,167	84,54,268 1,70,064
Fotal	9,82,100	30,14,529	11,51,794	20,40,253	25,50,82)	25,88,7M	14,90,161	7,33,475	10,78,460	S6,31,108
Import and {Sas-Imported manufactured	1,00,70,696 06,483	99,80,070 1,43,689	1,04,00,985 B,41,513	1,00,72,657 70,293	07,02, <b>53</b> 1 <b>62,77</b> 0	00,49,987 8,435	03,84,587 07,202	1,03,01,045 15,130	1,28,66,104 2,10,631	1,02,64,847 1,78,460
Tolal	1,04,18,171	1,00,80,695	1,07,21,707	1,01,48,140	08,24,001	60,01,082	9 J ₇ 52,059	1,03,77,416	1,80,74,790	1,04,88,160
Grand Total	1,14,29,090	1,11,04,184	1,18,70,501	1,91,80,493	1,24,24,032	1,10,18,778	1,00,42,253	1,11,16,690	1, 11, 51, 451	1,40,44,206
Sea-imported salt from ship-board Sea-imported salt from bond Excise salt from bond Imported from Bonoro Cu ele in Mudras Passed free of duty Romovet under zeetim 105 of the Customs Act In truntle under bond Confiscated salt sold Total	80,09,404 21,19,239 2,39,637  400	75,00,855 29,00,782 1,69,860 3,000 3,100 95,81,670	49,46,307 26,98,113 1,25,610 2,334 27,423 1,500 95,01,002	83,14,763 34,40,503 84,689 2,203 8,089	65,37,471 31,69,603 1,80,672 E,831 18,760 09,64,670	60,49,244 41,53,611 18,801 4,851	63,47,429 37,10,170 \$1,529 3,024	07,05,233 35,10,645 24,100 2,853 E,001	69,40,386 31,61,049 59,718 1,180	61,01,707 SU,01,045 74,685 ************************************
Wastage or destroyed	60,781	47,160	32,511	87,267	80,708	00,119	59,080	40,622	67,070	79,616
removed from gola	******	26		<u> </u>	8,023					
Total _,	80,791	47,191	89,311	37,257	30,431	00,110	15,930	40,532	67,070	72,411
Add or deduct to adjust errors	Diame.	+20,663	 	*****	25,956	+2,623	+900	) ppr- e	ags Fee	101347
Grand Total	1,04,14,681	109,49,370	98,33,308	05,00,111	90,08,140.	1,01,28,000	1,01,02,778	1,00,30,231	1,03,00,343	1,05,25,430
Closing stock Sca-imparted salt in hond Ditlo surrougs Total	8,49,348 1,64,736 410 10,14,529	11,17,716 87,078  11,53,703	18,70,640 1,49,030 20,46,288	24,05,496 1,83,801 25,09,927	24,97,492 50,200  \$5,50,701	14,82,226 87,038 14,00,16 t	7,10,31,0 20,159  7,30,475	10,63,439 10,107 10,76,050	34.14,202 1,70,001	38,08,167 9,70,019 ' 85,38,770

The stock of salt in the golas at the commencement of the year was over 36 lakks of maunds, an amount far exceeding the opening stock of any of the ten previous years, and at the close of the year this had only been reduced by 92,330 maunds, since the sales during the year did not materially exceed the imports and local manufacture. The quantity of salt lying affect in the port of Calcutta, ready to be sold direct to purchasers, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to 7,02,189 maunds, dropped during 1895-96 to 1,602 maunds.

The combined imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net decrease of 26,08,816 maunds, or 20.2 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The decrease was confined to Calcutta, the imports into Chittagong showing the large increase of 2,42,648 maunds. The decline in Calcutta is attributed to the large stock brought forward from the previous year, combined with the low range of prices which prevailed throughout the year and the want of bonding space. The increase of imports into Chittagong is said to be due to the easy state of the Liverpool salt market, to larger sales expected on the opening of the Assam Bengal Railway, and possibly to the fact that ships from salt-producing countries, which visited Chittagong for the export trade in rice and jute, and which in 1894-95 had come

laden with railway plant, had more space to spare for salt at a lower rate of freight. The shipments of salt were received from the following countries:—

	1893- <del>94</del> .	1894-95.	1895-96.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1803-84	Porcontago of quantity imported for each gramp in 1801-98,	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1805-85.
1	2	8	4	5	0	7
I. United Kingdom  II. Hamburg	18,50,604 2,27,660 47,366 5,61,511	75,03,440 17,53,698  8,67,829 4,35,864 11,36,647 2,74,161 1,70,617 22,780 6,96,073	Mds. 63,04,362 11,13,110	62:8 7:8 7:8 1 24:0 4:9	28'5 100'0	68'4 10'8  88'7

Shipments were received for the first time from Muhammad Goul, a port on the Red Sea, while Hamburg salt is reported to have fallen into disfavour with the traders, owing to the fact that if kept in the golas for any length of time, it hardens into a solid mass and is costly to remove. The consumption of Liverpool salt shows a decrease of over 4 lakes during the year, while an increase of nearly 3\frac{3}{4} lakes in the consumption of crushed salt both from shipboard and the golas has been noticed.

Including 1,22,593 maunds of Bombay and Madras salt cleared froe of duty in Calcutta, duty was paid on 64,64,797 maunds cleared from shipboard, against 69,40,855 maunds cleared in the previous year; while the clearances from bond rose from 34,81,646 to 39,01,585 maunds. 19,400 maunds were cleared for the first time from the newly-established bonded warehouse at Bhairab Bazar. On the whole, the total clearances of all kinds, including those of excise salt, fell from 1,04,61,216 to 1,04,41,017 maunds.

Deducting from the above clearances the excess of exports from Bengal by land and rivor over the imports by the same routes, amounting to 9,07,518 maunds, and adding 33,964 maunds of saltpetre salt brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption in the Province fell from 97,80,674 maunds in 1894-95 to 95,67,463 in the year under review. The rate of consumption per head, after allowing for a yearly rate of increase of 7 per mille in the population since last census in place of the excessive rate of 10.45 per mille hitherto adopted, works out to 4 seers 15 chitaks, against 5 seers 1 chitak in 1894-95. In Midnapore, where the rate of consumption is lowest, there is some question whether illicit manufacture for the purpose of sale prevails extensively enough to cause serious loss to the revenue; but recent inquiries render it probable that a considerable amount of smuggling is carried on in the southern portion of the 24-Parganas, where the short rainfall rendered the high tides of autumn more saline than usual, and this, coupled with a bad harvest, gave an impetus to illicit manufacture. The Sundarbans and the country bordering on them afford special facilities not only for making illicit salt, but for conveying it into the interior of the 24-Parganas and the neighbouring districts through a network of rivers and khals which cannot be effectually watched by the ordinary police.

The price of salt on the whole was generally lower than in the previous year, owing to the abundant supply. The average wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt purchased from the ship's side in the port of Calcutta fell from Rs. 60-10-6 to Rs. 57-14, a decrease of 5 pies per maund, while the actual price ranged from Rs. 81-2-8 to Rs. 44-5-6. The average wholesale price, including duty, at the nine chief marts of Rengal, decreased from Rs. 3-9-1 to Rs. 3-7-5, or 1 anna 8 pies per maund.

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The total imports from Madras, the Upper Provinces and Assam of duty-paid salt fell from 4,29,120 to 3,83,940 mannds during the year, the docrease being due to the lower prices of foreign salt. For the same reason the exports from Bengal to Assam, Northern India, and Foreign States beyond the northern border, rose from 11,36,837 to 12,91,453 maunds, giving an excess over the imports of 9,07,518 maunds, against 7,07,717 maunds in 1894-95.

The number of cases in which contraband salt was confiscated, including those in the Orissa districts, fell from 1,098 to 504, and the quantity confiscated from 296 to 161 maunds. In Midnapore there were 59 cases against 227 in the previous year, but the quantity seized amounted to maunds 10-17-7, against maunds 7-18-15 in the previous year. The number of cases instituted in the Courts throughout Bengal was 506, chiefly for illicit manufacture and possession or transport, against 967 in 1894-95, a decrease occurring in nearly all the salt districts. A decline of 275 cases in Orissa is attributed partly to the improved condition of the people and partly to the watchfulness of the officers of the Salt Department and the punishments awarded by the Magistrates.

Karkach salt was manufactured under the direct management of Government at the factories of Gurubai and Tua on the Chilka Lake. The Madras Salt authorities give a good account of the Gurubai factory; but the quantity manufactured at Tua was only 53,214 maunds, against 92,307 in the previous year. At this factory the soil is said to be subject to constant saturation with fresh water, and the climate is unsuitable for the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation, while the salt-makers (mulangis) are really agriculturists who only work at the factories when there is no work in the fields, and oven then require exceptionally high remuneration.

The receipts of the Orissa Salt Department rose from Rs. 1,06,406 to Rs. 2,05,432, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,54,023 to Rs. 1,48,880. The percentage of the charges to the receipts thus amounted to Rs. 72.4. The following statement shows the consumption of salt during the last five years, and its rate per head of the population, allowance being made for a yearly increase of 7 per mille upon the figures of the census of 1891:—

Yrar.		Sold from local from from Calcutta.		Imported from Ganjam.	Total con- sumption.	Rate per head.	
1		2	8	4	5	6	
1891-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95 1895-96		Mds. 18,866 81,829 24,460 88,715 74,685	Mds. 2,51,971 2,76,408 2,85,934 2,75,764 2,99,836	Mds. 4,43,071 3,37,423 4,48,923 3,51,714 2,94,326	Mds. 7,13,908 6,95,160 7,59,317 6,66,198 6,08,797	10·15 9·82 10·65 9·28 9·25	

### EXCISE.

Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta held the appointment of Excise Commissioner throughout the year, with the exception of four months during which he was absent on leave, when his duties were discharged by the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue in addition to his own work. The Excise Commissioner had the direct assistance of three Deputy Collectors, one of whom was his Personal Assistant, and two were travelling Inspectors of Excise. In 18 districts, 14 of which have central distilleries, the Department was in charge of Special Deputy Collectors, whose whole time was given exclusively to excise and income-tax work, except in Gaya, Champaran, and Bhagalpur, where the order forbidding the employment of Special Deputy Collectors on judicial work was not wholly observed, on the plea of insufficiency of establishment. In 25 districts excise work was performed by the ordinary Deputy Collectors in addition to their regular duties. Nine Sub-Deputy Collectors were

in charge of the more important distilleries, and 27 kanungoes were employed as Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of the other distilleries and depots open during the year. In the executive branch of the subordinate establishment, two appointments were abolished, which reduced the number of employes from 203 to 201, drawing salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 400, while five of the old excise darogas were replaced by men of a superior class. The number of clerks in the office branch remained the same (141) as in the previous year.

The excise revenue was, as in previous years, realized from fees on licenses for the wholesale and retail sale of distilled and fermented liquors and drugs, distillery fees, and duty on the actual quantity of country rum, country spirit prepared in the central distilleries, opium, and hemp drugs that passed into consumption. Duty on imported liquors forms part of the Imperial Customs revenue. An increase of one rupee per seer in the Government selling price of opium was the principal change made last year in the rates at which duty is levied. The duty on charas has been raised from Rs 8 to Rs. 12 a seer since the 1st April 1896. The following statement shows the gross excise revenue, the charges, and the net revenue for the last five years:—

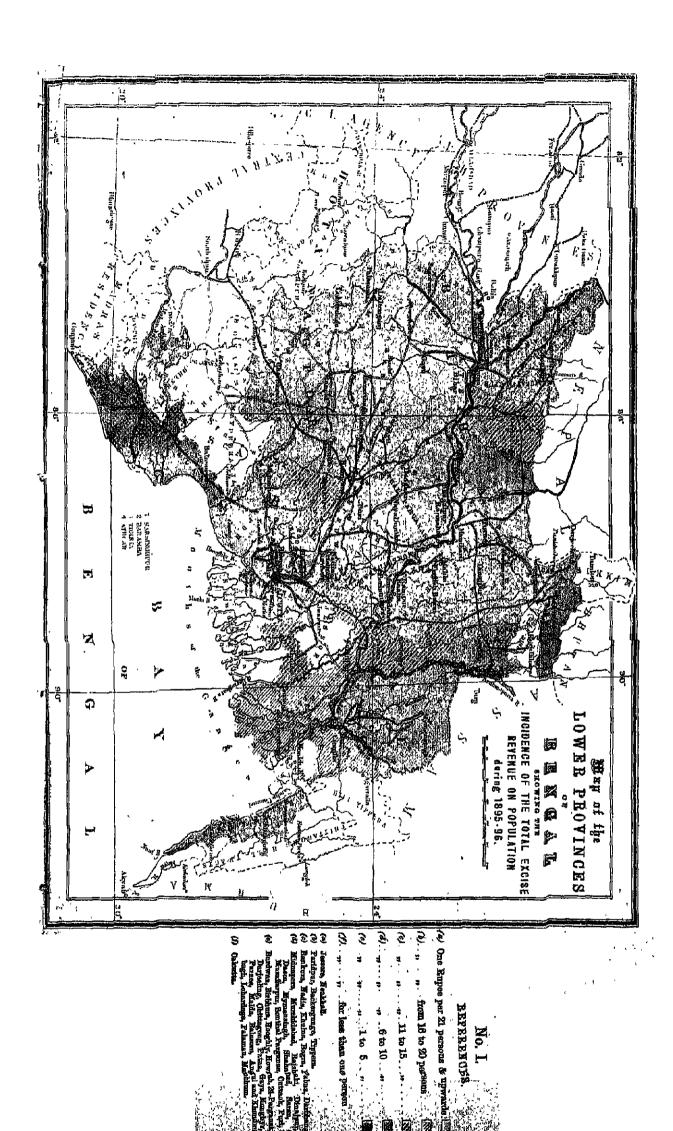
Pariod.	Rovenue,	Charges.	Net revenue.	Perceutage of charges.	
1	2	8	4	8	
1891-92 1892-99 1893-94 1894-95	1,11,29,813 1,16,00,621 1,21,37,096 1,26,67,856 1,39,77,980	Rs 5,67,792 0,53,715 0,47,740 6,37,858 6,74,582	Rs. 1,04,62,031 1,09,46,906 1,14,89,868 1,19,29,097 1,27,03,898	6· 5·6 5·3 5·07 5·08	
Difference of the past two years.	+8,10,125	+36,724	7,73,401	'04	

In the above table the net revenue for the year is shown at Rs. 1,27,03,398; but if Rs. 6,420 on account of refunds and Rs. 8,221, the difference between fines collected and rowards distributed, be added to the charges, the true figure for net revenue stands at Rs. 1,26,88,757, against Rs. 1,19,14,155 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 7,74,602. At the same time the total number of licenses sanctioned under all heads, excepting beer, tari, poppy-heads, druggists' licenses for opium, and methylated spirits, fell from 11,046 to 10,855, and the number of licenses actually settled from 10,877 to 10,792. All exciseable articles show an increase of revenue in the past year, with the exception of majum and madak, the largest increase being obtained from outstill and distillery fees and the duty on ganja. The increase of Rs. 36,724 in charges is distributed over a number of heads, the largest items of increase being Rs. 9,733 under executive or inspecting establishment, due chiefly to the employment of a special preventive force in Bankura and Heoghly, and to the deputation of Sub-Inspectors to Naogaon to supervise the manufacture of ganja, and Rs. 9,025 under travelling allowance, while the charges for district office establishment and Special Deputy Collectors decreased by Rs. 6,386.

Distributed according to divisions, the gross receipts for the last five Revenue by Divisions. Years are shown thus:—

-	···	<u> </u>					
Divisions.	1891-09.	1499-09.	1908-04,	1804-06.	1605-00,	1895-14, <i>C</i> WITH	омранир 1804-96.
	<u> </u>				1	Increase.	Docreage.
1	8	8	4	ß	6	7	8
Burdwan Irondonoy Itajahah Ineca Onitagong Patna Ithagalpur Crissa Chota Nagpur Total	Rs., 487 \$1.13,487 \$1.10,788 8,57,461 8,10,191 2,55,708 13,62,488 13,62,533 5,52,490 7,60,643	Rs, 147 88,57,041 8,87,049 8,18,109 2,70,070 84,91,128 12,17,047 5,69,181 6,88,285	Bs., 11,72,100 81,40,801 0,43,572 8,00,507 2,07,548 98,33,80 11,83,030 0,10,883 9,08,801	Ra, 12,58,386 80,10,303 10,00,540 8,21,100 2,86,837 20,30,784* 14,02,917* 5,83,804 0,86,020	R.4. 18,30,348 88,44,673 10,73,200 8,97,427 3,41,058 97,88,200 14,70,888 0,27,040 10,05,630	Nn. 07,068 2,27,271 72,730 76,201 65,131 1,01,409 07,991 44,862 65,091	Ro,  serve  denne  serve  serve  serve  serve  serve  serve  denne  serve  serve  serve  serve  serve  serve  serve

* Revised Agures





The Presidency, Burdwan, and Patna Divisions together contributed more

than one-half of the increase in receipts as compared with the previous year.

The following table illustrates the relation of the growth of consumption to the growth of revenue from the four Revenue and consumption. chief articles of excise:-

<del></del>	<del></del>		Revenue.		l'ercontage	Consul	iption.	Percentage
		1	1891-95.	1800-00.	of difference.	1894-95,	18D5-98,	of therence,
1			8	8	4	8	6	7
Pistiflery liquor Ontsi ii) shops Country rum Ophum Gwnja	206 443 434 434 434 444 444 444 444 444 44	 	85, 20,01,539 30,90,078 4,82,227 22,13,731 24,92,736	Rs. 27,84,813 81,73,728 4,60,200 23,05,128 26,80,819	6'8 7'9 6'8 7'5	(ialla. 460,860 	Galla. 480,478 69,914 Nids. s. e)1 2,159 20 0 5,202 20 11	7 .5 7.6 6:10 7:8

Under the head of distillery liquor it is satisfactory to find that the proportionate increase of revenue has risen from 4.7 to 6.9, while at the same time the proportionate growth of consumption has fallen from 9.2 to 7.5. Taken with the fact that in the Patna Division, which yields the largest revenue from country spirit, the consumption of distillery liquor has increased from 577,131 gross gallons to 618,198, while at the same time the reported consumption of outstill spirit has fallen throughout the Province from 8,550, 224 to 8,526,056 gross gallons, these statistics seem to show that the reduction of duty in Behar and the adjustment of distillery fees with reference to the actual strength of the liquor produced have enabled distillery spirits to resist the competition of outstill liquor and have lessened the trade in illicit spirits.

Classified according to articles, the gross excise revenue of the past five years may be shown as follows:-Sources of revenue.

à bitoles of Eigibe.			1805-08, COMPARED WITH 1804-05.				
	180)-01.	1892-08.	1803-94.	1894-05.	1895-06.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	8	4	5	8	7	0
Country spirits Rum Tart Tart Tart Tart Tart Tart Tart Tart	Rs. 48,14,643 8,26,978 2,28,444 4,140 9,468 48,446 1,002 28,343 85,333 21,18,526 21,18,526 1,11,59,818	Rs	Rs. 52,59,698 4,35,308 2,33,102 284 10,10,376 25,762 4,4718 24,476 24,476 25,763 24,476 25,357 25,36,015 21,31,37,696	24,02,705 55,61,516 4,81,536 6,81,636 8,87,832 8,82,638 10,538 21,10 59,480 24,02,705 24,02,705 21,13,731 1,25,07,856	Ra. 57,11,84n 4,60,20n 3,87,995 458 10,984,031 4,39,294 17,985 00,498 1,710 177,333 80,380 1,007 24,50,519 23,05,195 14,120 1,23,77,050 Net incres	Re, 3,50,824 34,009 6,407 20,179 86,048 3,467 4,104 1,104 1,104 1,105 2,105 1,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,	Re

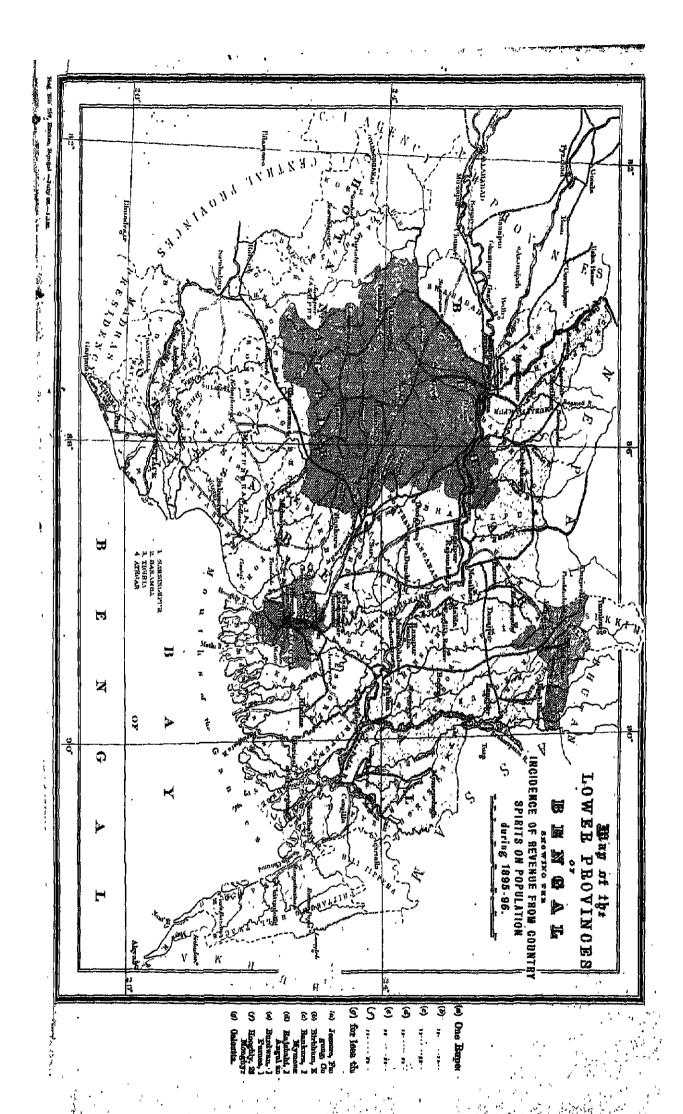
The receipts from country spirits have continued to advance steadily, and now make up 44.3 per cent. of the total excise revenue. Hemp drugs come next with a percentage of 21.3, followed by opium and its preparations (18.1), tari (8.1), rum (3.3), pachwai (3.1), and imported liquors (1.7). Calculated on the population ascertained at the census of 1891, and allowing for natural increase at the rate of 7 per thousand per annum, the average incidence of the excise revenue was 2 annas and 11 pies per head; against 2 annas 9 pies in 1894.95, while during the latter year the incidence in Bombay was 8 annas 7 pies and in Madras 6 annas 2 pies per head of the population recorded at the last census. The settlements of the licenses for the current year have again been favourable, the fees showing a net increase of Rs. 2,32,807, shared by all Drvisions except Chittagong and Patna, which show decreases of Rs. 71,378 - 1

and Rs. 81,329. The decrease in the Chittagong Division is attributed to the lower rates at which opium licenses were settled in Chittagong, the fees having been unduly run up at the auction sales in 1894-95, and in the Patna Division to the non-settlement of outstills carrying heavy fees in Gaya owing to the combination of the abkars.

The revenue from country spirit rose from Rs. 55,61,516 to Rs. 59,11,840, being an increase of Rs. 3,50,324, or 6.3 per cent. The income from outstills rose by Rs. 1,73,550, and that from distillery liquor by Rs. 1,76,774. In the Burdwan Division all the districts show an increase of revenue, aggregating Rs. 19,677, the largest increase occurring in Burdwan (Rs. 5,174). The reduction of duty in Bankura from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2 per gallon London-proof, and in the Jahanabad subdivision of Hooghly from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2, which was carried out with the object of preventing illicit distillation took effect from 1st April 1895. In Bankura the reduction of duty did not, it is said, reach the consumers, as what the vendor gained by it was lost in the shape of enhanced license fees which he had to pay owing to increased competition, with the result that the retail price remained the same as before. The result of the reduction of duty in Jahanabad has been successful: the retail prices have been lowered, the revenue has increased, and the cheaper liquor is stated not to have been smuggled into the surrounding area, where the duty is Rs. 5 a gallon. Both hero and in Bankura the employment of a special detective force resulted in a considerable increase in the number of convictions for illicit distillation and the smuggling of country liquor into outstill areas. The Presidency Division shows an increase of nearly Rs. 98,000 in the revenue, of which nearly Rs. 73,000 was contributed by Calcutta, this being due to the great influx of up-country labourors of the drinking classes, who find employment in the mills. In the Rajshahi Division, which, with Purnea and Malda, is under the outstill system, a rise of Rs. 68,110 in revenue was obtained. All the districts in the Dacca Division show an increase of revenue amounting to nearly Rs. 25,000. The amalgamation of the distilleries at Dacca and Mymensingh in 1894-95 is reported to have proved a complete success, while the equalization of the rates of duty in the two districts from 1st April 1895 has encouraged healthy competition among the distillers. The Patna Division, which for excise purposes may be regarded as including the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Hazaribagh, in all of which the dual system of central distilleries supplemented by outstills prevails, yields the largest revenue from country spirit; the amount realized in the past year showing an increase of Rs. 94,655. This increase was obtained in both the outstill and distillery areas. The revenue from outstills shows an increase of Rs. 63,165, a slight falling off in Gaya, Shahabad, and Muzaffarpur being compensated by a large increase in the remaining districts. The distillery revenue rose from Rs. 4,16,647 to Rs. 4,48,137, the increase being largest in Patra. The Origin Division with central distilleries overwhere except in Patna. The Orissa Division, with central distilleries overywhere except in the wilder tracts of Cuttack, shows a small decline of revenue (Rs. 9,749), while the Chota Nagpur Division had an increase of Rs. 32,957.

The distillery and outstill areas remained the same as in the previous year, but a small distillery at Pakour was abolished, and Changes in the management of arrangements made to supply the shops in the subdivision from the distilleries at Dumka and Rajmalal. The effect of the substitution of a distillery fee of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas per gallon London-proof for the former fee of an anna per gallon, irrespective of strength, is worthy of note. This change was introduced about three years ago in sixteen out of the twenty-seven districts where the distillory system is in force. In eleven districts the old rate was maintained by reason of the high duty or the prevalence of illicit distillation and smuggling of outstill or foreign liquor. The object of the change was to equalize the incidence of the distillery fee on the outturn of liquor in the distilleries, and to remove the inducements to distill strong liquor. In the Patna Division, where very weak liquor is consumed, and where the incidence of the fee was relatively very high, the revenue from distillery fees fell from Rs. 26,157 in 1892-93 to Rs. 20,991 in the past year, though the consumption steadily rose from 82,382 gallons London-proof to 125,801 gallons London-proof. In the other districts, where comparatively stronger liquor is drunk, both the revenue and consumption advanced, and the loss of revenue

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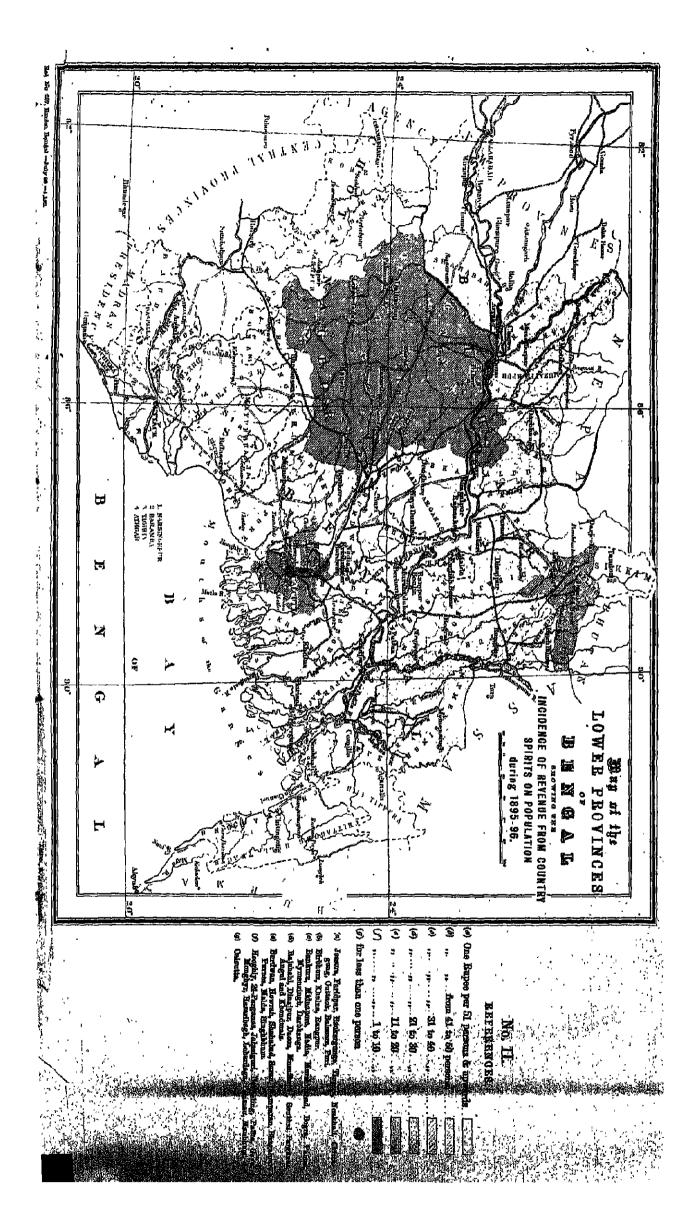
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in the Patna Division was made up for by the gain in the other districts, the total revenue showing an increase of Rs. 2,103. The plan of fixing minimum prices for the retail sale of liquor, which involved minute interference and was never effectual, has been abolished everywhere, but the experiment of proscribing a maximum price for the retail sale of distillery liquor is being tried in Gaya. In that district a condition is inserted in the licenses of distillery retail shops that khasia or weak liquor, which has the largest sale in the district, should be sold at not more than 7 Gorokhpuri pice (1½ annas) a bottle. The measure was reported by Mr. Macpherson, the late Collector, to have worked well on the ground that it reduced smuggling by equalizing the retail prices of distillery and outstill liquor, improved the distillery revenue, and placed distillery liquor within the reach of the majority of the drinking population. Mr. Savage, the present Collector, while of opinion that it was the introduction of new vendors and competition among them, rather than the system of maximum prices, that brought about a reduction of prices and increased sales, still suggests that the system should be retained to serve as a useful weapon in future cases of combination among vendors. All restrictions on the capacity of vats have been absolutely withdrawn, but the capacity of stills continues to be regulated as far as possible according to the local demand for liquor and the amount of license fee paid by the vendor.

The rum produced in the Province is charged with a duty of Rs. 5 per gallon London-proof, which is higher than the duty on country spirits except in the metropolitan districts. This higher rate is levied with the view of checking the competition of country rum with country spirit, the substitution of a strong for a weak liquor being calculated to encourage bad habits. The total quantity passing into consumption from the distillery at Sibpur and the new distillery opened at Sakri in Darbhanga, and by importation from Shahiehanpur in the North-Western Provinces, and Aska and Arkot in the Madras Presidency, was 91,144 gallons London-proof, against 83,624 gallons London-proof in 1894-95, showing an increase of 7,520 gallons London-proof. Of this increase, 5,073 gallons London-proof were contributed by Sakri rum alone, which appears to be steadily gaining ground in the market, and the manufacturers of which have contracted to supply 6,000 gallons a quarter to the army. Excluding 9,103 gross gallons exported to Assam and the North-Western Provinces, the actual consumption in Bengal itself was 58,911 gross gallons. The total revenue from rum rose from Rs. 4,32,227 to Rs. 4,66,296, of which only Rs. 18,498 was contributed by license fees. As, however, rum may be sold under licenses for the sale of country spirits or imported liquor, the above figure does not represent the true revenue from license fees. About the close of the year the Calcutta Wine, Spirit and Beer Association complained that the Shahjehanpur rum was being labelled as brandy, whisky and gin; and the vendors have been required to show the country of manufacture conspicuously on the labels.

The excise revenue from imported liquor is made up entirely of fees for licenses for wholesale vend, and for licenses for retail sale in shops, at hotels, dak-bungalows, and railway refreshment-rooms, and on steamers. The total receipts amounted during the year to Rs. 2,87,995, against Rs. 2,81,588 in the preceding year. The number of hotel and railway refreshment-room licenses and licenses for wholesale shops increased, but licenses for retail shops fell from 455 to 450 and for steamer licenses from 18 to 6. The revenue increased in 29 districts and fell in 16.

The receipts from tari, or the fermented and unfermented sap of palmyra and date trees, amounted to Rs. 10,24,031, against Rs. 9,97,852 in 1894-95. The revenue from license fees on fermented tari shows an increase of Rs. 26,913, which was chiefly contributed by Darbhanga, Patna, Howrah, the Sonthal Parganas, Hooghly and Saran. The number of licenses issued fell from 13,902 to 13,317 in the past year, the decrease being most prominent in the Patna Division, where the number fell from 10,706 to 10,072. This decrease is ascribed to the endeavour which has for some time past been made to introduce the tree-tax system in the Division. Reference was made in last year's Report to the introduction of this system into cortain selected districts in Bengal, and for the current year the fee for a license to sell tari, has been fixed in

the Patna Division, and in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Puri, and Hooghly, with reference to the number of trees which the licensee declares his intention of tapping, the rate being tentatively fixed at from one anna to eight annas in the case of date trees, and six annas to twelve annas in the case of palmyra trees. In the Patna district a further stop in the direction of the Madras system has been taken, and the revenue has been divided into two parts—one representing tree-tax and the other the fee for permission to sell. The largest decrease in revenue (Rs. 4,537) occurred in Gaya, and is attributed to the withdrawal of the restriction as to the minimum retail price of country spirit having enabled the outstill-holders to compete openly with the tari sellers. There was also a fall in revenue of Rs. 3,937 in Calentte, owing to the difficulty of fordisc problem of the sites of fordisc problem. Calcutta, owing to the difficulty of finding unobjectionable sites for some of the principal shops, which consequently remained unsettled. The number of licenses for fresh tari fell by 722, of which Tippera alone contributed 584, the decrease in this district being ascribed to the fact that certain persons who had extracted juice only for the manufacture of molasses had been led to take out licenses in the previous year under a misapprehension of the law and rules. Unfermented tari has hitherto been exempt from taxation in the Dacca Division in the interest of the trade in date-sugar, but the exemption has recently been withdrawn.

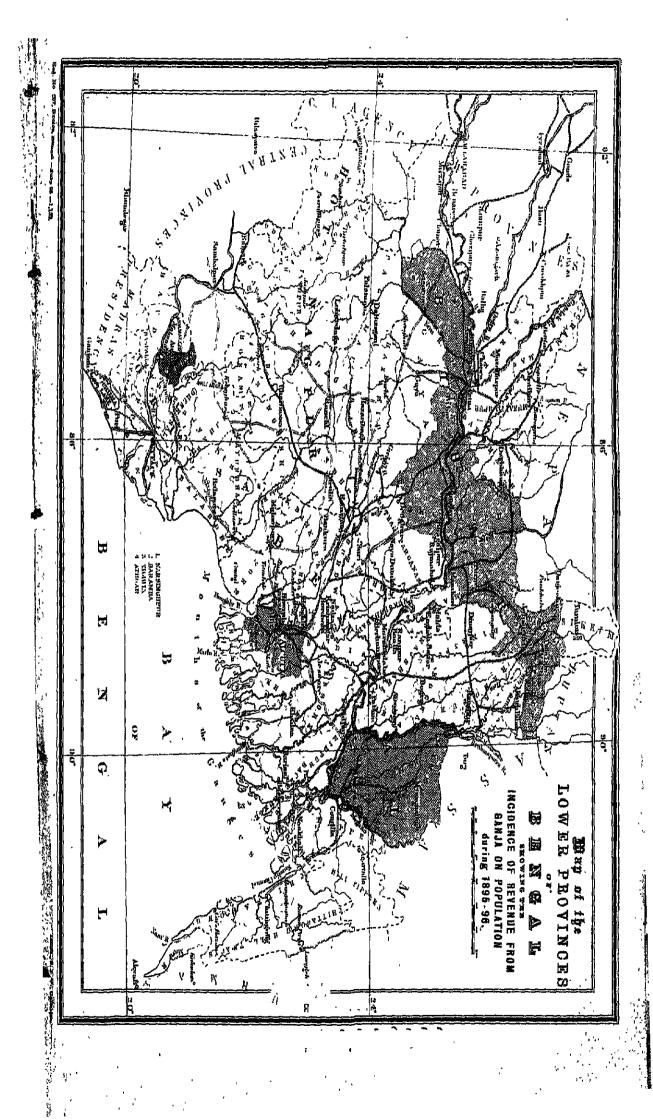
The number of licenses for the retail sale of pachwai, which includes both rice and millet beer, declined, but the retail license fees rose from Rs. 3,61,376 to Rs. 4,11,786. There was a very large increase (4,306) in the number of home-brewing licenses for domestic consumption, the revenue under this head amounting to Rs. 27,498, against Rs. 20,960 in the previous year. This has resulted from the system of issuing family licenses to the aboriginal tribes in Darjoeling on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 2 per house, explained in last year's Resolution.

During the year the privilege of brewing pachwai for home consumption was extended to the aboriginal tribes of Hazaribagh.

Ganja is grown under close supervision in a compact area, with Naogaon in Rajshahi as its head-quarters, and is exported thence to golas in the districts, from which it is issued on payment of duty to retail vendors. In accordance with the suggestion of the Hemp Drugs Commission, Government has sanctioned the establishment of a public gola at an approximate cost of Rs. 71,000, for the compulsory storage of the whole of the ganja produced in the Province. The following statement shows the main facts relating to ganja revenue in the last three years: the last three years:-

		Lilcenses sunctioned.	Licenses issued.	Quantily consumed.	Revenue.
		No.	No.	$\mathbf{Md}_{9}$ .	Rs.
1893-94	***	2,736	2,715	5,116	25,85,045
1894-95	•••	2,725	2,702	4,828	24,92,755
1895-96		2,696	2,696	5,202	26,80,819

For the first time after several years there was an increase in the consumption of ganja in Bengal from 4,828 maunds to 5,203 maunds. There were decreases under round and flat ganja, and an increase under chur—the resinous fragments which contain the largest proportion of the narcotic. The revenue from duty rose from Rs. 13,34,269 in 1894-95 to Rs. 14,67,498 in the past year, and from license fees from Rs. 11,58,486 to Rs. 12,13,321. The figures of consumption are highest in Calcults (483 mounds). Mymansisch (441 mounds) consumption are highest in Calcutta (483 maunds), Mymensingh (441 maunds), and Dacca (266 maunds). Lower retail prices, the breaking up of a local monopoly, and the influx of coolies to railway works are the causes assigned. Along with the large increase of consumption in Calcutta (121 maunds), there was a decrease of 181 maunds in the quantity exported to London. It is surmised, however, that this may be more nominal than real, for, as duty is now levied on all such exports the merchants no longer cans to declare our quantity levied on all such exports, the merchants no longer care to declare any quantity to be intended for export as distinguished from local consumption. The Cooch Behar system, referred to in last year's Report, has been introduced into the Tributary States of Orissa from the beginning of the current financial year.



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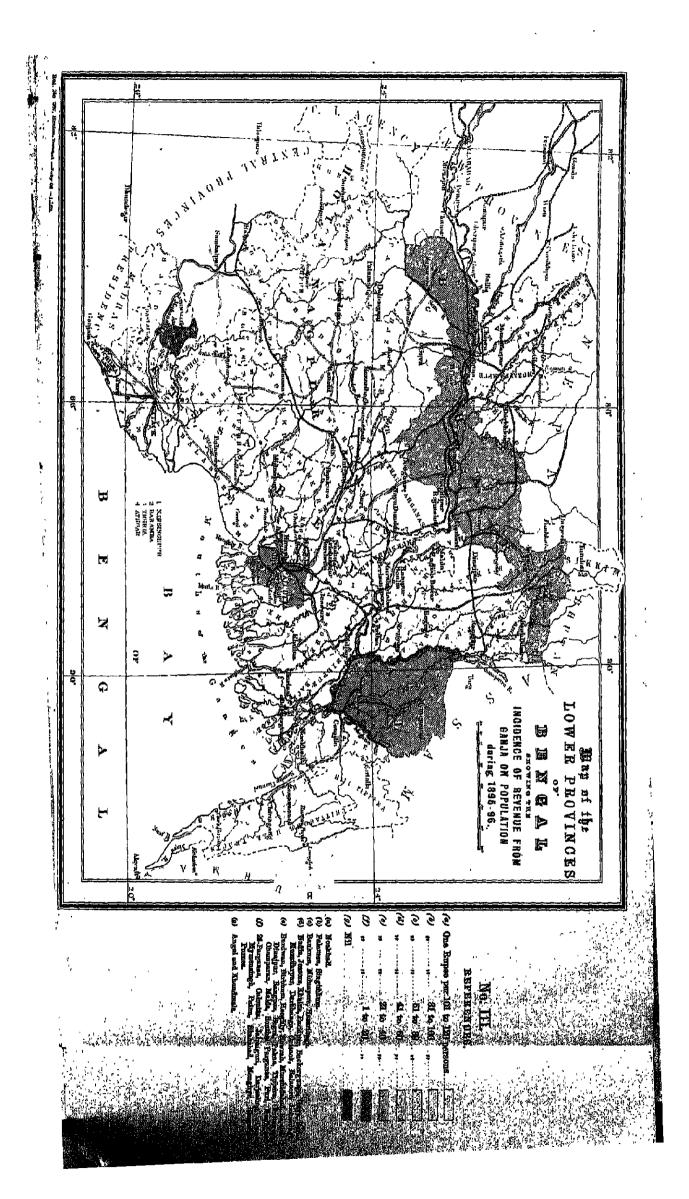
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Under this system the local cultivation of ganja is prohibited and the chiefs are allowed to get Rajshahi ganja at cost-price, and issue it to the consumers after levying duty at the rates in force in the British districts. In Chota Nagpursome cases of smuggling of Sirguja ganja have been detected in Palaman, but the local officers romark that ganja is not regularly cultivated in the Tributary States, and that the stringent measures adopted in the Orissa Tributary States need not be extended to Chota Nagpur. The imports of such ganja, however, require to be carefully watched by the local officers. An important change was introduced during the year in the method of dealing with the manufactured crop. The old practice of estimating the quantity manufactured by counting the number of bundles was abandoned, and the produce was weighed before being removed to the private storehouses of the cultivators. Although the change at first caused some slarm, it was carried out with Although the change at first caused some alarm, it was carried out with conspicuous success, and the work was finished during March, while the rougher process of estimating had invariably lasted on into April.

The estimated production, including the balance of previous years, was 13,279 maunds, of which 7,411 maunds were Production and distribution of exported from Rajshahi, and subsequently dispanja.

tributed thus:-

						Mds.
Consumed	in Bengal		***	100	***	4,438
Exported	to North-Western	Provinces	111	144		337
91	to Nepal	101	111	4	100	238
))	to London		***		***	68
	to Mauritius	***		148	***	81
2)	to Sikkim	***	***	(+1	***	Ţ
11	to Hill Tippera	140	***	141	***	8
99	to Garhjat States	114	184	448	***	20
	to Assem_	***	***	141	***	717
	to Occeh Behar	•••		•••		79
	destroyed	*11	***	***	***	466
Wastage	***	***	111	•••	#1 P	160
						# 600
			Total	accounted for	***	6,603

There has been a steady decline in the exports of ganja to the North-Western Provinces, the Bengal product being displaced by cheap varieties from the Central Provinces and other places. Since the close of the year, it has been decided to allow the export of ganja to the North-Western Provinces under

bond without prepayment of duty in Bengal.

Bhang grows wild in many parts of Bengal, and when the Excise Act is amended, power will be taken to prohibit its col-lection except under license. It is collected for wholesale vend, chiefly in Monghyr, Purnea, and Bhagelpur, and in the lastwholesale vend, chieffy in Monghyr, Purnea, and Bhagalpur, and in the last-mentioned district a certain amount of control has for some years past been exercised by the issue of licenses authorising the collection under the supervision of an excise officer. During the past year this practice was introduced in Monghyr. The question of extending the limit of lawful possession of bhang from one quarter of a seer to a seer, as recommended by the Hemp Drugs Commission, is under the consideration of Government. The number of licenses fell from 320 in 1894-95 to 315 in the past year, but the consumption rose from 1.064 manuals to 1.071 manuals, and the revenue but the consumption rose from 1,064 maunds to 1,071 maunds, and the revenue from Rs. 55,394 to Rs. 59,498.

Excise opium is supplied to the licensed vendors from the district treasuries at prices varying from Rs. 17 a seer in the Patna Division to Rs. 33 in Orissa. The following statement illustrates the demand for excise opium during the last three years :-

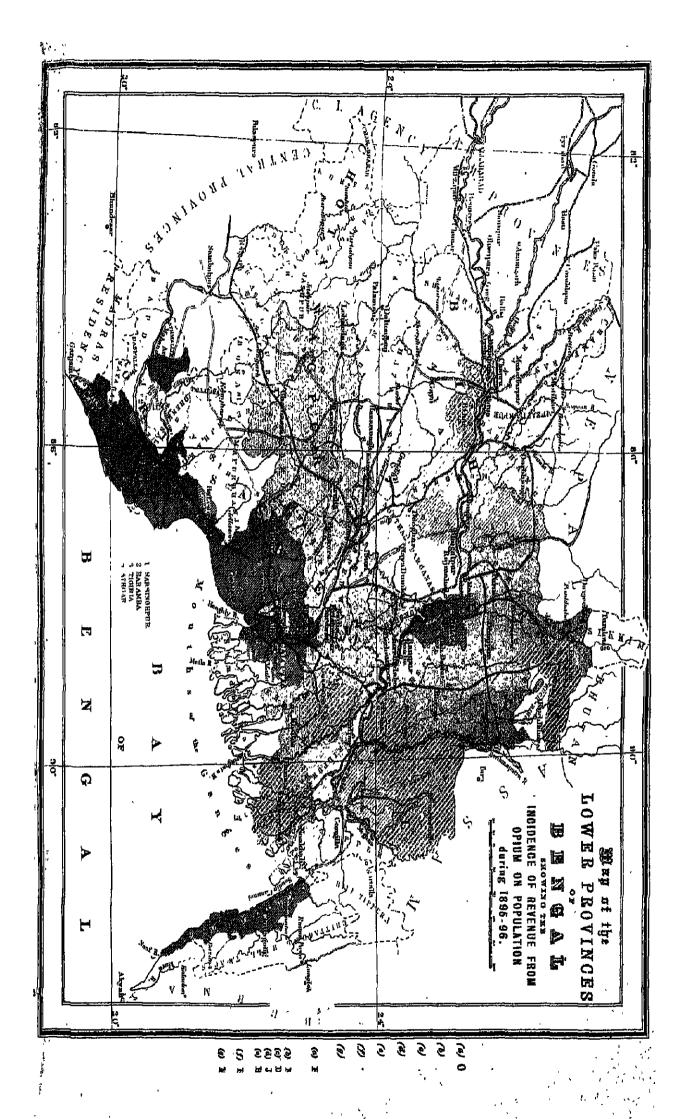
			Licenson. No. 8,297	Consumption. Mds. 1,970	Revenue. Rs. 21:34:867
1898-94	477	*** ,		2,087	22,13,721
1894-95	441	461	8,067		
1895-96		164	8,127	2,159	28,05,128

The figures for licenses include permits to licensed druggists to sell opium and its preparations, and poppy-heads, for medical purposes only. The number of these increased by 89, while the number of ordinary licenses diminished by 29 as compared with the previous year. Notwithstanding the raising of the treasury price of opium by one rupee with effect from the 1st July 1895, the consumption rose by 122 maunds and the revenue by Rs. 1,51,407, both license fees and duty contributing to the increase in receipts. The largest increase in consumption occurred in Calcutta; a large quantity of duty-paid opium, supposed to be consumed in Calcutta, found its way to Burma, where the price is very high, and three persons were detected in despatching 9 seers of opium to Rangoon by post. An increase of 30½ maunds in the 2½-Parganas is attributed to the cheaper prices of food-grains and to purchases made for consumption in Midnapore, where the treasury and retail prices were higher. In Midnapore the rise of 12½ maunds is ascribed to the breaking up of the town monopoly, which led to the reduction of retail prices; and in Patna, which showed a decrease of 39 seers in 1894-95, the increase of 12 maunds is supposed to be the effect of the order requiring retail vendors to keep lists of purchasers, by which some check is exercised over illicit dealings. The competition for shops is highest in Chittagong, where the fact of the vendors not being allowed to sell more than the equivalent of the ascertained local demand has indirectly forced up the retail price to Rs. 80, an amount nearly treble the treasury price, and bearing a fair proportion to the Burma price of Rs. 100.

The revenue from madak, the Indian preparation of opium for smoking, fell from Rs. 89,439 to Rs. 77,332, and the number of licenses from 308 to 300. The corresponding Chinese preparation (chandu) yielded Rs. 30,360 against Rs. 29,624, while the number of licenses fell from 67 to 58. On the recommendation of the Opium Commission, all madak and chandu shops have been closed from the beginning of the current year, but consumers are allowed to make madak or chandu for private use, and not for sale, up to the limit of one tola. The further question whether legislative measures should be adopted to suppress opium-smoking saloons is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

The quantity of spirits passed out in a methylated state rose from 54,282 gallons in 1894-95 to 59,854 in the past year, and the revenue also increased from Rs. 4,417 to Rs. 4,942. This spirit is professedly imported or prepared for use in the arts, manufactures or chemistry, and the principle of taxing it at an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. is based on the assumption that it cannot be used for luman consumption. Experience, however, has shown that spirit methylated with wood-naphtha, the agent hitherto in use, can be manipulated into a potable liquor, and rules are now under consideration, the object of which is to ensure, before the spirit is cleared from the Custom House, that it shall have been rendered completely and permanently unfit for human consumption by mixing it with caoutchoucine. At the same time, as methylated spirit is used largely for burning in sick rooms and dressing rooms and for other domestic purposes, the restriction relating to use in arts, manufactures or chemistry has recently been withdrawn, and all spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption has now been exempted from the whole of the custom duty in excess of 5 per cent. ad valorem. A similar exemption will be granted in respect of excise duty in the case of spirits manufactured in India. The trade in the so-called country-made eau-de-cologne prepared with spirit methylated with wood-naphtha, which was at one time carried on to a large extent in Backergunge, has almost ceased.

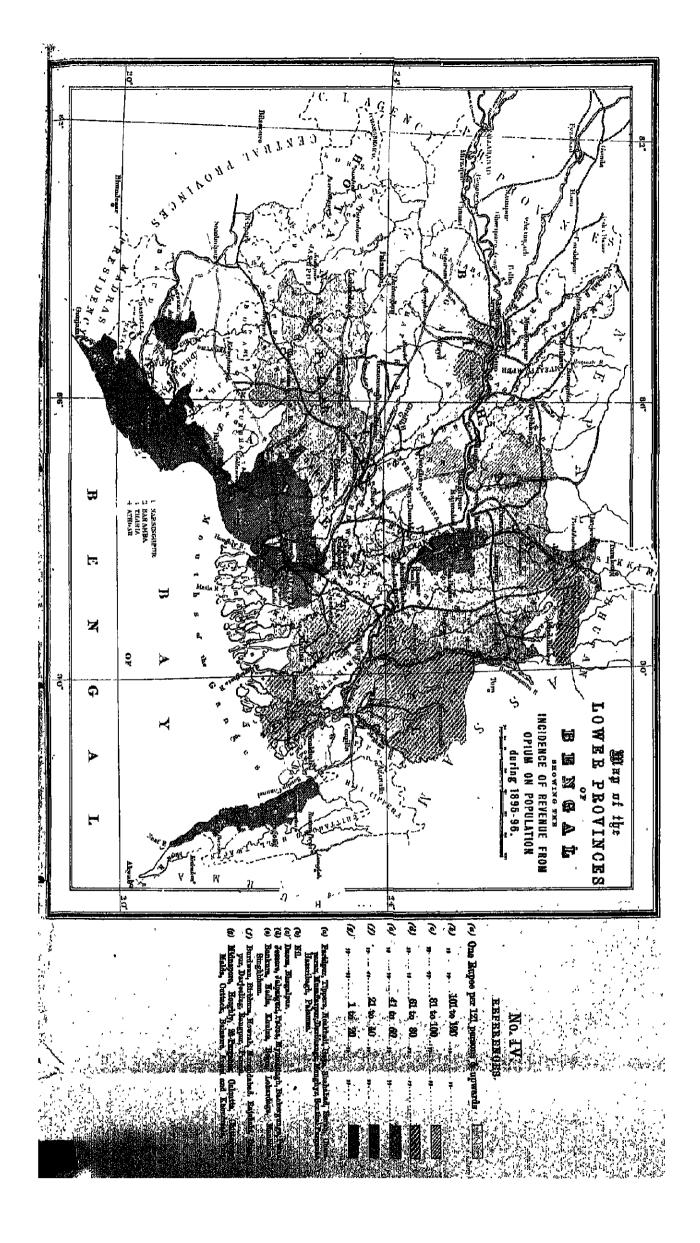
While the number of licensees prosecuted for infringing the conditions of their licenses rose from 273 to 342, the number of of other persons prosecuted fell from 4,146 to 4,070. There was an increase in the number of persons arrested by the police, and a decrease in the number arrested by excise officers; but the latter have to work under the disadvantage of being unable to search houses without the presence of police officers. A marked increase in the number of prosecutions for illicit distillation of country spirit



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occurred in the Sonthal Parganas. Illicit distillation is also stated to prevail largely in Bankura and Hooghly. A considerable increase in the number of convictions for illicit possession of opium occurred in Calcutta and Chittagong, and in the opium-producing districts of the Patna Division. Among foreign exciseable articles, liquor was smuggled from Chandernagore into Hooghly and the 24 Parganas, and from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal into the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, while both ganja and liquor were smuggled from Nepal into Bhagalpur and Purnea, from the Garjhats into Cuttack and Puri, and from the Sirguja State into Palamau. Most of these cases are, however, reported to be of a petty character. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the excise laws and rules was Rs. 79,377, of which Rs. 59,364, or 74-7 per cent., were realised. A sum of Rs. 67,585 was distributed in rewards to police and excise officers and informers, as against Rs. 58,195 in the previous year.

### STAMPS.

The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the past three years, with the average for the previous triennium, are shown in the following table:—

_	Stamps v	indru Aqt 1	l of 1870.	Courteen	i veder Act	VII 0>1870.		Тотац	
Year,	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Not revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other oharges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Charges,	Net revenue.
1	1	3	4	5	0	7	8	D	10
Average of three years 1890-01 to 1892-03.	He. 42,04,928	Re. 1,62,784	72•. 40,42,144	<b>Re.</b> 1,07,70,038	Re, 2,05,7m	Rs. 1,05,18,242	Rs. 1,49,88,901	Rs. 4,99,676	Rs. 1,45,88,986
1899-04 1894-95 1895-140	45,77,594 45,83,570 46,07,388	1,81,781 1,80,576 1,60,161	42,05,568 43,40,004 44,27,225	1,14,83,551 1,21,67,577 1,21,59,920	2,78,013 2,87,977 2,92,052	1,12,19,008 1,18,70,700 1,18,07,274	1,50,70,145 1,87,01,147 1,07,67,812	4,00,874 4,74,463 4,72,613	1,63,18,471 1,03,90,604 1,68,24,400
Average of three years 1895-94 to 1895-96.	45,39,517	1,83,823	43,50,694	1,19,52,018	9,86,400	1,16,65,658	1,04,61,85	4,69,313	1,60,22,222

The receipts from sales of the different descriptions of stamps are shown in the table below. The figures differ from those given in the last paragraph, as they do not include miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act, or receipts from the sale of plain paper used with court-fee stamps. There is also a discrepancy of Rs. 41,803 between the total average sales as reported by the Superintendent of Stamps and as shown by the Accountant-General, which is under adjustment:—

		6	ALES DY N	on-i ddia	ial stal	IPA UBED	ONDER 2	ne I adi	an Stan	ip Act.		Sates of : Stands Cor	DEED UND	er tud	4
	Year-	Impressed sheets, includ- ing certificate stamps, soft bonds, bills of keding and kabulyut toem stamps.	Impressed labels.	Recoipt or one-annurer revenue stange.	Shere-transfer store ps.	Fereign bill stamps.	Findi or bills of exchange stamps.	Notarial stampe.	Advocate, vakil, and attorney simple.	Impressed one-auma stamps for chaques, bills, &c.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adbestvo and impressed courbies stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Tetal of court-fees stamps.	Total of hoth kinds of stamps
•	1	9	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	19	18	10	16
	Average of three years 1890-91 to 1886-98,	Rs. 28,47,905	Ra. 6,69,061	Ra. 2,68,088	Rs. 30,574	Ra. 40,155	Rs, 1,08,593	<b>Ra.</b> 2,815	Rs. 18,685	Re. 57,342	<b>R</b> s. 41,00,764	1,00,33,658	Re. 5,32,480	Ra, 1,00,65,844	Re. 1,48,75,198
- 7	10 and 100 at 80-1283. 10 and 100-110 at 100-1983. 11 and 100-110 at 100-1108.	81,72,420 31,90,811 81,10,855	0,54,507 0,65,280 7,68,414	3,83,612 3,41,539 8,66,572	24,788 45,200 50,839	43,456 87,766 89,061	1,84,839 1,06,440 2,87,020	9,709 9,698 9,608	17,750 25,950 17,250	58,610 64,178 71,928	41,81,850 44,81,082 46,43,885	1,08,79,076 1,18,51,318 1,19,88,804	6,90,175 0,93,055 6,04,649	1,12,60,251 1,18,58,373 1,18,92,653	1,67,01,110 1,68,47,488 1,64,86,168
,	l verage of three years 1898-94 to 1895-96.	31,60,668	8,96,067	3,43,641	社,075	89,751	1,10,760	3,469	20,083	64,000	44,88,818	1,10,72,999	5,99,780	1,16,73,189	1,61,01,

The general incidence of stamp revenue was 3 annas and 6 pies per head of the population. The revenue from the sale of stamps of all classes has increased from Rs. 87,88,026 in 1874-75 to Rs. 1,27,76,907 in 1884-85 and to Rs. 1,64,36,188 in 1895-96.

For the growth of revenue under "impressed sheets," no more definite cause can be assigned than the general expansion of trade, the increased value of land, and the desire of people, when doing business, to have their transactions recorded in documents which can be used for litigation. Impressed labels, which are in use only in Calcutta, show an increase of Rs 6,106, or '8 per cent., the improvement being attributed to the issue of debenture bonds on loans taken by several joint-stock companies and zamindars, as well as to the transfer of several tea estates for large sums of money. The sale of one-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, shows an improvement of nearly Rs. 56,000, an increase of Rs. 36,272 being contributed by Calcutta alone. The latter increase is ascribed to "the action taken on unstamped receipts and brokers' notes, and partly to large transactions in jute." Generally speaking, the increased revenue from this source is due to the provisions of the law being better known, and to the working of the arrangement by which the public can buy roceipt stamps at post-offices.

The average income of the past three years from the sales of judicial stamps was Rs. 1,16,72,759, or an increase of Rs. 11,07,415, or 22.8 per cent. over the income from the same sources in the preceding triennium. The fluctuations in the sales of court-fee stamps depend on the increase or decrease in the number and value of the suits.

The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil and Revenue Courts, and the amount realized during the period under review, are shown in the following table:—

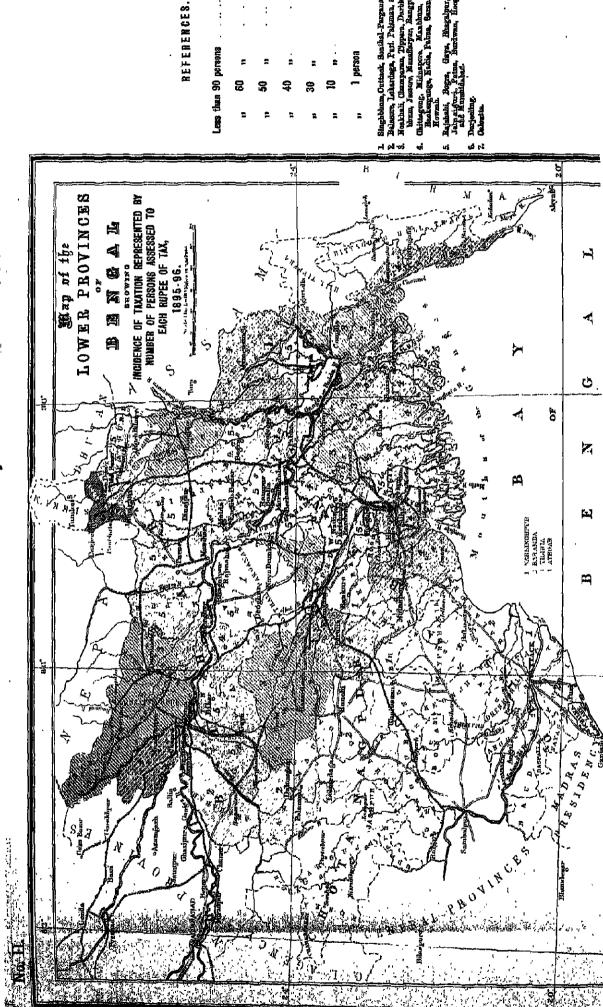
		er op ses.		BRYFIZED L DALA VND	Total.	
YEAR.	Civil Courts.	Revenue Oilleers.	By Civil Courts.	By Rovenuo Officers.	Cases.	Amount
1	2	8	4	Б	6	7
	<del></del>		Rs	Rs.		Rs.
Average of three years 1890-91 to 1892-99.	1,995	2,241	11,380	25,298	3,676	36,678
1898-94	1,449	2,872	11,871	25,608	4,321	37,479
1894-95 1895-96	1,518 1,317	2,099 2,755	12,111 10,098	27,2 <b>54</b> 27,773	4,617 4,072	99,865 87,871
Average of three years 1893-94 to 1895-96.	1,427	2,875	11,960	26,878	4,302	38,238
Average increase in the three years under review compared with the preceding three years.	92	684	""	1,580	726	1,560

The average number of prosecutions instituted for various breaches of the stamp law was 1,005, against 646 in the previous triennium. The average number of persons brought to trial was 1,238 against 740, of convictions 1,009 against 584, and of acquittals 160 against 125. The average amount of fines imposed by Magistrates was Rs. 7,524 against Rs. 5,440, and of rewards paid Rs. 2,197 against Rs. 1,339. In many districts no rewards were given, a fact which points to laxity of administration in the districts named, for the judicious use of rewards is almost the only means of detecting evasions of the law.

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Several cases of fraud and defalcation were detected, the most serious of which occurred in the Bankura Treasury, where one-rupee court-fee labels of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,140 were fraudulently abstracted from a consignment received from the Superintendent of Stamps. The thief could not be traced, but the Treasury Officer and Treasurer, who had failed to observe the rules and had neglected all ordinary precautions, were made jointly responsible for the loss. In Calcutta a waste-paper dealer was convicted for cleaning and reselling at a reduced rate one-anna receipt stamps abstracted from old documents.

#### INCOME TAX.

The following statement compares the financial results during the last two years:—

	1804- <b>95.</b> Persons,	1895-96, Persons,
Number of persons originally assessed, exclud-		·
ing Government servants	108,765	110,584
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding	100 075	100 001
Government servants  Number of persons finally assessed, including	106,975	108,901
Government servents	115,583	117,639
Number of assessees, including Government	***	-
servants, who paid the tax within the year	112,874	114,820
	${f Rs}$	${f Rs.}$
Final demand of income-tax for the current		
year	44,87,280	46,44,587
Final demand, including penalties, fines, and	485 OV 304	40 14 010
arrears of previous years	47,20,384	48,14,912
Collections of income-tax within the year	43,95,280	45,14,456
Gross receipts	45,61,118	46,58,328
Charges	1,75,703	1,81,774
Percentage of charges on receipts		3.9
Net revenue	43,85,415	41,76,549

The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 91,134, or 2.08 per cent., against an increase of Rs. 2,13,234, or 5.1 per cent., in the previous year. Including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual receipts at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 46,58,323, against Rs. 45,61,118 in the previous year. The receipts on account of the current demand for 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 45,43,598, which is

Rs. 1,22,986 in excess of similar receipts in the previous year.

In Manbhum the development of coal-mining in the north of the district, and in Darjeeling a prosperous tea season and great activity in the building trade, enhanced taxable incomes and brought in new assessees; while in Dacca an increase of 24.5 per cent. was mainly due to fluctuations in the profits of the jute trade from year to year. The causes assigned for the instances of decrease are various, but in no district does the percentage of decrease exceed three, except in Cuttack and Monghyr, which show a decline of 3.9 and 3.08 per cent., respectively. These causes scarcely call for comment, except in Khulna and Palamau, where the decrease was due to large exemptions on revision, consequent on careless assessments made in previous years.

The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand, and the percentage of collections from assessees, exclusive of Government servants:—

Year.	Original number of nescences,	Ravised number of necessors,	Original demand.	Final domend uiter revision.	Amount of flual demand collected,	Percentage of flush demand collected,
1 ,	9	8	4	5	6	7
1804-95 11905-96	108,745 110,584	100,975 108,901	Rs. 40,72,041 49,29,950	Rs. 39,72,851 41,32,382	R.s. 88,80,801 40,03,161	97-7 06-9

The outstanding balance at the close of the year, including penalties, &c., aggregated Rs. 1,61,461, against Rs. 1,62,002 in 1894-95. Of this balance, Rs. 81,100 are reported to be good and under realization, Rs. 57,985 doubtful,

and Rs. 25,376 bad and irrecoverable.

The districts which succeeded in collecting the entire demand within the year were Burdwan, Bankura, Murshidabad, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Patna, and Malda, the last three of which did equally well in the previous year. The collections on account of current and arrear demand, including tax, penalties, &c., were below 95 per cent. in the following districts:—

Dinajpur	•••	101	94.1	Darbhanga		***	90.9
Calcutta	•••	44.0	92.2	24-Parganas		***	84.9
Muzaffarour		444	92	Singhbhum	4+4	114	78.6

These districts failed to attain the prescribed standard in 1894-95. Two of them—Calcutta and Darbhanga—were also unable to collect 95 per cent. of the current demand of tax only. No explanation is furnished of the short collections, except in Darbhanga and Calcutta: in Darbhanga this is attributed to the non-payment of the tax by several European employes of the Darbhanga Raj and of indigo factories, and in Calcutta to unavoidable delay in completing the assessment of certain large native firms and of some house-property in selected areas.

The number of assessors employed was 49—the same as in 1894. The number of persons finally assessed was 108,901 against 106,975, showing an increase of 1.8 per cent. Calcutta, where the numbers in the preceding year fell off by 208, heads the list with an increase of 319: Midnapore and Gaya, with an increase of 308 and 283 respectively, occupy the second and third places. A few districts show a reduction, but this nowhere exceeds 59, except in Khulna and Tippera, where the decrease was 199 and 100, respectively. The decline in Khulna is attributed to exemptions on revision due to faulty assessments in previous years: the decrease in Tippera, which had showed a falling off of 184 persons in the previous year, has not been explained.

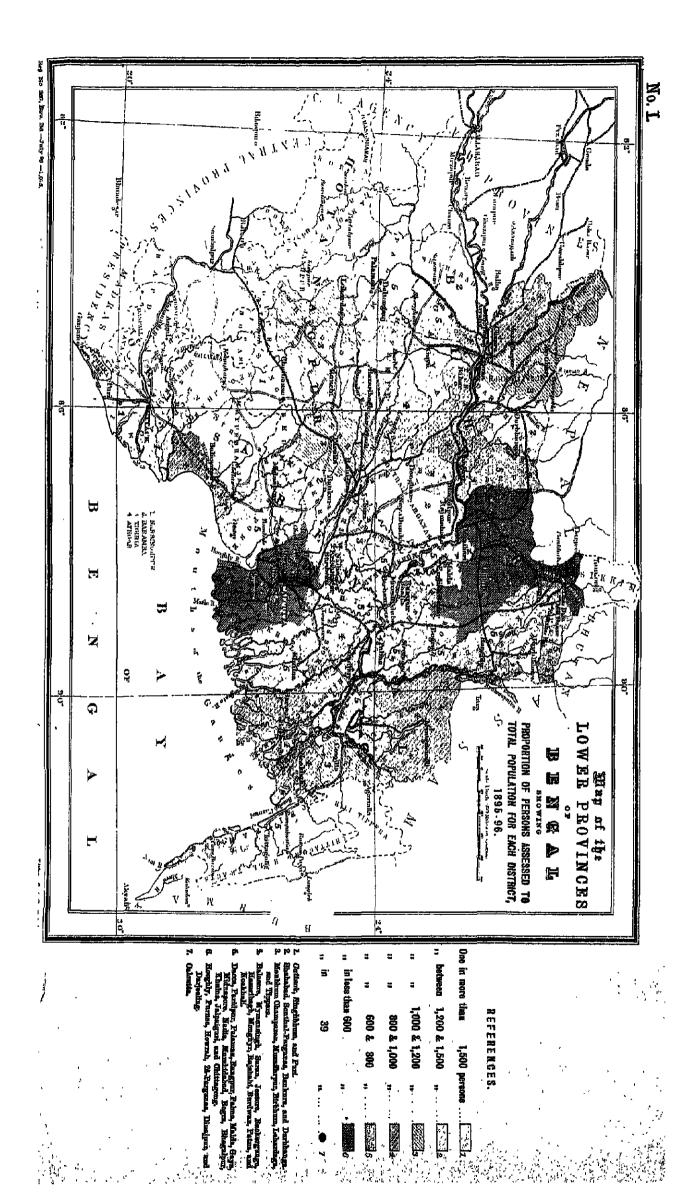
Ohjections.

The following table gives statistics of objections to assessment:—

Year.	Number originally assessed, excluding Government servants.	Number of objections.	Percentage of objections.	Number of successful objections,	Percentage of suc- cossful to total number of objec- tions, column 5 to column 3,
1	2	8	4	5	6
1894-95 1895-98	108,765 110,584	10,695 10,797	8-8 8-8	3,486 3,862	92·8 91·1

Excluding the tax on interest of Government securities and the salaries of Government officials, the average incidence of the tax in the whole Province was Re. 1 to every 17.2 persons, against 17.9 persons in the preceding year. Outside Calcutta, the average incidence was Re. 1 to 33.7 persons, against Re. 1 to 34.9 in 1894-95. Darjeeling continues to show the highest mufassal average—Re. 1 to every 4 persons; while the incidence was lowest in Singhbhum—Re. 1 to 87 persons. The average incidence in Calcutta was Re. 1 to every 4 person, and 1 person in every 39 was assessed to the tax. The proportion of person assessed for the whole of Bengal was 1 to 653, against 1 to 665 in the previous year.

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The coercive measures which had to be taken for the realization of the tax are compared for the last three years in the following statement:—

		Number of	Distress	WARRANTS.	Cases of	DISTRAINT,	Cases	of sale.
Year	•	persons finally assessed.	Number.	Percent- age to column 2.	Number.	Percent- age to column 2,	Number.	Percent- age to column 2
1		2	3	4	Б	G	7	8
1898-94 1894-95 1895-96	***	105,476 106,975 108,901	5,020 5,035 5,636	5·6 4·7 5·2	2,290 1,934 2,173	2·2 1·8 2·	288 337 317	·3 ·3 ·3

The number of distress warrants issued was larger than in the previous year, but the cases in which actual sale was resorted to fell from 337 to 317. In Darbhanga, Purnea, Gaya, Jalpaiguri, Singbhum, Jessore, and the 24-Parganas the proportion of warrants issued exceeded 10 per cent. of the number of persons assessed. The last three districts showed a high percentage in 1894-95 also. In 12 districts no sales of distrained property took place, while such sales were again most numerous in Jessore, Gaya, and Rangpur. In Calcutta distress warrants were issued in 684 cases, against 736 in the previous year, and in one case only was sale found necessary. Ignorance and wilful recusancy on the part of assessees account for a large proportion of the warrants issued, but the earlier the assessments are completed, the less need will there be for coercive measures, which are often resorted to somewhat at random towards the close of the year in order to get in the demand.

Under section 9 (2) of the Income Tax Act, a small commission, varying with the date of payment, is allowed to managers of companies, or other employers of labour who collect the tax from their employes on behalf of Government. The total amount of tax collected in this manner was Rs. 2,74,233, against Rs. 2,68,234 in the previous year, and the number of companies, &c., who undertook to collect the tax also rose from 303 to 318. Ten of these, however, failed to collect the tax which was realized by the district officers. It is not suggested that the present rate of commission is inadequate, but where the number of taxable servants is small, it is not worth the employer's while to

undertake the work of collection.

The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,75,703 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,81,774 in the year under review. The rise is due partly to increase in establishments rendered necessary by increased work, and partly to the accident of certain travelling bills for 1894-95 having been cashed during the year under review.

The system of payment of income-tax by money-order is said to be still rising in public favour as a simple and safe method of remitting the tax. One trifling embezzlement occurred, and that was due to neglect of rules on the part of the assessees. Under an order issued in October 1894, income-tax assessors are required to learn the numerals of any native character in which accounts are usually kept in the district in which they are employed, so as to enable them to form fair estimates of the income of traders whose accounts are kept in that language.

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## VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

# Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination.

Birth-rate.

Birth-rate of 32.81 per thousand of population, to 2,458,623, or a birth-rate of 34.50 per thousand in 1895.

The rate varied from 31.23 in the Presidency Division to 41.06 in Chittagong, where a considerable improvement has taken place in the registeration of births. Among districts, Noakhali and Backergunge stood highest with birth-rates of 40.61 and 45.92, while Calcutta recorded only 16.05, and the 24-Parganas stood next lowest with a birth-rate of 25.73. In 147 towns, where births were registered, the rate rose from 22.77 to 23.01, and in 554 rural areas the birth-rate was 35.13 as against 33.32 in the preceding year. Only four towns—Jamalpur in Monghyr, Chatra in Hazaribagh, Januai in Monghyr, and Roserah in Darbhauga—show a birth-rate in excess of 40 per thousand, and the rate varied from 44.17 in Janualpur to 5.40 in Jhalakati in Backergunge. On the other hand, no loss than 42 rural areas roturned rates of 45 per thousand and over; and after full allowance has been made for the excess of males over fomales in some towns, and for the fact that many women who live in towns return to their homes in rural areas for their confinement, the standard of birth registration in rural circles appears to be considerably higher than it is in towns. This conclusion is to some extent borne out by the fact that the rural birth statistics show the normal proportion of 106 male births to overy 100 female births, while the town statistics give a proportion of 110 male births to 100 female births, though it is not suggested that men living in towns marry later in life than men living in villages.

The total number of deaths registered during 1805 was 2,231,458, or 31'39 per thousand, as compared with 2,479,006, or 34'88 per thousand, in the proceeding year. In urban areas the rate of mortality declined from 35'34 to 34'46, the figures varying from 59'44 in the small Municipality of Bhadreshwar in Hooghly to 12'68 in Jhalakati in Backergunge. Only sixteen towns returned a death-rate in excess of 44'8 per thousand, the average rate estimated by Mr. Hardy* for Bengal. On the other hand, no less than 27 towns showed a death-rate of less than 25 per thousand, which in most cases is probably due to defective registration. The general death-rate of Calcutta rose in 1895 from 32'92 to 39'66, or by nearly 7 per thousand. This was due to the fact that the mortality from cholera in the town increased from 2'48 to 3'07, and that from small-pox from '59 to 3'25; while the fever death-rate rose from 13'15 to 16'64.

The death-rate in rural areas fell from 34.85 to 31.24; the highest mortality for such areas being recorded in Jossore (41.52), Nadia (38.85), Darjooling (38.41), Pabna (37.78), Rajshahi (37.71), Hooghly (37.15), Jalpaiguri (36.08), and Dinajpur

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Fever as usual takes the first place among the various causes of mortality, and accounts for nearly two-thirds of the entire number of deaths in Bengal. The term is loosely construed by the illiterate agency responsible for reporting deaths, so that pneumonia, phthisis, and other diseases attended with a rise of temperature, and practically nearly all diseases, except small-pox and cholera, come to be registered as fever. During the past year the deaths reported as due to fever numbered 1,634,254, or 22.99 per thousand, as compared with 1,799,833, or 25.32 per thousand, in 1894.

or 25.32 per thousand, in 1894.

In the Divisions of Burdwan, Chittagong, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur no death-rate in excess of 40 per thousand was registered. The mortality of the Darjeeling Terai (Siliguri Circle) was again the highest (46.28), but was more than 9 per thousand less than in 1894. Another dispensary was opened in this tract; a special Hospital Assistant was appointed to travel about and treat the sick in their villages; and attempts are being made to induce people to

boil all water used for drinking.

The system of selling quinine by the dose at post-offices continues to sale of quinine at post-offices.

Sale of quinine at post-offices.

make progress, and nearly three millions of pice-packets were sold during the year. The following table shows side by side the number of deaths from fever in each district, and the quantity of quinine sold, stated in parcels containing 102 pice-packets apiece:—

Number.	Districts.	Number of deaths from ferer in each district,	Number of parrels of quinte sold.	Number	Districts,	Number of desting from fever in each district.	Number of percels of granine sold.	Number.	Districts,	Number of deaths from ferer in each district.	Number of parcels of quiring soid,
_ 1	2	]	4	1	9.	8	4	ı	Я	8	4
1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 16	Mymonainah Miuzaffarpur furbianga Jessora Purneo Rangpur Bhugaiper Dinajpur Monajpur Monajpur Gaya Nutus Ducca Faridpur Backorgungo	74,020 71,460 60,880 65,160 60,680 60,680 60,680 40,742 40,742 40,819 40,742 41,485 42,681	1,690 149 84 8,000 558 494 409 200 107 1,020 108 1,490 2,004	10 17 18 19 20 21 22 21 24 26 20 27 28 20 28 20 28 20 28 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Pabna Champaran Champaran Rajsluh 24-lorganas Palua Sorthal Parganas Hurdwan Chitianong Chitianong Murshidabad Hazarbagh Hazarbagh Logbiy Cottaok	42,580 42,531 41,610 41,610 88,944 86,928 81,890 54,291 52,851 32,514 80,043 20,144 27,177	1,037 1,037 085 687 770 100 1,910 290 493 493 493 107 1,069	\$1 \$2 \$36 \$4 \$6 \$7 \$9 \$0 \$40 \$41 \$42 \$41 \$45	Khuina	20,169 24,927 25,649 22,398 93,101 8,000 10,691 10,700 11,700 11,700 11,700 11,700 11,700 11,700 11,700 11,700 11,700 11,700 11,700 11,700 11,700 11,700 11,700	1,743 205 161 101 120 186 183 113 163 114 164 164 177

The varying relations between the two sets of figures are curious, and doubtless depend to a large extent on the intelligence of the people themselves, and their readiness to avail themselves of the facilities afforded for procuring cheap quinine. With few exceptions, which may be explained by local conditions, the sales are largest in the typical fever districts of Bengal; in Bihar, where fever has set in only of late years, the people have been more backward; while in Orissa and Chota Nagpur the sales are comparatively small.

The deaths from dysentory and diarrhoa during 1895 numbered 49,871, or '70 per thousand of the population, against 58,812, or '82 per thousand, in the preceding year. Calcutta returned the highest death-rate (4.79), and Howrah (4.65). Darjeoling (3.90), Balasere (3.21), and Puri (3.20) came next in order. The same five districts have headed the list, though in a different order, for the last three years. In urban areas the death-rate from these causes fell from 3.84 to 3.52, and in rural circles from '67 to '55. During the last two years, November, December, and January were the months of maximum mortality, the December death-rate being in each case the highest of the three. The number of deaths from injury fell from 30,715, or '43 per thousand, in 1894, to 29,178, or '41 per thousand, in 1895. Deaths from causes other than those noticed at length above numbered 328,048, or 4.61 per thousand, against 345,182, or



The following table compares the total expenditure incurred by municipalities during the last two official years for sanitary purposes:—

LIMADS OF EXPENDITURE.	TOTAL Ex	PENDITURE.	Diver	renck.
LIEADS OF EXPENDITURE,	1804-95.	1898-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
l. Conservancy, including estab- lishment, read-watering, latrines, &c.	Rs. 8,79,988	Rs. 8,39,684	Rs. 40,304	Rs.
Drainago	2,73,741 7,07,609 6,180 21,137 3,81,052 18,644 16,484	2,86,684 1,56,483 5,488 18,453 2,82,180 18,828 11,268	6,41,176 692 2,684 48,863	12,943
Total onstruction and maintenance of rouls.	23,44,885 5,17,833	16,19,027 4,05,941	7,88,985 21,892	18,127
Total, including roads	28,62,668 Not incro	21,14,968 ase being	7,60,827 7,47,700	13,127

The bulk of the increase shown is due to the outlay incurred on the Howrah water-works during 1894-95. It is difficult to gauge the effect on the public health of important works of drainage and water-supply, owing to the doubtful accuracy of the statistics of mortality. In the town of Calcutta, however, the mortality has fallen from 37.5 to 28.37 since the introduction of drainage and a filter water-supply; the health of Rangpur seems to have been appreciably improved by drainage, and the death-rate of Bhagalpur has fallen from 40.4 to 36.50 since the introduction of filtered water.

The improvements carried out in towns and rural areas by Municipalities, District Boards, and private individuals during the year were the extension of the water-supply in Burdwan, water-works and drainage survey in Howrah, a filtered water-supply in Cossipore-Chitpur, the extension of a similar supply in Maniktela, the settling tanks and a market in Darjeeling, drainage works in Patna and Muzaffarpur, extension of water-works to the poorer quarters of Bhagalpur, improvement of the water-supply of Purulia, and a variety of minor works of a sanitary nature. The total cost of the urban projects amounted to Rs. 10,10,506, against Rs. 3,59,771 in the previous year. No large works were undertaken by the District Boards, but a number of wells were sunk and tanks excavated, and in some districts money was spent on the improvement of read-side drainage. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,03,912, against Rs. 1,19,731 in 1894; but as the figures are admittedly incomplete, no useful comparison is possible. The contributions of private individuals declined from Rs. 2,51,453 to Rs. 1,88,875. Rural sanitation can as yet hardly be said to exist. The resources of District Boards and Road Committees are at present unequal to meeting the growing domand for improved communications, and village water-supply and conservancy must await the creation of Union Committees, equipped with the power to raise the necessary funds, and supervised by a staff of trained Sanitary Inspectors working under the orders of the District Board.

The Sanitary Board dealt with a wide range of subjects during the year, among which the following were the most important:—

(1) The improvement of the Darjeeling water-supply by the construction of settling tanks.

- (2) The introduction into Darjeoling of Pasteur-Chamberland germ
- (3) A scheme for supplying filtered water to the town of Gaya.
- (4) The sowerage of the town of Dacca, and the provision of an unfiltored water-supply for flushing drains and watering streets at a cost of Rs. 13,50,000.

- (5) The drainage and sewerage of the town of Howrah.(6) The drainage of the town of Krishnagar by the excavation of the Angona khal-a project which has been the subject of much discussion and is now under revision by the Sanitary Board.
- (7) The extension of the Bhagalpur water-supply to the poorer quarters of the town at a cost of Rs. 3,14,000.
- (8) A scheme which owes its origin to the liberality of the Maharani Surnamoyee, c.i., for supplying Berhampore with filtered water.

Besides these large schemes, a number of minor sanitary works, including schemes for supplying filtered water to Faridpur and Pabna, and surveys for surface drainage in nine municipalities, were dealt with by the Sanitary Board during the year.

### VACCINATION.

The following table shows the strongth of the working and supervising staff during each of the last three years :-Establishment.

	1	· <del></del>	Ingri	IOPING S	FATP.	لنطلعت			OPRILA	TOR <b>S.</b>	<del>4</del>	Der Person
			puty nts. In-		Sab-	Head.	T of	Vacch	infors.	Аррго	mtleey,	정
	YBARS.	Kunker of Saper intendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of De Superintend Superintend Number of Spectors,		Number of B	Total number Ingpectin Officers.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or raid.	Licensed	Total number tots,
1	9	8	4	5	G	7	B	9	10	11	12	13
Calcutia { Calcutia A. V. { Dopôt.  Provincial rural areas.  Muiasani Municipalities and Disponsurios.  Total , {	1897-94 1894-96 1895-90 1895-90 1895-90 1895-90 1895-90 1895-91 1898-90 1898-90 1898-90 1898-90 1898-90 1898-90 1898-90	1 1 1  0. 8. + D. O. 46 + 3 47 + 8 47 + 8 48 + 8	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	44 44 82 21 00 01 03 03 03	130 140 142 1 1 8 4 137 143 146	10 10 10 11 14 14 18	8 8 0 0 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	80 87 87 82 9 9 166 178 181 204 274 270 456 470	1,820 1,886 2,067 1 1,830 1,886 9,007	0 	Den 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	84 80 41 9 8 8,208 3,208 3,837 275 275 3,246 3,666 3,061

The fluctuations which the table discloses in the numbers of the subordinate establishments are due mainly (1) to the provision made for extra supervision in the Orissa Tributary States; (2) to the employment for the first time of special establishments paid by the District Boards of Puri and Noakhali and by zamindars in Tippera; (3) to the appointment of a small extra Government staff in certain districts where small-pox broke out; and (4) to the creation of the new district of Angul. In point of numbers the superior staff, consisting of Civil Surgeons and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, remained practically unaltered, but the systematic working of the Department was greatly interfered with by the frequent shifting of individual officers, especially of the three Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, among whom no less than eleven changes occurred in 1893-94.

The total number of vaccinations performed rose from 1,844,304 in 1893-94 to 2,174,097 in 1894-95 and 2,277,081 in 1895-96, while the yearly average for the period 1898—96 was 2,098,494 against 1,770,492 in 1890—93, giving 1893-94 to 608 in 1894-95 and 622 in 1895-96. 

Carried Relations from the Control of the Control o

The total number of infants under one year of age available for vaccination during 1895-96 was estimated at 2,460,469, against Protection afforded to infants. 2,491,305 in the preceding year, and of these, 416,307, or 169:10 per thousand, were successfully vaccinated, as compared with 405,005, or 162:50 per thousand in 1894-95. The proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per thousand of population in 1892-93, the last of the previous triennial period, was 125:49 only, so that a distinct advance has been made during the past three years. The Malda and Darjeeling districts head the list Protection afforded to infants. with 712:49 and 700:68 successful operations, respectively, out of every thousand of the available infant population. Next in order comes Lohardaga with 641.71 por millo. Gaya, Cuttack, and Patna stand lowest with 37.72, 30.29, and 26.52, respectively, per mille.

The average ratio per cent. of successful cases for the entire Province for the three years is returned at 95.38, against 99.26 in the previous triennial period. The average ratio Primary and secondary operations. per cent. of successful secondary operations in rural areas for the entire Province for the triennial period was 60.07, against 52.81 in the preceding triennial

period, and in municipalities 53.79 against 38.70.

The average number of operations performed during the recess in connection with small-pox epidemic rose from 75,357 in 1890—93 to 110,541 in 1893—96.

The number of vaccinators employed by District Boards and paid from District Funds rose from 37 in 1893-94 to 39 in Vaccination at the expanse of District Boards. 1894-95 and to 07 in 1895-99, and the total number of persons vaccinated by them from 13,086 in 1893-94 to 27,061 in 1894-95 and to 59,060 in 1895-96. The contributions made by District Boards towards vaccination in rural areas also increased from Rs. 654 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,279 in 1895-96. The largest contribution during the past year was made by the District Board of Puri, viz. Rs. 1,148. Provisions have been inserted in a Bill to amond the Local Self-Government Act, which will enable District Boards to devote a portion of their funds to providing free vaccination in those parts of their districts where, for special reasons, the system of licensed vaccination is found to be unpopular.

The total cost of vaccination during the year 1895-96 was Rs. 2,09,480 as against Rs. 1,95,218 in 1894-95 and Rs. 1,80,199 in 1893-94. The average cost of each reported successful vaccination was the same during the past two years, viz. 1 anna 6

pies as against 1 anna 7 pies in 1893-94.

The total number of deaths from small-pox during 1895-96 was 13,080 as against 9,562 in 1894-95 and 12,499 in 1898-94, or Death-rate from small-pex and proportion of population protected. 18 per thousand of population, as compared with 13 in 1894-95 and 17 in 1893-94. The following districts had the highest mortality:-

Midnapore	***	101	140	***	1,734
Cuttuok		***	***	***	1,505
Paina	• • •	***	***		1,160
<b>Faridpur</b>	111	***	***	111	1,100
Calculta	***	111	***	***	1,010

Singhbhum and Jalpaiguri returned only two deaths, Rajshahi three, Lohardaga four, and Malda and Darjooling five each.

Of the three methods of vaccination practised in Bengal, viz., (1) with vaccine lymph obtained direct from the calf, (2) with vaccine lymph prepared with lanoline, and (3) Mothods of vaccination. with human lymph taken by arm-to-arm transfer, the second method is said to be very useful in starting vaccination, and also in times of emergency, such as sudden outbreaks of epidemic small-pox. Of the vaccine lymph sent from the Darjeeling depôt last year to the Nepal Darbar, three consignments out of five proved inert owing to the change of temperature, but 694 persons in all were vaccinated, 573 being successful. The Medical Officer in charge of the Bir Hospital, Nopal, has taught the arm-to-arm method to a number of vaccinators,

 $A^{*}(\mathcal{E}^{*})$  ,  $A^{*}(\mathcal{E}^{*})$ 

who will commence work next season. A considerable step in advance has been made in Faridpur by Dr. Deare, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who induced 36,240 Ferazi Muhammadans, including the leaders of the community, to submit to vaccination with laneline lymph.

The increased activity on the part of Civil Surgeons, noticed in last year's Administration Report, was maintained in 1895.

Twelve Civil Surgeons inspected more than 5,000 operations, and 31 from 1,000 to 5,000, while the officers in charge of the 24-Parganas, Faridpur, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Angul inspected less than 1,000. The amount of inspection done by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors varied greatly from district to district. While the Inspector at Dacca inspected 72,331 out of 141,822 operations performed in the district, the Inspector at Howrah could not manage to inspect as many as 10,000 operations.

# Emigration.

THE rules under Act XXI of 1883 were altered, so as to define specifically the space to be provided for the accommodation of emigrants in depôts, and amplified, so as to secure the thorough cleansing and drying of vessels, which carried salt on their last voyage,

before embarking emigrants.

As in the previous year, there were seven agencies at work. No emigrants were required for Novis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Requisitions and despatch of Vincent, Grenada, or the French colonies. The number of adult labourers indented for shows a large decrease of 5,151 as compared with the previous year, though the demand for Natal, Fiji, and Surinam was greater, as will be seen from the following table:—

Nex	r of Colony,		18	94.	1895.		
TAVM	a or cogonia.		Indent.	Supply.	Indent.	Supply.	
,	1		2	3	4	5	
Demorara	***	•••	6,675	6,783	1,840	2,282	
Trinidad		•••	3,000	2,9371	2,000	1,993	
Jamaioa	***		624	674	460	446	
Mauritius	***	*11	470	468	880	964	
Natal	***	•••	1,700	1,816	1,900	1,481	
Fiji	***	•••	950	1,084	1,340	1,341	
Surinam	414	•••	1,219	1,152}	1,617	1,518	
	Total		14,638	14,865	9,487	9,976	

(N.D.-Two children under ten years of age are reckoned as one adult.)

Except in the cases of Demerara (British Guiana), Trinidad and Fiji, the terms of engagement of intending emigrants, for the seven colonies under reference, were the same as in 1894. In the cases of Demerara and Trinidad, the alterations had reference to return passages, and in the case of Fiji to the supply of rations. The changes made in each case were favourable to the emigrants.

There were 838 licenses granted to recruiters against 1,023 in the provious year, showing a decrease of 185. Of the licenses granted, 13 were cancelled for misconduct, the

percentage of cancellations being 1.55 against 0.58 in 1894.

The number of emigrants registered was 17,315 against 26,707 in the previous year, which, excluding those transforred from other depôts, gives an average of over 20 per recruiter, against an average of nearly 26 in 1804. Of these 17,315 recruits, 1,115 or 6.43 per cent. were recruited in Bengal, 1,979 or 11.42 in Bihar, 10,221 or 59.02 in the North-Western Provinces, and 4,000 or 23.10 in Oudh.

There were 400 emigrants remaining in the sub-depôts at the end of 1804, and 2 births occurred subsequent to the registration of the parents. Adding these to the 17,315 recruited in 1895 a total of 17,717 had to be accounted for. Of this number, 2,176, or 12.28 per cent, were rejected as unfit before despatch to the Calcutta depôts, 10 died, 1,288 desorted or were otherwise accounted for before starting for Calcutta, 849 were unaccounted for, and 118 remained in the sub-depôts, so that 13,282 were despatched. There were 7 deaths and 171 other casualties on the journey; thus, 13,104 recruits actually arrived at the depôts, or 73.96 per cent. of the number registered. The total number despatched to the colonies was 10,688 or 60.15 of the number registered.

tered, leaving a balance of 824 at the close of the your.

It is clear, therefore, that as in previous years an excessive number of persons were recruited in the districts; and the fact that 7,029 persons, who left their homes with the intention of going to the colonies, were finally unable or not allowed to proceed there, must represent a considerable amount of preventible hardship. In order to remedy this state of things, the Lieutenant-Governor was again obliged to draw attention to the necessity of strictor supervision over the work of recruiters and of more frequent inspection, and has directed the Protector of Emigrants to award more substantial compensation to would be omigrants who are rejected at Calcutta depôts, and whom an adequate medical examination, at the time of recruitment would have prevented from leaving their native districts.

The number of admissions into hospital amounted to 582 and the total sanitation and management of figures for the year under report show a considerable improvement. The chief causes of sickness were (a) malarial fevers—157 cases with 6 deaths; (b) chest affections—115 cases with 16 deaths; and (c) dysontory—65 cases with 6 deaths. There were only 3 cases of cholera in the depôts, of which two proved fatal.

There were 10,688 emigrants embarked against 15,924 in 1894 and were Embarkation of emigrants. Convoyed in 11 sailing vessels and 8 steamers. The longest duration of a voyage was 105 days, the average being 69 days. The aggregate mortality on the 19 voyages amounted to 119. Measles, in an epidemic form, broke out in the sailing vessels Jura and Ems, resulting in 23 deaths in the former and 14 in the latter, but no vessel had to be detained on account of epidemic disease.

The number of emigrants returned in 1895 was 6,514, as against 3,804 in Returned emigrants.

1894. Eight sailing ships and 10 steamers were employed to convey them, the longost duration of a voyage being 164 days from Demorara, and the shortest 17 days from Mauritius. There were 127 deaths or 1.88 per cent. of the number returned. Besides these, of the 28 children born on the voyage, 7 died. Among the emigrants who returned from the colonies, there were 27 lepers, of whom 12 came from Demerara. There was no case of the disease, in a sufficiently developed condition to be recognizable, allowed to leave this country for the colonies.

Of the 10 colonies that returned emigrants to India the aggregate ascertained savings amounted to Rs. 13,38,683-4 against Rs. 5,04,965-4-1 in the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 205-8-1 por emigrant embarked, against Rs. 156-6-5 in 1894. The largest average savings per head, taking each colony separately, were again, as in the previous year, those of the returned emigrants from Natal, and amounted to Rs. 387-10, and the smallest

were those of the returned emigrants from the French colonies, and amounted to Rs. 3-13-8.

There were 434 estates under administration valued at Rs. 84,028-8-4.

Administration of estates.

Of this number, 200, valued at Rs. 31,824-14, were finally administered, the sum of Rs. 26,884-4-11 having been paid to the heirs traced in respect of 140 estates, and Rs. 4,949-9-1 standing at the credit of the remaining 60 estates having lapsed owing to absence of heirs in some cases and the impossibility of finding them in others. Besides these, heirs were traced in respect of 58 estates valued at Rs. 25,008-1-6.

Besides these, heirs were traced in respect of 58 estates valued at Rs. 25,008-1-6.

The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 1,066-13-9 against

Rs. 16,661-2 in the previous year. The receipts derived from fees, &c., fell from Rs. 48,456 to

Rs. 31,111 and the charges from Rs. 31,794-14 to Rs. 30,044-2-3.

Amonded Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of

INLAND EMIGRATION.

Recruitment.

Recruitment.

1880, were finally approved by the Government of India during the year under report, and were published in the Calcutta Casette of the 4th December 1895. Four distinct methods of recruitment

are recognized, viz.-

(1) by contractors licensed under section 12 of Act I of 1882;

(2) by local agents of the employers of labour, who have been specially authorized to recruit by the Superintendent of Emigration under section 62 of the Act;

(3) by gardon sardars, who have been granted certificates by their

employers under section 51 of the Act;

(4) by the free system. Over this system, under Act I (B.C.) of 1889, only a sanitary supervision is maintained.

There were three licensed contractors during 1895: they had depôts in the suburbs of Calcutta. There were six recruiters working under those contractors, thirteen less than in 1894, but the number of emigrants registered rose from 3,237 in 1894 to 3,693 in 1895. Of the 3,693 registered during the year, 3,600 were registered in the 24-Pargunas and 93 in Burdwan. The high average number of emigrants collected by each licensed recruiter is accounted for by the fact that the contractors take over, or rather purchase, coolies collected under the so-called free emigration system, and get them registered by their licensed recruiters, immediately before taking them to the contractors' depôts. This means that the provisions of the Inland Emigration Act are evaded; advantage is taken of them to have the emigrants' contracts registered, but the progress of those emigrants is not supervised, until they enter the depôts, nor are they given a chance, until they reach Calcutta, of refusing to bind themselves.

The whole number recruited was despatched to the depôts at Calcutta, but owing to casualties, the number forwarded to Goalundo for despatch to the labour districts was reduced to 3,507, and 108 remained in the depôts at the close of the year. The diminution of numbers, during the period of detention in the depôts, was small during the year under report, as compared with 1894, the percentage being 3.29 as against 5.48; the percentage of sickness, too (0.26), compares favourably with that of the previous year (0.86); and the mortality decreased from 9 to 7. There was only one case of small-pox, that of an unprotected infant.

No coolies were rejected by the Medical Inspector as unfit to proceed from the depots. As in the previous year, no casualty or detention occurred on the journeys between Calcutta and Goalundo, but one death from cholera took place at Goalundo. Of the 3,506 emigrants embarked from Goalundo, 2,033 arrived at their destination in Assam, having lost 2 by death and 8 by desertion on the way, and 1,462 reached Sylhet and Cachar, one cooly deserting.

The coolies recruited by the special local agents, without the intervention

The coolies recruited by the special local agents, without the intervention of garden sardars, have in the present Report been, for the first time, shown separately from garden sardars' coolies. During the year under report, 9 special local agents were licensed, against 13 in the previous year. There was no recruiting under this system in Midnapore and Shahabad as in 1894; but, on the other hand,

it was taken up in Burdwan. That district and Manbhum together contributed almost the whole of the coolies recruited under this system-16,502 out of 16,954; and this large number is collected by four special local agents. The number of emigrants' registered in 1895, through special local agents, was 16,954, of whom 12,618 were labourers and 4,336 dependents, against 3,921 registered in 1894, of whom 2,571 were labourers and 1,350 dependents. Of the 16,954, 11,936 were registered for Assam, 945 for Cachar, and 4,073 for Sylhet. This large increase is to be attributed to the greater demand for labour, as well as to the use of the expanded free emigration system pointed out above.

The number of emigrants that left the recruiting districts during the year under report for embarkation at Goalundo was 19,412; 2 of these were left behind on the journey and 3 deserted, so that 19,407 arrived at Goalundo. During the stay at Goalundo there was 1 birth, and there were 85 releases, 31 desertions and 10 deaths, thereby reducing the number to 19,282, of whom 12,825 were despatched to Assam, 1,770 to Cachar, and 4,684 to Sylhet, 3 remaining at Goalundo at the close of the year. Of the 19,279 embarked from Goalundo, there were 56 casualties by death and 24 by desertion, and 1 birth on the way to Assam, while there were 3 deaths and 1 desertion during the journey to Cachar and Sylhot.

One hundred and thirty-nine emigrants of this class left the recruiting

districts for Assam via Dhubri; no casualties occurred on the journey. There were 5,317 certificated garden sardars and 164 sardarnis during

By garden sardars.  NUMBER OF—											
Years.	•	Sardars.	Bardarnis.	Local							
				ngenta.							
1891	.11	1,788	01	124							
1892		3,609	168	120							
18√8		4,702	104	127							
1804	-41	5.274	156	138							
1896	401	5,817	164	172							

the year under roport, as compared with 5,274 sardars and 156 sardarnis in the previous year. The marginal table gives the numbers for each of the last five years, and shows a continued The majority (4,121) of these sardars increase. and sardarnis were employed by local agents of This system of recruitment is reported to have worked well, and there

was no occasion to withdraw any local agent's licenso; but the cortificates of 8 garden sardars were cancelled during the year at the instance of managors.

The number of emigrants recruited by this method, that left the districts of

recruitment during the year under report for embarkation at Goalundo was 10,021, and of this number 8 deserted at Goalundo, and 2 died there of cholora. Of the remainder, 7,356 were despatched to Assam, 1,270 to Cachar, and 1,385 to Sylhet. Of the number that embarked from Goalundo, 7,316 arrived at their destination in Assam, and 2,653 reached Cachar and Sylhet.

Six emigrants recruited by sardars started for Assum via Dhubri; there were no casualties on the way, but 2 were released at Dhubri and 2 went on from that place who had been left there at the close of 1894; so that 6

emigrants arrived in Assam by this route.

No record is kept in the recruiting districts of the free emigrants leaving them, but the Emigration Agents at Goalundo and By the free system. Dhubri supply more or less accurate information of the numbers who pass through those places. Their reports show that 42,736 free emigrants left the recruiting districts for Goalundo and 2,224 for Dhubri, giving a total of 44,960 free omigrants, compared with 31,876 in 1894. Of the coolies who travelled via Goalundo, the total casualties amounted to 102, or 0.23 per cent., compared with 117, or 0.45 per cent., in 1894. Thus 42,634 free emigrants proceeded onward from Goalundo, of whom 11,231 reached Assam, 8,256 Cachar, and 23,118 Sylhet. The very large increase (5,018) in the number of free coolies imported into Sylhet is said to be due to a large area in that district having lately been placed under tea

Of the 2,224 emigrants who left the recruiting districts for Dhubri, the losses on the journey numbered 177, or 7.95 per cent., against 181, or 2.90 per cent., in the previous year. Besides this number, 10,785 free emigrants who embarked at Goalundo were landed at Dhubri for the purpose of executing contracts reising the total number of arrivals at Dhubri to 12,782. Of this number, 12,345 were embarked, and 20 remained at Dhubri at the end of the

year 1895. Of the number emberked, 11,798 free emigrants had executed labour contracts, and the remaining 547 proceeded as free emigrants.

Statistics.

The following table gives a summary of statistics for the four methods of recruitment :-

:	1894,				1895.				
	<i>Viā</i> Oaloutts.	<i>Pia</i> Goniundo,	<i>Vid</i> Dhubri.	Total.	Via Calcuiia.	<i>Vi&amp;</i> Goalundo,	<i>Vi4</i> Dhubri,	Total.	
1	2	8	•	8	0	7	8	0	
Number registered through Hoonsed contractors Number registered through special local agents	8,237	3,677	 844	8,237 8,621	8,003	10,895	 50	8,608 10,054	
Tumber registered through cortifi- ented garden sardars	\$11**** E00:::	P.,427 25,024	9,563 0,127	10,080 81,051	B14 615	0,009 49,091	2,800 8,190	8,401 44,778	
Total	8,237	87,528	0,024	40,780	8,003	Q5,591	4,897	78,881	

There was thus a falling off in the supply of coolies obtained through cortificated garden sardars, and a considerable increase in those recruited under the special local agents' system and under the free emigration system. Taking all classes of emigrants together, the results of the year's operations show that the number embarked for the labour districts in Assam was 73,821 in 1895, against 49,789 in the previous year.

Execution of contracts.

The figures connected with the execution of contracts under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882, ore as follows:--

11, 22 492 <del>1</del> 28		=	<del></del>	Two y	BARO.	-1- <del>1-11-1</del>	Turr years.				FOUR TEARS.				
ļ'u.i	MOR.		Contrac- tora' coolles.		Garden eurdare coolles	Total,	Contrac- tors' coolles.	Apeolol Ioeol ugenta' excellon,	Gardon sardan coollos,	Total.	Contrac- tors' coolies,	ICCILI	Gardon strdurs' coolles,	Total,	Grand total,
1			2	9	4	4	a	7	8	P	10	11	12	18	14
Cachar	*** ***	***	011E4 010000	91 	41149) 941414 191191	21 	9 """53L	271 260 1,707	370 860 863	240 CSO 100,8	1,641 849 836	8,004 480 1,180	8,449 180 501	18,784 1,017 2,007	14,407 1,689 4,698
Total,	1805	**1	171714	91	101 -41	91	589	9,234	1,008	8,860	9,225	10,308	4,820	10,808	20,004
Total,	16p4	***	101441	494581	eqpres.	******	819	470	1,473	2,708	1,671	8,008	4,022	8,686	11,863

During the year, 20,604 contracts were executed, 0.10 per cent. being for two years, 18.67 for three years, and 81.22 for four years. In 1894 the number was 11,353, and the percentage 24.4 for three years, and 75.5 for four yours.

There has been a considerable decrease in the total number of casualties during the year under report, being 1,280 in 1895, against 1,724 in 1894. The mortality from cholera, indeed, rose slightly from 118 to 123, but there has been a falling off in the number of deaths from other causes, being 32 in 1895, against 44 in the preceding year. Another change noticeable under this head is the reduction in the number of casualties among free emigrants, from 1,354 in 1894 to 860 in 1895, and the number of deaths among this class of emigrants compares favourably with that of the preceding year (76 against 103).

In October 1895 the Bongal Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to

the late Lieutenant Governor, suggesting the ap-Labour Enquiry Commission. pointment of a Commission to consider the question of the supply of labour, not only to the ton industry in Assam, but to the coal mines of Bengal. Attention was drawn to the inadequacy of the present supply of labour to coal mines, and to the enormous and steadily increasing cost of the labour imported from Bengal into Assam. Sir Charles Elliott fell in with the suggestion, and a Commission was appointed during the coldweather months. The Commission, consisting of six gentlemen under

the presidency of Mr. H. C. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, were instructed-

- (1) to ascortain the extent and conditions of the labour requirements in
- the coal mining industry, and the present condition of the districts in which the coal mines of Bengal are situated;

  (2) to enquire into the best means of encouraging emigration from the congested districts of the North-Western Provinces and Bihar to the mining districts, where labourers are scarce;

  (3) to consider the possibility of establishing one central agency for recruitment
- recruitment.

The mombers of the Commission submitted their report in June of the current year, and their recommendations and suggestions are still under

# Medicul Relief.

### CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The mortality in Calcutta and Howrah during the year 1895 was exceptional. In Calcutta the death-rate rose from 32.9 to 80.6 per thousand; in Howrah from 25.95 to no less than 42.84. A comparison with the figures available, for Calcutta from the year 1889, and for Howrah from 1885, shows that these rates have been unapproached of late years. In Calcutta the small-pox epidemic, breaking out at the end of 1894, reached its height during the early mentles of 1895 and increased the number of deaths under this head from 405 to 2,220; the mortality from fever rose within the same period from 8,963 to 11,345; and the deaths from cholera numbered more by 404 than in the provious year. In Howrah the deaths from cholera rose from 513 to 1,295, and those from small-pox from 11 to 65, while the mortality from "other causes" increased from 645 to 1,044.

The numbers of indeer and outdoor patients treated during the last two years in the hospitals of Calcutta and Hewrah are compared in the following table:—

###   \$17 12 17 1 1	:	-		٠.	- =		= 37	·		22-23-7	- :252 -	· <del>-</del>			== ====================================	<del></del>
				11	ID I,							18	\$16 <b>.</b>			
•	1 и поок.			Outhour stain		tients, both or.	deaths emeng deaths emeng tiths on total		In hour.		Ournoon,		or and cut-	destha among	the smong of indoor	
Names of Institutions,	Number treated.	Dally average.	Number of beck araitable.	Number ireatol.	Pally average.	Total number of patients, indoor and out-door.	Total number of de	Percentage of deaths number of in-door Trutted	Number treated.	Dally arecute.	Number of beds available.	Number freeled.	Dali; average,	Total number of treated, both misser door.	Total namber of de factor patients.	Percentage of deaths total number of ratheres.
1	2	.1	4	ų	n	7	8	11	10	ti	18	13	14	15	14)	37
1. Medical College Hespital 2. Presidency (leneral	7,011 3,010 9,110 2,265 1,860 338	30+11 (78-10 48-78 86-65 81-9 12-20	119 994 ARS 175 105 119	67,800 Suff 25,170 20,071 44,703 31,077 28,103 10,630 0,635 10,706	481*17 7*18 181 18 001*0 002*0 902*7 160*0 00*20 00*20 08*76	64,060 3,831 85,011 2,806 61,801 15,100 81,677 23,411 10,689 10,880 10,700	000 146 0,000 21 211 28	10:20 4'81 22:70 1'05 1:05 8:61	0,051 3,121 0,186 3,689 2,060 367	840:83 10:93 450:71 90:64 80:07 18:57	440 979 689 174 105 18	88,411 610 24,303 31,431 30,168 24,908 24,908 18,671 8,815 17,128	121 '00 20 '01 171 '70 107 '40 108 '01 110 '1 145 '75 67 '86 18 '05	05,802 3,913 80,440 2,545 45,670 81,163 81,970 11,678 11,678	m4 167 2,750 20 180 21	10*77 5784 24*05 *87 18*3 572 ***********************************
Total	23,31H	1,282190	1,000	250,928	1,741'03	27(1°21)	9,073	13, 14	25,180	1, 3901	1,011	201,1141	1,700'/18	280,111	<b>8</b> ,950	1356
12. Howmh Constal Respital	1,591	ineral)	108	11,113	artt	19,707	350	פַּמִינ <u>ָ</u> פ	1,740	68.16	112	11,(H)1	87 80	19,410	429	24/53
Chard Totat	\$4,013	1,251910	1,711	201,011	1 471 97	2849,66B	H,#88	14'08	\$36,879	1,56149	1,758	200,672	1,647 93	203,651	3,779	14:32

The number of out-patients shows an increase of 2,031. The attendance at the Medical College rose by 535, owing to the growing popularity of the outdoor ward at the Eden Hospital, and of the special department for the treatment of diseases of the throat, ear, and nose. The increase of 216 at the Presidency General Hospital is ascribed to the fact that the outdoor department worked throughout the year, instead of for nine months only. At the Campbell Hospital an increase of 1,127 is reported, but the accuracy of the statistics is open to question owing to the issue in some cases of duplicate tickets.

The number of indoor patients rosp from 24,012 to 26,870. The increase of 1,967 was shared by all the hospitals except the Medical College, where the number fell by 93, and was most marked at the Campbell and Polico Hospitals, owing to the admission at the former of a large number of

small-pox cases, and in the case of the latter to the unusual prevalence of malarial

fever among the police.

Including outdoor and indoor patients, 178,982 men, 45,764 women, and 68,805 children were treated during the year. Of the whole number treated, Hindus formed 49.3 per cent., Muhammadans 32.1, Eurasians 11.9, and Europeans 2.9. The number of Muhammadans decreased by 1,499; that of Eurasians rose by 3,132 and that of Hindus by 4,239.

Excluding the cases treated in the Eye Infirmary, the death-rate for all the institutions rose from 14.0 to 14.3 the highest mortality recorded for 11.

all the institutions rose from 14.0 to 14.3, the highest mortality recorded for 11

The epidemic of small-pox, which commenced in Decombor 1804, continued to increase in virulence till March 1895, when the mortality began to diminish. During January, Fobruary, and March there were 104, 239 and 260 cases in the Scaldah Small-pox Hospital, which necessitated the erection of temporary sheds to supplement the existing accommodation. The number of Europeans and Eurasians among the patients was unprecedented, being 213 against 32 in 1894, while the number of natives increased from 144 to 552. Altogether, 765 patients were troated at the Scaldah Hospital: of these, 239 were said to have been vaccinated, among whom 27, or 11:20 per cent., died, but of these only 4 had distinct scars. Among 480 cases that were unprotected either by vaccination or inoculation, 244, or 50:83 per cent., died.

The number of admissions for cholera rose to 600 against 567 in 1804, 349 cases, or 58:16 per cent., proving fatal, against 323, or 56:96 per cent., in the previous year. The death-rate fell among Europeans and Eurasians from 72.72 to 56.81, and rose among other classes from 56.33 to 58.27. Five cases, of which no explanation could be furnished, originated at the Campbell Hos-

pital, of which three were fatal.

The admissions to hospital on account of dysentery increased from 8,383 to 9,206, and the death-rate from 30.17 to 32.17. Sixty per cent. of the cases were treated in the Campbell Hospital, where the rate of mortality under this head reached 42.36, while among native patients at the Howrah Hospital it amounted to 53.94. Diarrhoa cases fell off by 99, and the death-rate decreased from 35.86 to 32.37. The number of in-patients treated for malarial fever rose from 4,059 to 5,107, and of out-patients from 49,676 to 54,149. In the Presidency General Hospital the number of Europeans and Eurasians admitted increased from 181 to 437, and the increase was most marked among residents of Calcutta. The total death-rate, however, fell from 12.21 to 8.73. The number of persons treated for venereal diseases increased by 255, but the more serious cases showed a decrease. Leprosy patients numbered only 17, half the number of 1894.

Major operations numbered 3,775, against 3,643 in the provious year; 124 ended fatally, giving a death-rate of 3.15, as compared with 3.4 in 1894. The Campbell Hospital showed an increase of 112 major operations. At the Medical College Hospital 2,117 major operations were performed, being 18 less than in 1894; the death-rate was 3 33 against 3 44. At the Dufferin Victoria Hospital there was a decrease of 14 in the number of major operations.

The total number of women and children admitted at the Eden Hospital fell from 1,462 to 1,453, of whom 718 were Europeans, 581 Hindus and Muhammadans, while 154 belonged to other classes. The death-rate for Europeans was 6.23 and for the others 12.56 and 7.59, respectively; the figures for the previous year being 5.48, 10.59, and 6.80. The mortality among Hindu and Muhammadan children was remarkably high, 46.15 against 33.89 in 1894; the lower rate of 15.67 among European children is explained by their being brought to hospital at an earlier stage of disease. Confinement cases decreased from 618 to 546; but of these only 34 proved fatal, against 23 in the previous year. There was an increase of 2 in cases of septicemia; but out of the 25 cases which occurred, only 7 originated within the hospital, against 14 in the previous year. There were 357 major operations performed in the hospital, 30 of which ended in death. This compares unfavourably with the figures of the previous year—392 with 26 deaths. Minor operations rose from 2,747 to 4,803, and the number of outdoor patients increased from 3,990 to 7,083.

In the Shama Churn Law Eye Hospital the number of indoor patients decreased from 506 to 452; that of out-patients, on the other hand, rose from

11,964 to 13,725. Operations for extraction of the lens numbered 328, of

which 252, or 76.82 per cent., were successful.

The Ezra Hospital showed a decrease both in indoor and outdoor patients: the number of the former fell from 287 to 199, and of the latter from 1,674 to 1,624. Although beds for 20 patients were provided, the daily average of sick was only 13:20. The total cost of the hospital was Rs. 6,107-12,

to which Government contributed Rs. 5,231-12, or 85.65 per cent.

The work of the nurses at the Medical College and the Presidency General Hospitals, under the supervision of the Clewer Sisters, was favourably reported on by the Inspector-General. At the Campbell and Howrah Hospitals nurses, locally selected seem, to have given satisfaction. Seventeen nurses and eleven dhais passed out of the Eden Hospital during the year.

The invested capital of the Calcutta and Howrah Hospitals showed an increase from Rs. 5,93,300 to Rs. 5,99,400. The following statement compares the main heads of receipts and expenditure for all the hospitals during the

	T:	icomo.			
				1894.	1895.
				${f Rs}$ .	${f Rs.}$
Opening balance	•••	•••	•••	20,519	33,025
From Government	***	•••	••	3,24,585	8,32,984
Local Funds	***	***		68,586	66,486
Municipal Funds	1	•••	•••	40,557	41,079
Interest on investments		***	***	25,979	30,184
Receipts from paying pe	rtionts	***	***	46,668	52,054
Miscollancous receipts	***		***	3,222	2,800
Sale-proceeds of medicin	iqqıra <del>3</del> 011 801	iod by Gov	01'11 <b>-</b>		
ment	***	***	***	12:21.	257
Subscriptions { Europe Native	)(LIX	***		8,944	9,714
Native	8	***	•••	4,270	6,619
Total roccipts from so	111	***	0r11~	1,08,176	2,09,793 3,31,437
Sale-proceeds of Govern	HOUSE BOOKEN	TOR	111	*****	0,01,401
	GRAND TO	ľaľ.	•••	5,52,280	9,07,289
	.Ea:pe	mdilure.			
On establishment			***	2,02,505	2,08,445
" bazar medicines	***	***		5,535	5,649
" European medicines		414	***	32,685	32,628
, diet	441	111	•••	1,27,840	1,83,770
Miscollanoons charges		***	***	85,622	87,752
Buildings and ropairs	111	***	•••	58,778	70,531
				5,12,955	5,88,770
Invested during the year	יבו			6,300	3,39,528
	Closing balo	1700	***	88,025	28,041
	GRAND TO	PAL	***.	5,52,280	0,07,289

Excluding the opening belance and the receipts from securities sold the total income of the year amounted to Rs. 2,09,797, or Rs. 11,621 more than in 1894. The cost to Government increased by Rs. 8,399, owing to additional expense having been incurred under Salaries of Medical Officers, European Medicines, Diet, and Special Allowances. Receipts from paying patients showed an increase of Rs. 5,986, mainly due to the admission at the Campbell Hospital of a large number of European paying patients, who had been attacked with small-pox. Subscriptions showed a rise of Rs. 3,119, and there was a slight increase in the receipts from municipal funds. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 5,12,955 to Rs. 5,38,770. The amount spent on buildings and repairs increased by Rs. 11,753, quadrennial repairs at the Presidency Convert Florental absorbing Rs. 8,947 Presidency General Hospital absorbing Rs. 8,947.

The new hospital in Bhawanipur, intended to accommodate native patients in the south of Calcutta, was completed after the close of the year at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,30,000, and has since been opened. It will form a valuable addition to the medical institutions of the city, and will meet a want which has been greatly felt. The Municipal Commissioners have contribnted a substantial proportion of the cost of construction, and also make a grant towards its maintenance. It will be managed by a Board of six Governors, of whom four will be appointed by Government and two by the Corporation.

### EDEN SANITARIUM.

There were 347 patients and 73 relatives and attendants admitted into the Eden Sanitarium during the year. The following statement compares the number of residents in each class during the past four yours:-

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	1	2	3	4	<u></u>
First class Intermediate class Second class Third class		 69 90 146 119	51 52 144 112	51 50 139 109	78 62 140 145
	Total	 414	359	849	420

It will be observed that there was a considerable increase, as compared

with the returns of provious years, in every class except the second.

Of 347 patients treated, 273 were adults (158 males and 115 females) and 74 children. This shows an increase over the figures of 1894, in which year the number of males, females, and children was 149, 106, and 59 respectively. ively. The total number of patients who occupied free bods declined from ively. The total number of patients who occupied the bound accument from 30 in 1894 to 20 during the year under roview. Of those, 16 were received from the Calcutta hospitals, and 4 were admitted by the Sanitarium Committee. But besides these, 9 patients were received from the General Hospital under the provision made by Government for sending convalencent seamen from Calcutta to the Sanitarium, against 3 in 1894. The daily average number of patients was 34.67 against 45.5 in 1894, but it should be explained that the high figure shown for the latter year was caused by the Sanitarian being openfor an unusually short time, and that the average of 1895 is above that of the last fow years.

The average stay of each patient in the Sanitarium was 23.88 days, against 30.72 in 1894 and 24.94 in 1893. About 36 per cent, of the patients admitted were suffering from diseases, directly or indirectly, of malarial origin, while dyspepsia, diarrhoa, and diseases of the liver, and of the respiratory system, were the next most common forms of complaint; 138 surgical operations, of which 11 were major and 122 minor, were performed, against 159 in 1894 tand 94 in 1893. All the operations were successful. Only three deaths occurred during the year against six in 1894. Two of these cases were received in a moribund state. The percentage of deaths was 86, as compared with 191 in

1894 and '91 in 1893.

The total income of the institution fell off from Rs. 34,459-4.4 in 1894 to Rs. 30,483-11-1 during the year under review, the decline being entirely under the head of receipts from patients, and most marked in the first and third classes. The expenditure showed a more than corresponding reduction, amounting to Rs. 30,561-11, against Rs. 36,720-2-3 in 1894. The decrease occurred almost entirely under the head of "Diet," the cost of which fell from Rs. 16,800 to Rs. 11,740, or from Re. 1-11-6 to Re. 1-6 per head. This is attributed to the smaller daily average of patients, to arrangements made by the Deputy Commissioner for propuring supplies locally and to the appointment of a European steward. The expenditure of the year exceeded the income by Rs. 77-15-11, and the credit balance was reduced by that amount to meet the deficit. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 7,738-0-7, against Rs. 7,816-0-6 in 1894.

The free cet for children was occupied during the year under review from the 16th April till the 8th October by three children, who derived great benefit

from their stay.

#### CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The number of dispensaries rose from 383 in 1894 to 427 in 1895. The increase, however, is not real, as the returns of several existing institutions, such as Lady Dufferin hospitals, cantonment hospitals, and dispensaries maintained by the Irrigation Department, by State Railways and by Wards' Estates, have for the first time been incorporated in the returns for the Province.

The following statement shows the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries during the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 as compared with

the statistics of the three previous years:-

Yrar.	Indoor.	Outdoor,	Total treated.	Population of the Province.	Ratio por cent. of total troated to popula- tion.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1893 1894 180 <i>5</i>	40,580 43,824 45,243	1,885,039 2,241,026 2,434,636	1,920,528 2,285,450 2,479,779	70,665,427*	2·72 3·23 3·51	
Average 1893—95	48,218	2,187,367	2,230,585	70,665,427*	8.15	
Average 1890—02	ro 1890—92 34,454		1,450,778	70,665,427*.	2:06	

^{*} Including Calcutta, but excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

There has been a steady and continuous rise both in the number of indoor indoor patients dispensaries and the number of indoor patients treated at them, as shown in the following figures:—

Yran.			Number of dispensaries for indeer patients,	Number of indoor pationts troated,
1893	•••	***	163	40,589
1894		111	170	48,824
1895	***	100	187	45,248

The number of outdoor patients treated at the dispensaries was 1,885,939 in 1893, 2,241,626 in 1894, and 2,434,536 in 1895, and the daily average attendance 13,732, 15,915, and 17,443 respectively.

The following statement shows the number of cases of the principal diseases treated at the dispensaries during the last three years:—

YHAR.			Small-pox.	Cholora.	Dysantory.	Malerial fevers.	Diseason of the spleon.	Skin disestes,	Discusses of the eye and car.
***************************************	1		8	. 9.	•	ā	; 0	7	
1808 c 1804 1805	811 441 644 901 447 683 914 449 115	) 11 ) 00 04.0	91 197 164	8,077 72,181 11,407	49,407 (0,069- ,50,757	408,043 478,302 525,300	70,849 02,700 101,784	<b>260,</b> 986 887,680 868,988	190,024 155,124 178,685

Cholera, dysentery, and malarial fevors were responsible as usual for the largest number of cases. Small-pox was very prevalent in 1805, owing, it is said, to the epidemic prevailing in Calcutta at that time having spread to other parts of the Province. Although the admissions for cholera represent an insignificant fraction of the number suffering from the disease, the total number of cases treated during the last three years exceeded by 6,198 the number treated in the last triennial period. The number treated for diseases of the spleen corresponds with the increase in malarial fevor, to which these diseases are due. Next to malarial fevors skin diseases contributed most largely to the number of cases treated.

The total number of surgical operations of all sorts rose from 86,915 in 1892 to 119,776 in 1895. During the last three years the increase has been regular, as the follow-

ing figures show:---

			Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.
1893			0,083	82,485	92,168
1894	111	111	10,012	94,366	L05,278
1895	17.6	***	13,026	106,750	119,776
	M1 . T		29 (01	000 (01	317,222
	Total	•••	33,621	283,601	017,233

The following table compares the income and expenditure of the dispensand expenditure. saries for the last three years:—

	1803.	1894.	T800.		
1	2	8	4		
Income.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.		
Oash balance on 1st January	25,289 12 9	32,498 10 g	28,154 6 7		
From Government— As salarios— Medical officers Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants)  As registers and forms As European medicines For diot, including police cases Sale of medicines supplied by Government Special allowances given by Government	24,950 11 4 1,639 6 6 8,690 8 2 1,317 8 7 4,063 1 9 6,778 2 9	46,060 11 9 7,646 6 11 4,148 2 11 2,110 1 0 4,807 8 11 13,135 14 11	46,619 2 4 6,045 8 10 4,890 6 4 1,167 5 6 4,715 9 9 7,749 14 1		
Total from Government	41,484 6 0	76,917 19 11	71,187 8 9		
I'rom local funds or other sources— Local funds Municipal funds Interest on investment Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits Subscriptious— From Europeans ,, Natives For diet by paying patients	1,19,155 2 8 1,89,658 U 8 16,905 8 11 18,585 1 7 16,882 15 1 1,60,402 8 1 1,000 9 6	1,44,300 5 0 2,04,461 7 5 24,698 12 0 28,449 7 7 20,382 0 9 1,88,078 10 3 1,027 12 4	1,80,619 2 7 1,89,168 7 6 47,036 5 5 24,106 1 3 21,203 6 8 2,02,786 11 4 1,558 4 4		
From sale of modicines not supplied by Government Miscellaneous receipts	683 6 6 5,890 5 5	558 7 0 8,654 8 1	421 14 8 16,02J 12 1		
Total from local or other sources	5,48,018 10 O	6,10,609 6 11	6,82,908 1 0		
Grand Total	6,14,787 12 9	7,20,025 15 7	7,77,240 15 4		

	•		1898			1894.		1895	•	
1			2			9		4		
Esponditure.			Rs.	Α.	P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A,	P.
Paid by Government— As salaries — Modical officers	***		21,950	11	4	45,203	4 0	47,069	2	4
Inferior disponsary establishment- Compounders, dressors, &c. Menial servants	 		616 1,023		0 6	8,094 4,551		2,989 3,217		2 8
Paid from local sources— As salaries— Medical officers	•••	,,,	1,99,844	3	0	2,10,815	១ ១	<b>2,</b> 26,784	7	4
Inferior disponsary establishment- Compounders, dressers, &c. Monial servants On basår medicines ,, European medicines ,, diet ,, miscollaneous charges (inclusupplied by Government) ,, buildings or repairs Invested during the year	***	rogistors	47,063 47,026 15,590 80,940 06,780 45,678 40,215 22,028	3 4 7 8 0 18	18433	51,674 52,132 18,090 1,08,070 68,477 54,651 62,020 17,808	2 1 9 11 1 0 0 5 9 4 8 1 4 5 2 0	54,814 10,212	14 12 2 8 16 16	7 10 2 4 7
Total Expond	lituro		5,86,365	11	10	6,96,101	9 11	7,50,911	12	.—. Я
Cash balance on 31st Dece	mbor	•••	28,972	0	11	28,024	5 8	26,588	2	8

The difference between the opening balance of each year and the closing balance of the previous year was due partly to mistakes in the accounts submitted by Civil Surgeons, and partly to the opening or closing of dispensaries and the inclusion of existing dispensaries in the official returns. Most of the increase in 1893 and 1894 occurred under salaries, and was mainly due to the incorporation in the Provincial returns of the accounts of institutions, which had not been brought on the Government list. The increase in 1894 under the head of special allowances given by Government was due to a grant of Rs. 6,600 to the Samastipur Dispensary for the construction of a building. The total income from local funds increased from Rs. 1,44,300-5 in 1894 to Rs. 1,80,610-2-7 in 1895, while the income from Municipal funds decreased from Rs. 2,04,404-7-5 to Rs. 1,89,153-7-6. Subscriptions from Europeans and Natives increased from Rs. 16,155-12-11 and Rs. 1,25,170-12-5 in 1892 to Rs. 21,202-6-3 and Rs. 2,02,780-11-4 in 1895 respectively.

The total expenditure, excluding the sums invested, shows an increase from year to year. In 1893 the amount was Rs. 5,86,365-11-10, in 1894 Rs. 6,96,101-0-11, and in 1895 Rs. 7,50,911-12-8. The figures for the previous years were Rs. 4,74,853-15-6 in 1890, Rs. 4,78,441-4-7 in 1891, and Rs. 5,23,544-9-8 in 1892. In 1894 the expenditure on establishment rose for the reason mentioned above. Under the head of Diet there was an increase of Rs. 4,774-14-10 in 1893, of Rs. 1,088-1-1 in 1894, and of Rs. 340-9-10 in

The cost of European medicines in 1893 was Rs. 80,940-7-3, in 1894

Rs. 1,08,070-0-5, and in 1895 Rs. 1,13,703-2-10.

The total sums invested during the triennial period were Rs. 11,12,058-10-1 in 1893, Rs. 11,17,831-11-7 in 1894, and Rs. 11,80,243-6 in 1895, and the value of the securities sold or withdrawn was Rs. 18,535-1-7, Rs. 23,449-7-7, and Rs. 24,106 1-8 respectively.

### LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The following statement compares the number of patients in the five native asylums during the past two years, and gives a summary of the main facts regarding them:—

•					1894.	1895.
Romainir	ng on the 1st Jan	uary	***		916 200	923 184
Admittod and re-admitted			***	•••		
			Total	•••	1,116	1,107
Discharged oured		•••		***	80	81 22
99	improvod		***	***	29	NO.
17	not improved		***	***	8	444
"	otherwise	,,,		•••	G	. 8
$\mathbf{Diod}^{\prime\prime}$	***	***	***	***	75	75
			Total	***	198	186
Remaining on 31st December Daily average strongth			•••	***	023	921
			•••	***	915	919
•					-	<del></del>

The total number of admissions was 162 against 180 in the previous year, a decrease occurring in all the asylums except Dullunda, where the number of admissions rose from 49 to 61. The number of re-admissions rose from 20 in 1894 to 22 in 1895. Thirteen of these occurred in Dacca, and included ten criminals, eight of whom were sent back after trial, and two re-admitted from jail, and three non-criminals, two of whom had been discharged from the asylum after temporary recovery, while one had been made over to his friends as harmless, and had been found by them unmanageable. Of the 184 lumites admitted and re-admitted in the five native asylums during the year, 102 were criminal and 82 non-criminal, against 108 and 92 respectively in the previous year. The number of criminal lunatics remaining in confinement on the 31st Docember 1805 was 470, against 463 at the end of the previous year, the number of non-criminal lunatics being 451 against 460. Of the total number of criminal lunatics in confinement, 185 had been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, 255 were detained as incapable of making a defence, and 30 were persons who, while undergoing imprisonment in jail, had become insane and had been transferred to an asylum. The number of patients discharged from the asylums was 111 against 118 in the previous year, Patna and Berhampere alone showing an increase under this head.

No change was made in the capacity of the asylums during the year, and the accommodation was found sufficient in all asylums except that at Dacca, where, notwithstanding the four new cells which have been constructed, the female wards were occasionally slightly overcrowded. Accommodation is provided on the standard scale for 1,137 patients, and the maximum number confined on any one night was 945.

Of the alleged causes of insanity, 21 cases out of the 184 admitted were ascribed to ganja-smoking, 1 to bhang, 5 to alcohol, 1 to other intexicants 8 to heredity, 3 to epilopsy, and 9 to other physical causes. Twenty-two

were ascribed to moral causes, and 114 were classed as "Unknown."

The average daily number of sick rose during the year from 55.41 to 58.81, and the number of admissions to hospital increased by 276. The number of deaths, however, was no higher (75) than in the provious year, the death-rate being 8.15 against 8.19 in 1894. Sickness was most provalent in the Dullunda Asylum, where the number of admissions to hospital rose from 238 to 540, the chief causes being malarial fever and influenza. With the exception of a single case in each of the asylums of Dullunda and Patna, cholera, though prevalent in the surrounding areas, was practically absent from the asylums, and no case of small-pox occurred.

The number of injuries and accidents rose from 17 to 22, eighteen of which occurred at Dullunda. At this asylum one lunatic was drowned and another died from rupture of the spleen caused by ill-treatment by a warder assisted by two lunatics. The warder was convicted by the Sessions Court, and

sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years. One case of suicide occurred at Dacca and another at Patna; and in each case the warders on duty were punished for carelessness. Towards the end of the year two criminal lunatics escaped, one from Dacca and the other from Berhampere. One warder was dismissed and several others fined.

The income and expenditure of the asylums for the last two years are shown below:--

#### Income.

	1894.	1895.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Received from the Treasury Ditto from paying patients	66,880 14	7ŏ,174 18 8 2,030 7 0
Total	68,925 15 1	77,205 4 8
Value of articles received from manufacturing department.	14,415 4 3	4,600 2 8
Received from the Public Works Department, Medical Store Department, and Stationery office.	12,447 8 11	9,573 4 0
GRAND TOTAL	05,788 12 8	91,378 10 11

#### Earponditure.

		189	4.		1895.
		13a.	A.	$\mathbf{P}_{\bullet}$	Rs. A. F.
Establishment proper		16,415	7	5	10,876 11 6
Superintendence	• • •	17,588	0	G	17,804 18 11
Diot	***	35,813	7		34,913 <b>7 2</b>
Clothing and bodding	•••	2,409	7	6	2,657 1 G
Bazar modicines	•••	- 59	15	8	106 15 3
Contingencies proper	•••	5,183	Ţ	2	5,008 2 7
Ropairs and maintenance		334	10	1	721 <b>13</b> 6
Rates and laxes		5,537	1	6	<b>4,101 10 0</b>
Miscellaneous	* ***	1111	• •		24 11 6
Printed forms and stationery		124	8	в	99 10 8
English modiaines		804	8	5	1,061 10 2
Public Works	•••	11,518	8	0	8,411 15 2
Total	•••	95,788	12	8	91,378 10 11
					***************************************

The increase in the amount drawn from the treasury and the decrease in the value of the articles received from the manufacturing department are due mainly to a change in the system of accounts, by which the cost of raw material used in manufactures is included in the sums drawn from the treasury, and excluded from the value of the articles manufactured as shown above. Apart from this, however, the net profits of manufacture show a decline of Rs. 1,648, which occurred chiefly at Dullunda. The total expenditure decreased by Rs. 4,410, mainly under rates and taxes and public works.

The following table compares the gross cost of each lunatic at the different asylums, and the cost per head of average strength, for the past two years, taking all charges into account:—

	1894.	1895
	Rs. A. P.	Rø. a. p.
Dullunda	189 7 8	117 0 1 102 7 4
Dacea Patria	104 I2 0 82 18 7	102 7 4 89 2 6
Onttack	182 0 3	188 0 8
Berhampore	88 10 8	77 12 8
Average cost in all asylums	104 10 4	99 6 6

#### Dotails of Cost.

	1804.	1895.
	Rs. A. r.	Rs. л. г.
Establishment  Diet  Clothing and bedding  Medicine  Contingencies and Miscellaneous	37 2 5 39 2 0 2 10 2 0 15 1 6 0 5	7 4 6 37 15 8 2 14 2 1 4 4 6 4 2
Public Works Department charges Rates and Taxes Forms and Stationery	85 14 1 12 9 4 6 0 9 0 2 2 104 10 4	85 10 10 9 2 5 4 7 5 0 1 9
	<del></del>	

The dairy farm at the Dullunda Asylum is reported to have yielded a net profit of Rs. 1,092-4-9 against Rs. 1,108-6-1 in 1894, and a similar dairy at Dacca, besides affording a sufficient supply of milk to the inuates of the asylum, realized Rs. 550-10-9 from the sale of milk to the public. The culves were also used for the supply of vaccine lymph to the asylum, the jail, and the outside population. The proposed dairy at Borhamporo was not oponed during the year, while the dairy at Cuttack, which had been working at a loss, was closed.

The number of patients in the European Asylum at Bhawanipur was 54 against 64 in 1894. Of these, 39 were old patients and 15 were admitted Three of the latter were criminal lunatics. During the during the year. year ten persons were discharged as cured, compared with four in the previous year, two were deported to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, five were made over to the care of friends, one was despatched to Europe as a civil pauper lunatic, and four died, leaving 32 under confinement at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 37.63 against 40.37 in 1894. There was no overcrowding in the asylum, the accommodation being just sufficient for the number of patients under detention. Only eight persons were admitted into hospital during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 22,838 against Rs. 23,350, but owing to the decrease in the number of patients and also in the receipts from paying patients, the net cost of each lunatic was Rs. 313 against Rs. 240 in the previous year. The amount contributed by Government was Rs. 11,901 against Rs. 9,624.

The question of amalgamating the asylums and of forming a single Central Asylum for all lunatics in Bongal, under the management of a specially qualified officer, is at present under the consideration of Government. In such an institution more attention could be given to the systematic treatment of mental disease than is possible under the present system, and it is hoped that a practicable scheme will soon be drawn up.

# CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The number of analyses performed during the year was 3,342, against 2,940 in 1894 and 3,462 in 1893. This increase of 402 analyses occurred chiefly under suspected substances other than animal tissue, articles tosted for stains, petroleum, adulterated spirits, and analyses performed for various departments of Government. Besides his analytical work, the Chemical Examiner gave opinions on 21 technical questions, including the storage of petroleum in bulk, the proposed amendments of the Petroleum Act, the testing of petroleum, the explosive character of picric acid, the stability of roburite in India, the commercial uses of arsenic, the interpretation of chemical analyses of water, the use of polarite as a filter, and the water-supply of Karachi. He also reported on two applications for patents.

The number of medico-legal cases referred to the Chemical Examiner during the year rote from 787 to 220 and the articles commind the commercial during the year rote from 787 to 220 and the articles commind the second commercial cases.

during the year rose from 787 to 829, and the articles examined in connexion with them from 1,461 to 1,614. Under the head Human poisoning the number

of cases fell from 463 to 450, while the number of articles examined rose from 841 to 957. At the same time the cases connected with stained articles rose from 101 to 156, and the number of articles examined from 243 to 309. Two cases of counterfeit coin and one of forgod notes were reported on, involving the examination of 32 articles. The viscera of 202 human beings suspected to contain poison were examined during the year as against 290 in 1894, and in 54.45 per cent. of these poison was found, against 45.86 per cent. in 1894 and 45.95 in 1893. The most common form of poison was opium, which was detected in 26.54 per cent. of the cases of human poisoning, against 21.55 in 1894. Among the other kinds of poison found the principal were arsenic and morphia. In 133 out of 292 human viscora and in 451 out of 872 other suspected substances sent up for analysis, no poison was detected. The number of cattle viscora examined declined from 154 to 132, and arsenic was discovered in 79.54 per cent., against 74.67 per cent.

The number of articles tested for purity and quality increased from 1,489 to 1,698, including 457 samples of explosives, 482 of petroleum and other inflammable oils, 40 samples of spirit and 22 of ghee and butter alleged to have been adulterated, 54 samples of spirit tested for the Collector of Customs, 41 samples of opium, 10 of lime juice, and 274 articles received from various departments of Government. The Chemical Examiner also carried out the quinquennial verification, required under Act XII of 1880, of 19 sets of apparatus for testing petroleum.

The number of analyses of drinking water conducted during the year was 183 (166 chemical and 17 bacteriological), against 197 in 1894. The results of the chemical analyses were as follows:-

Good	 	22	- 1	Indifferent	 ***	88
Fair	 	49	- 1	Bad	 ***	57

Only 18 samples of water were received from municipalities, and of these one was found to be good, four fair, four indifferent, and nine bad. Among the cases of bad water mentioned by the Chemical Examiner, the water of the sacred tank, Swet-Ganga, at Puri and that of the Bally khal near Hooghly are conspicuous for the large proportion of chlorine and albuminoid ammonia which they contain, and are described as seriously polluted. It is satisfactory to find that in most cases where water has been sent for analysis both before and after filtration, its chomical character is stated to have been improved by the process. The arrangements noticed in the report for the year 1893-94 under which the work of analysing water sent up for examination by municipalities and District Boards was entrusted to Mr. Norman Rudolf, of Siwan, a private chemist, were abandoned, and the work transferred to the Chemical Examiner, whose staff was increased for this purpose.

### VII.—INSTRUCTION.

### Education.

In the course of the last ten years there was an annual average increase of 1,332 schools and 31,807 pupils. In 1805-96 the number of pupils in public institutions rose by Number under instruction. 86,651, i.e., from 1,501,159 to 1,537,810, but the number of pupils in private institutions decreased by 1,168. There was an increase in the number of public institutions from 55,800 to 57,109, and a decrease in that of private or indigenous schools from 13,941 to 13,744, the not increase in the number of institutions being 1,112. All classes of public institutions, except Middle English and Special schools, gained in number and strength. The number of Middle English schools declined by 3, and their pupils by 500; while in special schools, in spite of a loss of 50 institutions, except a loss of 50 institutions environ to the closing of a number of garage English schools declined by 3, and their pupils by 509; while in special schools, in spite of a loss of 59 institutions, owing to the closing of a number of gurutraining classes, the number of pupils increased by 125. Private institutions, not conforming to departmental standards, show a loss of 197 schools, chiefly confined to the class of small elementary schools with less than 10 pupils each; while the number of "Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian" shows a fair increase of 42. The number of pupils receiving University and secondary education increased from 216,527 to 217,169. The number of pupils attending primary schools rose from 1,206,285 to 1,240,679, the development having taken place in both upper and lower primaries, but more particularly in the latter. The figures for the lower primary schools are given below for the last latter. The figures for the lower primary schools are given below for the last five yours :-

				Schools.	Pupils.
1891-92	***	***		44,920	987,948
1892-03	•••			43,829	983,271
1893-94	***	***	447	44,020	988,745
1894-95	141	101	• • •	45,897	1,055,253
1895_98		***		47 054	1 087 356

The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Bohar, Hill Tippera and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in the educational returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,404,642 female children of school-going age. Of the pupils on the educational returns, 1,562,748 are boys and 114,254 are girls. Thus of all boys of a school-going age, 28.6 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age, 2.0 per cent., are at school. The percentages in the previous year were 27.9 and 2.0 respectively. The following statement shows the percentage of boys at school to the total number of boys of school-going age, division by division:—

Division.			Porcont to to of	nge of boys at selice tal number of boys school-going age.	1
Burdwan	1+1	•••	***	<b>58</b> ∙4	
Presidency	***	144	***	81.1	
Rajebahi	***	193	***	18.4	
Dacca	444	***	***	85.2	
Chittagong	•••	191	***	46·1	
Patna	***	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•••	15.8	
Bhagalpur	*** ′	***	411	14:7	
Orissa	498	***	111	87·3	
Ohota Nagpt	ir	, 100	444	22.3	

The total expenditure on education in Bengal, including receipts from fees and all other sources, amounted to Rs. 1,06,81,267 during 1895-96, as compared with Rs. 98,29,572 in the preceding year, there being thus an increase of Rs. 8,51,695. The net expenditure, excluding fees, from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 22,70,285 to Rs. 26,35,572, or by Rs. 3,59,287—fully accounted for by large expenditure on educational buildings; that from District Funds by Rs. 76,979, and that from Municipal Funds by Rs. 4,343; the net result being an increase of Rs. 4,40,609 in the expenditure from public sources. In the previous year there had been a similar increase of Rs. 74,226 in the expenditure from District Funds, and of Rs. 4,023 in that from Municipal Funds; while the Provincial expenditure of that year showed a decrease of Rs. 56,893. In both years the District Funds were assisted by large subventions from Provincial revenues for the extension of primary education, the grants amounting to Rs. 62,000 in the former year and Rs. 31,750 in the latter. The expenditure from private sources in 1895-96 increased from Rs. 63,38,552 to Rs. 67,49,638, or by Rs. 4,11,086, including an increase of Rs. 2,78,518 in the receipts from fees.

The total expenditure on colleges increased by Rs. 17,951, though there was a decrease of Rs. 8,632 in the Government expenditure. Secondary education cost more than in the provious year by Rs. 1,42,713, primary education by Rs. 1,59,001, and female education by Rs. 11,264. Under primary education, District Boards contributed Rs. 39,250 more than in 1894-95, and for the inspection of primary schools Rs. 26,267 more. Under female education they contributed Rs. 4,484 more than in the previous year. Municipal funds contributed under these heads Rs. 3,977 more than in the preceding year.

The District Boards and the Education Department continued to work together without friction. With a few exceptions, the District Boards. the District Boards were guided by the advice of the Deputy Inspectors in all educational matters, the disposal of which required the knowledge and experience of a specialist. Revised rules under clauses (j) and (q) of section 138 of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, were issued in September 1895. These rules were generally acted upon by the District Boards at the proposition of the District Boards. District Boards. District Boards, but complaints have been made that a few District Boards cither failed altogether to send to the Inspectors the required periodical state-

ments and the annual reports, or did not send them in proper time.

The number of colleges increased during the year from 97 to 39. Of these, 11 are supported by Government, 1 (at Midnapore) by Municipal funds, 8 are aided and 19 Two new unaided colleges in the town of Calcutta were affiliated are unaided. to the University up to the First Arts standard, and have been included in the departmental returns. They are the Arya Mission Institution and the Calcutta Boys' School, College Department. The total number of college students increased from 6,122 to 6,103. The Government and aided colleges gained 37 and 80 pupils respectively, while municipal and unaided colleges lost 10 and 36.

Two thousand five hundred and twenty-three candidates appeared at the First Arts examination held in February 1896, as compared with 2,727 in 1894-95. The percentage of successful candidates decreased from 41 to Success at University examina-39. In Government colleges the percentage was 40, in aided colleges 44, and in unaided colleges 36. All Government colleges, with the exception of Hooghly, Patna, Ravenshaw, Rajshahi and the Calcutta Madrasa, passed more than half their candidates, the Presidency, Bethune, and Sanskrit colleges

standing highest with 57 per cent. each.

Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of successful candidates in both courses together declined from 80 to 23 per cent. Of the

rom so to 25 per cent. Of the 177 candidates for the M.A. degree, 83 passed, i.e., 46 per cent., as compared with 36 per cent. last year. The number of candidates rose from 144 to 177, and that of successful candidates from 52 to 83.

The total expenditure on collegiate education increased from Rs. 7,20,875 to Rs. 7,38,826, or by Rs. 17,951. This increase was mostly in unaided colleges, that under the department showing a decrease of Rs. 12,020. The expenditure from Provincial

revenues declined from Rs. 2,90,872 to Rs. 2,82,240, while the receipts from fees and subscriptions respectively advanced from Rs. 3,10,498 and Rs. 1,19,505 to Rs. 3,22,671 and Rs. 1,63,915. The increased fee receipts are explained by the increase in the average number of monthly students in the colleges, which rose from 6,338 to 6,572. In Government colleges the expenditure from Provincial revenues declined from Rs. 2,64,028 to Rs. 2,55,647, owing chiefly to large reductions in the Patna and Sanskrit Colleges and the Calcutta Madrasa. The expenditure from Provincial revenues in aided colleges remained much the same as in the previous year, the small reduction being due to the payment of no grant to the LaMartinière College for girls in 1895-96, to which a grant was made in 1894-95. The cost per student of collegiate education declined from Rs. 113-11-9 to Rs. 112-0-8, and the Government share from Rs. 45-14-3 to Rs. 42-15-2.

Secondary education.

The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement:—

	 Number	Numbor		Expenditure.				
	of sohools.	of pupils.	Public funds.	Privato fands.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	G			
1891-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95 1895-96	 2,285 2,326 2,373 2,397 2,422	194,178 198,270 198,736 206,989 207,542	Rs. 5,94,846 5,90,493 5,94,328 6,09,740 6,07,983	Rs. 20,87,904 20,92,642 21,33,751 21,×5,658 22,61,106	Ra. 26,82,750 26,83,185 27,28,079 27,95,398 28,69,089			

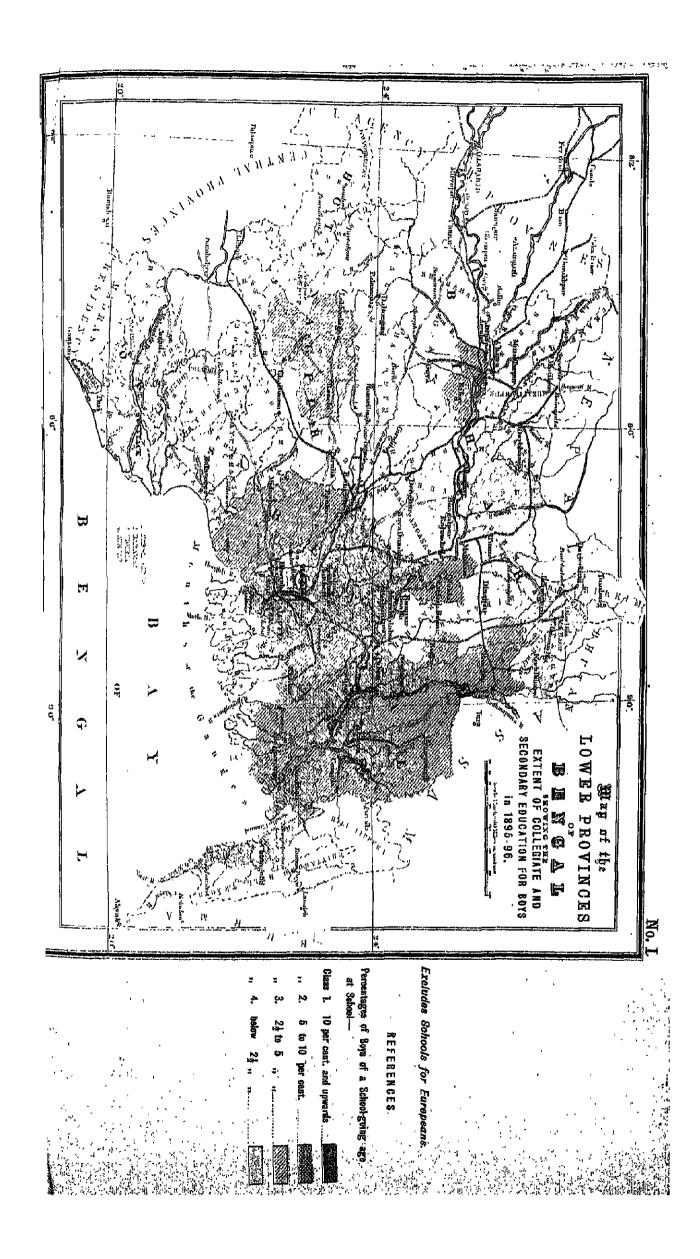
Secondary schools of all classes taken together increased in the last year from 2,397 to 2,422, or by a little above 1 per cent., and the pupils attending them from 200,989 to 207,542, or by 2.7 per thousand. The total expenditure rose by Rs. 73,691. The expenditure from public funds decreased by Rs. 1,767, while that from private funds increased by Rs. 75,448.

The number of High schools maintained by the department and by Municipal Boards and Joint-Committees respectively remained the same as in the previous year. District Boards have no High schools under their exclusive control. The number of aided schools increased by 4, and that of unaided schools by 6. The number of pupils rose from 78,227 to 78,813—an increase of 586. At the University Entrance Examination, 2,228 boys passed out of 4,131 candidates, or 53.9 per cent., against 2,194 out of 4,633 candidates, or 47.3 per cent., in 1894-95.

Entrance Examination, 2,228 boys passed out of 4,131 candidates, or 53.9 per cent., against 2,194 out of 4,633 candidates, or 47.3 per cent., in 1894-95.

The Middle English schools decreased from 890 with 64,640 pupils to Middle class schools.

893 with 64,132 pupils. In the Middle Scholar ship Examination, the standard required is the full Middle Vernacular test, together with English language and composition taught in the middle classes of High English schools for those who aim at the Middle English certificate. 1,785 out of 3,109 candidates from Middle English schools were successful at this examination, the percentage of success being 57 against 61 last year. 1,029 gained the English and 756 the Vernacular certificate. The result is not so favourable as in the preceding year, and the decline is chiefly ascribed to the difficult paper set in Arithmetic at the last examination. The examination for all the Bengali-speaking districts was again held with the same set of question papers for the whole Province, but the Boards of Examiners for the different circles continued to examine the answer papers under the supervision of the Circle Inspectors. In the Hindispeaking districts the practice of having one set of question papers for all districts has also been adopted. The Middle Vernacular schools have increased





from 1,129 to 1,147, and the pupils from 64,113 to 64,597. In the examination which was the same as in the preceding year, save for the emission of the papers in the English language, the percentage of success was 48.6 against 54.2 in the preceding year, 1,851 candidates out of 3,809 being successful.

In consequence of the orders of Government that the marks gained at the Entrance Examination in drawing by candidates in 1897 and subsequent years should be taken into consideration in the award of junior scholarships, drawing-masters were appointed during the year for such of the Government schools (except Rangamati) as had been without them during the preceding year. Many schools under private management are also reported to have engaged drawing-masters. Last year 72 pupils from 23 Government High schools took up drawing as a subject at the University Entrance Examination, and 11 passed. This year, out of 94 candidates, 26 from 17 Government schools passed, 1.2 candidates from private schools also were examined in drawing, of whom 23 were successful.

Instances of flagrant breaches of discipline or gross immorality on the part of students were not perhaps very numerous, Discipline and moral training. if the total number of schools and pupils is considered; but none of the divisions were able to show a clean record in this respect. The behaviour of some of the boys of the Raniganj High School, of the Rajshahi College and Collegiate School, and of the Neakhali Zilla School, was exceptionally bad. At the Raniganj School a false telegram was sent to the head master's father, stating that his son had been attacked with cholera, and that his prosonce at Raniganj was needed at once. The offence was traced to the boys, and four of the culprits were fined Rs. 50 each, from which a fund has been created for the establishment of an annual prize for good conduct. The students of the Rajshahi College and Collegiate School were implicated in a riot case in which a mob throw brickbats at a passenger steamer and its officers. Two of the students of the second-year class and two of the Collegiate School were found guilty, and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one day and a fine of Rs. 50 each, and another student of the school department was punished by a day's imprisonment. The Noakhali Zilla School, which has been noted for misbehaviour for some years past, broke out afresh in lawlessness of a serious nature. Some of the boys of the third class were punished for immoral conduct; two of them afterwards attempted violence on a boy who had helped the head-master to bring the offence home to them. They were publiely flogged in presence of the District Magistrate by order of the Inspector of Schools. This was followed by the burning down of the head-master's house. Equally serious and discreditable were certain frauds in connection with the annual examinations.

Boarding-houses are growing gradually more popular throughout the country. The total present number of these excellent aids to discipline is 166, with 4,757 resident students. They are thus distributed among the different Divisions:—Burdwan 20, Presidency 27, Calcutta 13, Rajshahi 12, Dacca 11, Chittagong 9, Patna 5, Bhagalpur 6, Orissa 28, the Tributary Mahals 1, and Chota Nagpur 34. The best are for the most part attached to schools and colleges managed by Government or by Missionary bodies; while a good many, especially those in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, are, properly speaking, students' messes under little or no control of the teachers.

With regard to physical training, it is the policy of Government that all manly games should be encouraged, and that a reasonable amount of financial assistance will be afforded to provide gymnastic appliances and in aid of athletic clubs. The Marcus Square play-ground for the northern quarter of the town of Calcutta was opened by Sir Charles Elliott on the eve of his departure from this country. The popularity of cricket and football continues unabated. Peripatetic gymnastic teachers have been entertained by the Puri and Balascre District Boards to impart physical instruction in the Middle and Primary schools under their control, and gymnastic apparatus has also been supplied for their use. Spécial teachers of gymnastics have also been appointed for the Cuttack and some other training schools.

The number of primary schools for native boys during the past five years

Primary education. is shown in the following statement:—

		UPPER P	RIMARY.	Lower P	RIMARY.
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		Number of Pupils.		Number of schools.	Pupils.
1	· 	2	3	4	5
	•••	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876
•••	•••	3,697	139,726	48,828	983,204
4++	***	8,763	141,483	44,020	988,745
•••	***	8,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253
***	***	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356
	***		Number of schools.  1 2 3,661 3,697 8,763 8,901	schools.         1 dphs.           1         2         3            3,661         135,371            3,697         139,726            3,763         141,483            3,901         150,878           3,944         158,070	Number of schools.         Pupils.         Number of schools.           1         2         3         4            3,661         135,371         44,918            3,697         139,726         48,828            3,763         141,483         44,020            3,901         150,878         45,897           3,944         158,070         47,054

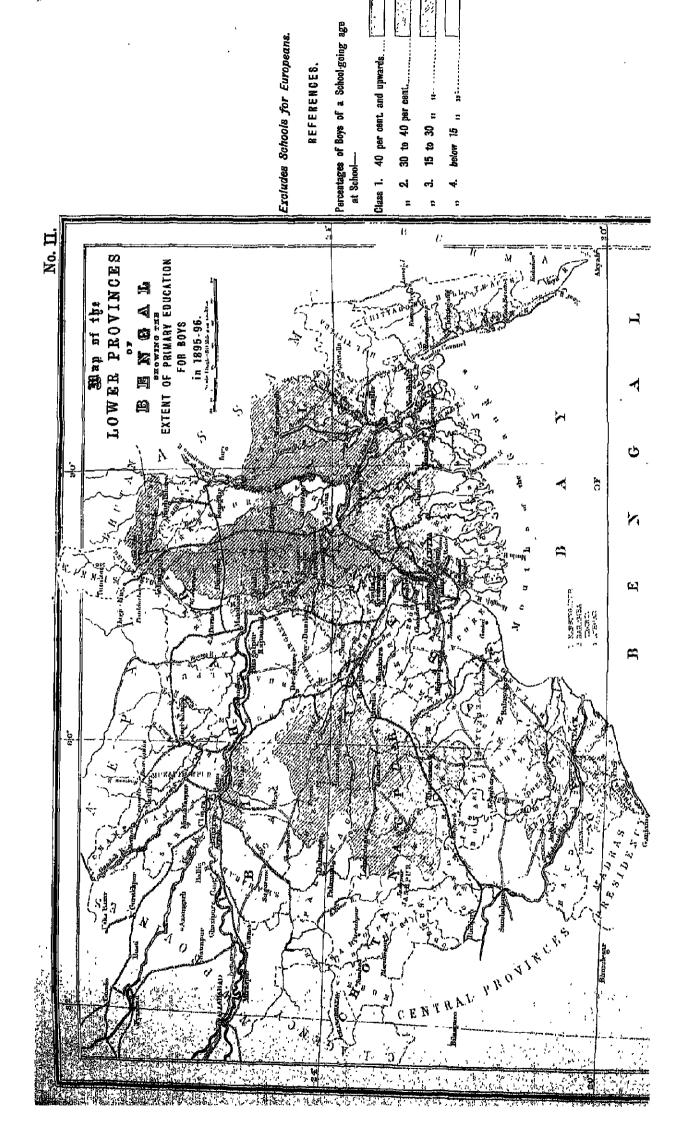
The number of schools of both classes increased by 1,200 and their pupils by 34,205, or 2.8 per cent. The average strength of a pathsala therefore increased very slightly, being 24.3 against 24.2 in the preceding year, namely, 39 in an apper primary and 26 in a lower primary school. Upper primary schools and their pupils continued to exhibit a constant increase; the lower primary schools, in which their had been some fluctuations, seem to have taken a decided step in advance. There was a gain of schools in all Divisions except the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi and Chittageng Divisions. The variations depend on local causes, and the agricultural prosperity of the country, with the improved state of public health, are said to have been favourable to the growth of schools.

The expenditure incurred by the Dopartment and by District Boards together on account of primary schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary and subordinate inspecting agency, is compared for the last two years in the following statement:—

Description of schools and expenditure.	From Provincial Revenues.		From 1) Fun	Intrict ds.	Total.	
	1401-(16,	1805-00,	180 1-06,	1806.00.	)8#4-ps,	1805-90,
1	8	8	. 6	ь	0	7
Stipendiary schools Non-stipendiary schools Subordinary schools Subordinate this pretting against Lower primary scholarships Suidings and funding Uharges for abolished schools Stammations, prizes and rewards Stipends to garms under training Miscolaneous	R4, 1,00,200 27,518 12,136 2,183 5,722 8,028 6,800 61 11,181	R9. 1,10,061 28,021 18,050 2,406 5,586 9,705 7,700 11 0,081	1ks. 1.70.070 8.57,401 80,009 82,200 2,847 11,340 86,100 1,605 81,405	Rs. 1,70,676 3,87,616 80,618 82,818 8,887 8,488 80,683 600 80,400	1ts, 2,70,048 8,85,010 (8,194 21,430 8,050 14,374 41,490 1,640 04,020	Rs, 2,99,676 4,16,606 1,09,677 24,767 7,728 11,210 44,819 511 30,637
· Total	1,74,487	1,80,425.	7,07,760	7,67,894	8,89,107	D,40,810
Allotmonts	1,86,061.	1,03,640	7,47,808	7,89,110	0,18,720	0,70,780
Savitige see to let	11,247	4,198	<b>หม</b> ือกด _้	25,742	38,883	, 20,017

The above table does not include the expenditure on primary schools which are aided from the grant-in-aid and circle funds. The ordinary departmental budget grant for primary education was Rs. 2,15,920. This was supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 11,000, the savings of the preceding year, so that the total amount at the Director's disposal was Rs. 2,26,020.





The expenditure on Upper and Lower Primary schools and the rela-Comparison of cost of upper and tive cost of both classes are shown in the following table, Division by Divison:---

Division.	Allotment,	Nxpe	ditore.		er of		er op Pils,		Çost per school is rupers,		Cost per pupil in anyas.	
		Upper.	Lower,	Upper,	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper,	Lower.	Upper,	Lower	
1	2	3	4 '	ъ.	<b>16</b>	7	8	0.	10	11	12	
Fresidency	124, 1,70,176 1,80,900 1,45,811 1,40,897 1,00,800 1,70,200 1,75,748 85,740 77,817	**R8. 87,051 17,770 1,874 26,044 20,807 20,287 10,010 14,050 8,647	Rs, 60,978 6,978 6,976 61,007 63,578 41,642 68,568 47,782 83,188 6-1,608	720 890 17 410 752 430 178 226 231	7,088 5,025 170 2,180 4,376 2,840 4,847 2,407 8,700 2,111	20,140 15,908 1,140 16,210 20,808 18,042 8,808 0,808 7,499 5,632	101,840 114,000 7,803 017,158 100,787 78,970 118,229 55,641 50,480 54,270	86'1 46'5 80'8 62'2 30' 40'5 05'02 65'8 64'7	10'0 10'2 83'3 39'8 15' 18'4 14'1 10'1 9'9 25'7	10°0 17°8 19°1 27°2 18° 17°0 20°4 32°4 24°0	0-7 8-3 19-0 20-0 10- 6-9 0-2 18-1 8-0	
Potal for 1895-96	11,67,080	1,78,065	5,42,186	8,500 ;	84,550	184,774	852,447	-91.	15'7	28.2	10*%	
l'otal for 1804-08	8,98,907	1,70,771	4,00,010	8,448	84,800	192,011	817,842	49'6	14:1	20'8	0-3	

The annual cost of each pupil in an Upper Primary school has advanced from annas 20.8 to 22.2, and in a Lower Primary school from annas 9.3 to 10.2. The wide variation in cost in the different Divisions is attributed mainly to differences in the comparative advancement of different districts, and in Calcutta to charges for house-rent.

The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, including candidates from Upper Primary schools and Primary scholarships. private students, for the last five years, are shown in the following statement:-

Year.	1	Number of competing solicols.	Number of successful schools.	Number of sundi- dates.	Number of success- ful candi- dates.	Porcontage of suc- cossful solvools.	Percentage of success- ful ondi- dates
1	-	2	8	4.	5	в	7
1891-92 1802-03 1898 ¹ 94 1804-05 1895-96	•••	2,381 2,460 2,532 2,484 2,637	1,493 1,694 1,858 1,613 1,942	5,681 5,015 6,068 5,868 6,162	2,491 2,875 8,297 2,751 3,466	62·7 68 8 73·8 65· 73·	48·8 51·5 54·3 46·8 50·2

More schools and candidates competed and were successful in 1895-96 than in any of the previous years. The temperary falling off during 1894-95, owing to exceptional circumstances, has now been retrieved.

The system introduced at the end of 1893, of giving a further extension to the village postal system by starting small post-School Post-offices. schools were situated, met with much success. The number of post-offices under village school masters in different parts of the Province is now 596, the school master receiving from the Postal Department a few rupees monthly for his additional duties. As is not unnatural, difficulties were encountered here and there at the outset, chiefly arising from complaints that school duties have sometimes been subordinated to postal work. But the authorities of both departments cordially co-operated in the promotion of this useful work.

The number of training schools for teachers of both sexes was 24 against Training schools.

26 in the previous year, and the pupils decreased from 1,006 to 966. The Government training schools for masters declined from 15 to 13, owing to the closing of the schools at Purnea and Puri. The number of guru-training classes attached to middle schools and taught by the Head Pandit fell off from 149 to 90; those classes being now maintained in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions only. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on all these institutions decreased from Rs. 84,068 to Rs. 80,345, and the total expenditure from all sources from Rs. 1,19,572 to Rs. 1,09,185. The average cost to Government of each pupil in the Government training schools increased from Rs. 125:4 to Rs. 130:0, owing to the decrease in the average number on the rolls monthly during the year. The results of the Vernacular Mastership Examination for pupils of first grade training schools, excluding private candidates (of whom 8 were successful), show 218 as having passed out of 407 candidates; in the previous year 256 (excluding 8 successful private candidates) passed out of 421. Drawing being compulsory for these examinees, all the 248 who obtained certificates as masters passed in that subject, and five candidates obtained special certificates as teachers of drawing. Those who obtain special certificates as teachers of drawing can be and are very usefully employed in high schools, where they can be entertained at a much lower rate of salary than is given to the more highly qualified candidates trained in the Calcutta School of Art—a class of which the supply is much lower than the demand.

The statistics of the numbers and cost of all institutions, and departments of institutions, teaching law, medicine, or engineers of institutions, teaching law, medicine, or engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character, are

exhibited	in	tho foll	lowing	table:
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		the rolls				CORPORT	ANNUAL COUCH				
}	instrictions.	19 Ch 159+	roil.	Prom p	uble tu	11419,	From pals	rato funda,		3.401	P () 431
	Number of instri	Number of pupils an the Azt March	Average monthly roil.	From Provincial revenues.	Prim district fands.	Trom wunicipal funds.	From fee, and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cest.
1	2	3	4	ō	6	7	<u> </u>	Ð	10	11	12
J.— Lago. (soverament Law Colleges Municipal ditto Unsided ditto Total Law Colleges	7 7 7	187 10 917	181 8 885	10s, -1,50; -1,50;	Ra.	Re.	Rs. 0,110 6.2 15,02%	Ra. 699 549	Ru. 8,604 675 10,671 21,847	Rs, A, P.	Rs. A. P. 47 8 6 81 0 0 17 9 6
II.—Medicine.	İ									·	
Medical College, Calentity of Hovernment Medical Schools Unudded ditto of	1 4 7	875 7 - 3 7 17	001 811 412	1,93,495 75,800	100	*** *** ***	28,018 21,238 10,908	   15,351   010	2,21,853 1,12,43 20,810	199 13 g 93 p t	501 14 10 189 11 - 4 31 - 7 10
Total Medical Schools	19	1,854	1,911	2,40,604	Lati		69,102	10,201	3,65,161	1,111	185 8 11
Olvil Engineering College, Stippur Government Survey Schools Unmeed this Tatal Engineering Schools	1 8 1	834	800 621	81,813 7,261	\$14.51 \$41.51 #41.50	101	12,180 10,811	 125 280	93,499 18,290 280	263 8 6 11 11 2	803 0 4 20 4 11 40 0 0
	- <u>"</u> -		9:37	8B,577			22,F117	406	1,11,070	94 8 G	110 8 8
IV.—Art and Industry.  Covernment School of Art in Unided School of Art in Colouits.  Colouits Industrial Schools Added dillo Unsided dillo	1 1 2 7 14 0	279 11 89 200 241 292	255 11 81 260 254 270	10,603 1,908 1,787 3,001	4 2,610 2,647	  627	258 19 1,008 10 140	187 1,072 7,710 0,326 0,441	25,469 200 9,040 10,411 11,859 14,681	76 14 6	101 G G 18 2 II 01 IS B 60 IS P 60 IG 2 81 A B
Total Art and Industrial Schools	81	1,008	1,070	24,780	7 i,867	627	7,028	25,247	73,012	87 10 R	(18 4 11
P.—Other checks of Special Austraction, Aided "Other Schnols" Unaided ditto	A 4	278 144	974 132	507	280	1,010	. 880 911	7,178 781	10,481 749	0 1 0	89 1 1 5 10 0
Total of Other Schools GRAND TOTAL FOR 1895-06	18 70	42 <u>8</u> 5,430	400	807	930	1,600	8(11	7,684	11,180	0 1 10	W7 8 W
GRAND TOTAL WOR 1694-08	76	5,114	6,401 6,071	8,82,084 8,75 Ot1	15,163 14,520	2,277	1,20,003	60,093	5,70,200	78 15 7	106 16 11
2001			41011	410 001	1.000 E.T.	1,009	1,67,479	80,010	6,110,471	77 4 B	119 8 0

The total number of medical institutions increased from 9 to 12, awing to the inclusion in the returns of three new schools in Calcutta. The total number of medical students rose from 1,784 to 1,854. The numbers attending the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah on the 31st March last were 273 pupils on the rolls, of whom 29 were females. A new lying-in ward having lately been constructed in this hospital, the necessity for female students to attend the Eden Hospital has ceased. The Lady Elliott Hostel for female students was built during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,07,830, on a site adjoining the hospital compound. The management of the hostel was undertaken by the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The attendance at the beginning of the session in the Dacca Medical School was 211; but there remained only 197 at its close, of whom 4 were females. There is no dwelling-house or hostel for female students, who live with their relatives in the town. The number of students in the Licentiate class in the Temple Medical School at Patna was 159 at the opening of the session, and 146, including 8 females, at the close. The purchase of a house to serve the purpose of a hostel for the female students of the school was sanctioned during the year. The number of students in the Cuttack Medical School at the opening of the session was 163, and 136 at its close.

The Sibpur College consists of three departments, viz., the Engineer Department affiliated to the University, with 106 students, all Hindus except 3 Europeans and 3 Muhammadans; the Apprentice, or Foreman Mechanic Department, with 215 students, of whom 173 were Hindus, 39 Europeans, 3 Muhammadans; and the Artisan Class, with 13 students, 1 being Hindu, 7 Muhammadans and 5 Native Christians. The total strongth of the College on the 31st March last, excluding the Artisan Class and two special students sent by the East Indian Railway Company to learn the chemistry of iron and steel, was 321, against 304 (97 engineers and 207 apprentices) in the previous year. The year under review is the first year since the transfer of the practical training of the students from the l'ublic Works to the Education Department. The transfer was effected without any break of continuity in the instruction. The workshops are said to be self-supporting. The Mining and Electrical classes were opened in the year under review. Government sanctioned Rs. 80,000 for a complete electric installation, including various types of engines, dynamos, cells, &c., for the lighting of the College, and for the thorough training of the students in electrical engineering. The installation will shortly be completed and in working order. The College affords a practical training, which not only puts its students in the way of obtaining profitable employment, but will be of the utmost use in the industrial development of the country. The work done was of a very varied kind. The manufacture of machine-tools, such as lathes, drilling machines, &c., was continued, and several machines were constructed at the cost of the raw material and the coal. There were also manufactured moulding boxes, moulder's tools, and a cupola for the foundry, a saw-bench, and two boats. The apprentices did a great portion of the carpenter's work involved in the furnishing of the new chemical and physical laboratories. An experimental engine is being fitted up for the sole purpose of valve-sotting, which will be compulsory on all students. Experimental electric work was also carried on, and the use and management of dynamos and motors were taught. Instruction and the use and management of dynamos and motors were taught. Instruction was further given in pattern-making, in testing cast-iron bars, in bending and fitting pipes for the gas and water-supply of the College, and in plumber's and other work of minor importance. A practical training of this order, combined with appropriate instruction in the class-room, is a very valuable possession to its recipients. All the trained apprentices, whether native or European, find employment without difficulty in engineering firms, in steam companies, in railways and in tea-gardens; two out of the last batch of European apprentices, after refusing the appointments guaranteed to the European apprentices, after refusing the appointments guaranteed to the College as third-grade overseers in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department on Rs. 60 a month, subsequently gained employment in private engineering firms in Calcutta on Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 a month respectively.

An agricultural class will soon be attached to the College. Six technical schools have already been affiliated to it, and more will, it is hoped, as time goes on, be added, which will be able to act as feeders to it.

In the three Government Survey schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack the total cost for 621 pupils (average monthly roll Survey schools. number) was Rs. 18,200, of which Rs. 10,811 are recovered from fees and fines, so that each pupil costs Rs. 29 on an average, of which Rs. 11 were debited to public funds. Practical training receives much attention at the Dacea Survey school, especially in cadastral survey with plane-tables. Cadastral survey maps were prepared by the pupils for the whole tract of about 100 square miles surveyed. Captain Crichton, Superintendent of Settlement Surveys, inspected the work of the pupils in camp and expressed a high animion of its thereus there and accounts. a high opinion of its thoroughness and accuracy.

The number of students on the rolls in the Government School of Art was 273, against 270 in the preceding year. The fee receipts came to Rs. 6,255 against Rs. 6,375; the total expenditure fell from Rs. 31,785 to Rs. 25,858, of which Rs. 6,255 were defrayed by fees and fines; and the average cost of each pupil was Rs. 101, of which Rs. 76 were paid from public funds. The character of the work done at the school is the same as the last year. The school appears to have obtained a worthy successor to the late Superintendent in Mr. E. B. Havell, formerly of

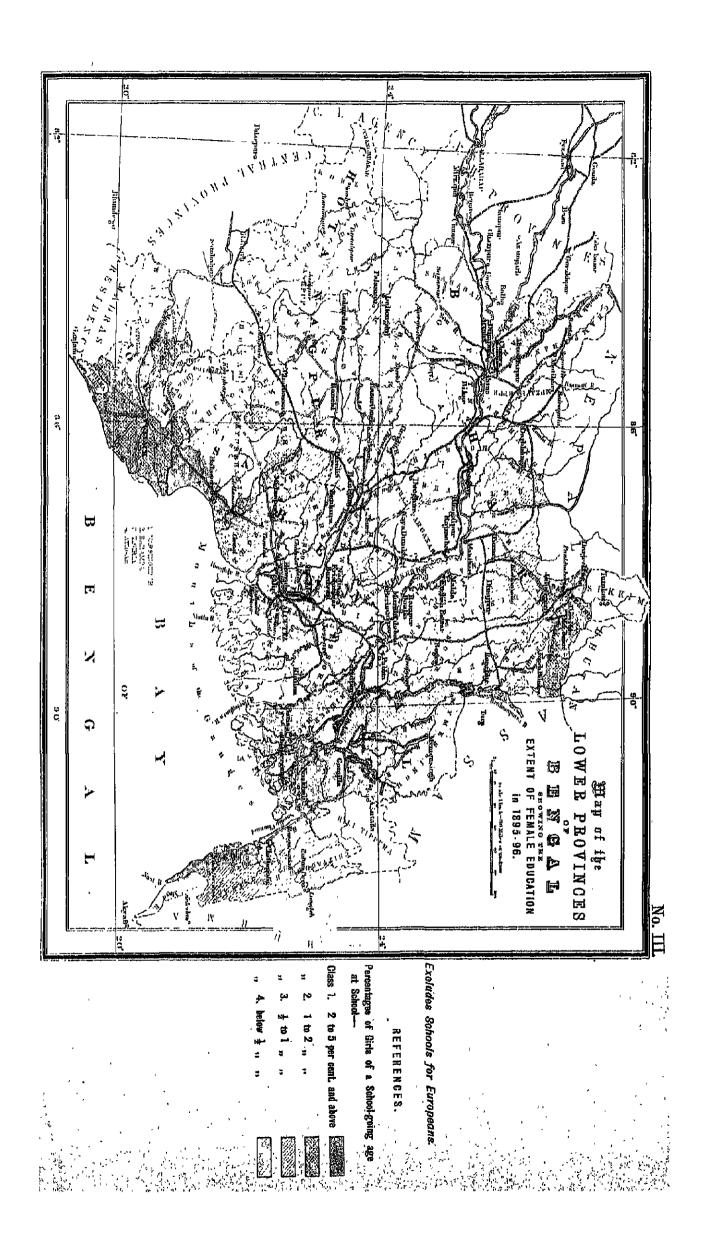
the Madras School of Art. The number of industrial schools remained nearly the same as in the last year. Those under public management decreased by two. The Board industrial schools declined Industrial Schools. from 8 to 7, while the aided schools increased from 11 to 14. The number of unaided industrial schools (6) remained the same as in the preceding year.

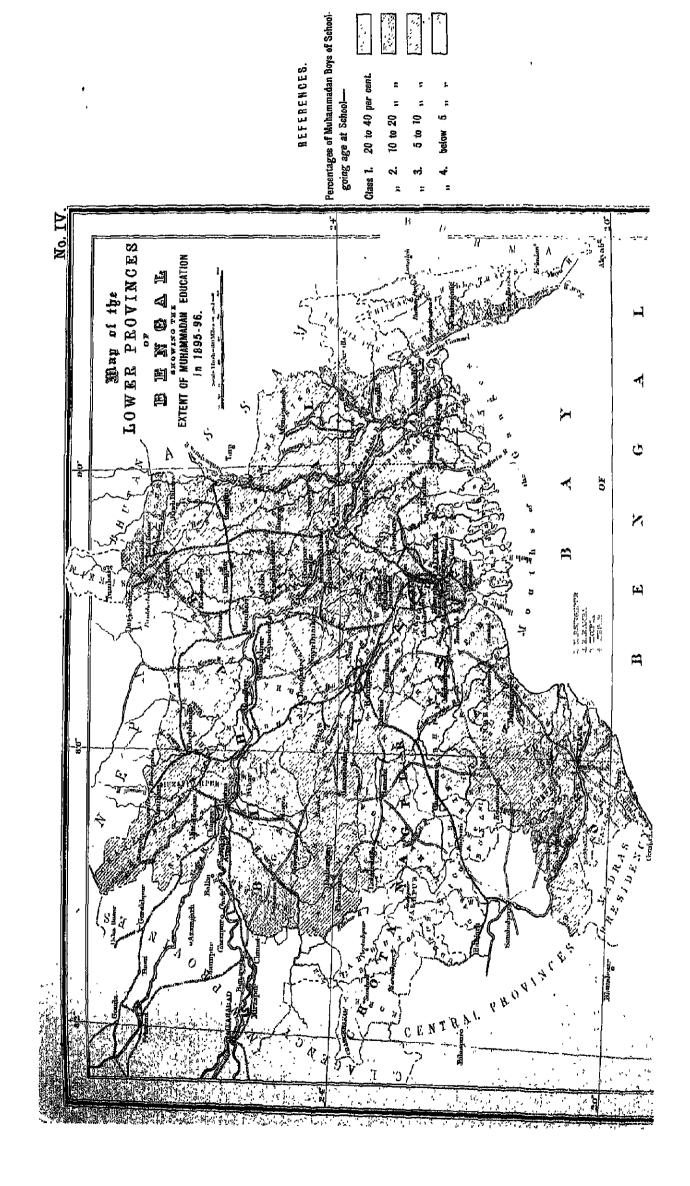
The following table gives the main statistics of

Female Education. female education:—

			iber.			Ext	eka o ito ni	к.		
		Number on the rolls on Ust March 1896,	Average monthly roll number.	Average monthly roll num Average daily attendance	Fron	n public fu	nds,	From privato funds.		
CLASS OF SOHOOLS.	Number of schools.				Provincial reve- nues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Тотац
1	2	8	4	5	G	7	В	n	10	11
					R9,	Rs,	184,	Rs.	Ru	Ra.
Managed by Government Ditto by District or Municipal	3	251	210	179	22,712	***		3,200	205	20,30
Bourds Aided by Government or by Dis-	3	130	181	76			89.6	18	•	85
trict or Municipal Boards Unnided	2,805 040	57,380 8,105	53,498 7,672	40,503 6,832	07,709 	41,006	10,000	29,440 1,033	1,80,008 10,867	3,20,717 18,406
Total for 1805-00	8,356	65,974	01,414	40, 150	90,511	41,004	11,825	83,602	1,07,800	11,76,40%
		<u> </u>		l		1,49,040		9,81	,462	
Tola) for 1891-05	8,210	01,507	69,608	45,098	97,081	87,120	11,631	81,005	2,93,891	4,00,178
	<u> </u>					1,46,082		2,5	1,7!Ki	
Total for 1803-04				•••	1,39,786			2,40	,703	9,88, 180
Total for 1892-03			141			1,55,708		2,10	,027	8,51,735
Total for 1901-92			•	•		1,831,008		2,23	,076	9,66,009

Besides the girls shown in this table, there are also 36,616 girls in boys' schools, against 37,558 in 1894-95. The net result of the year is a gain of 140 schools, against 37,553 in 1894-99. The new results of the year in the expenditure from public funds decreased from Rs. 1,46,682 to Rs. 1,43,940, while there was in the expenditure under both District and Municipal funds. The decroase in the expenditure from Provincial revenues took place mainly in Calcutta and its neighbourhood; most of the girls' schools in these localities came under the operation of the revised rules for grants-in-aid, the effect of which was a saving of Rs. 9,530. 





The total number of European schools rose from 76 in 1894-95 to 78 in 1895-96. The number of scholars attending these schools rose from 7,640 to 7,721. The following table for the decennial period is of interest:—

•		 I		<u></u> -	 [	<del></del>			<del>,</del>		
Yrar.		E587.	1858,	1850.	18110.	(801,	1802.	1893,	1596,	1895.	   1896,
i	,	22	8	4	6	()	7	8	D	10	n
Number of pupils	 	0,801	0,631	15,082	5,719	O,H20	7,008	7,414	7,777	7,4 10	7,751

The new building at Kurseeng, designed to accommodate 200 pupils, is on the point of completion. The 31 schools under Roman Catholic management afforded education to 4,083, and the 16 Church of England schools to 1,692 scholars, out of the 7,721 above mentioned, the remainder belonging to other denominations. The total cost of European education was Rs. 11,00,452, of which Government paid Rs. 1,97,152. The number of candidates from European schools for the University Entrance Examination was 110 against 117 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates was 69 against 79.

The total number of Mulummudan pupils varied during the last five years Mulummudan Education. as follows:—

1891-92	***	141		448,847
1995-98	***		411	447,485
1898-94	***	***	***	446,180
1894-95 189 <b>5-</b> 96	•••	***	•••	189,333
1000-00	***	, . ,		494,294

The above shows an increase of 4,961 Mahammadans attending all classes of schools. The number of Mahammadan pupils in public institutions advanced from 397,879 to 404,652, or by 6,773, while in private institutions it fell from 91,454 to 89,642, or by 1,812, but the percentage of Mahammadan pupils on the total number at school fell slightly. However, this community is represented by a greater number and a greater percentage of the whole number of students in the Arts colleges and High English schools than last year. An increase in this respect was observable in the previous year also.

this respect was observable in the previous year also.
The improvement at the University Examinations does not as yet keep page with the increase in the number of Muhammadan students attending

colloges and high schools.

In the general results of the common examination of Madrasas the figures show that satisfactory progress was made during the year under report. The total number of pupils in the Madrasas under Government management was 1,095 in 1896 against 1,017 in 1895. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 26,189 and Rs. 54,638 respectively, against Rs. 30,881 and Rs. 62,772 respectively in 1895.

The number of pupils of aboriginal races was 38,971 in the year under report against 35,084 in 1895, showing an increase of 3,887 pupils, of whom 886 were Christians and 3,001 non-Christians. This increase is shared, more or loss, by all classes of schools, except Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools, were there was a loss of 218 and 43 pupils respectively. Of the 38,971 pupils shown under instruction, 6,514 came from Bhagalpur, and 23,013 from Chota Nagpur. The five Missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 188 schools against 182 in 1894-95, with 5,406 pupils against 4,903 in 1894-95. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 47,222 in 1895-96 against Rs. 43,726 in the preceding year. The elementary schools near Giridih for the children of miners advanced from 33 to 34, but the pupils declined from 1,404 to 1,355. This loss is attributed to the migration of workmen to new collieries in search of higher wages. The schools are supervised by a Committee, and the cost of these schools during the year was Rs. 2,760, of which the share borne by the State was Rs. 1,359.

The Sanskrit tols decreased by 23, but their pupils increased by 16. The total outlay during the year from Provincial revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in tols amounted to Rs. 24,913 against Rs. 17,998 in the provious year; the Government grant for the encouragement and improvement of these institutions having been increased from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 25,000. At the Sanskrit first examination 408 passed in 1895 and 412 in 1896; at the second examination 196 passed in 1895, and 207 in the year under report

The Central Text-Book Committee now consists of 20 members, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Bannerjee as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as ex-officio Member and Secretary. All the members, with two exceptions, are Fellows of the University of Calcuta. The Committee received for examination during the year 256 books on different subjects. Of these, 99 were approved for various purposes, 98 were rejected, and upon the rest judgment had not been pronounced. The Committee undertook during the year the work of revising the authorised list of text-books, which is reported to have made good progress. Their task is an ardnous and thankless one, and is performed with assiduity and care. Besides the Central Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are Branch Committees for Bihar and

# Art, Literature, and the Press.

The principal English newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year 1895-96 were the Englishman, the Indian Daily News, the Statesman and Friend of India, the Indian Mirror, the Amrita Bazar Patrika, the Hindu Patriot, the Indian Nation, the Bengaloe, the Reis and Rayyet, the Indian Planters' Gasette and Sporting News, the Asian, the Darjeeting Standard, the East, the Benyal Times (Dacoa), and the Bihar Herald and Indian Chronicle (Patna). The total number of English newspapers was 48 and the total number of periodicals was 52.

Fifty-eight Vornacular Newspapers were supplied to the Bengali Translator to the Government, against 65 in 1894-95. Seven Newspapers were started, of which three were in Bengali, one in Hindi and three in Uriya; while 14 papers, namely, 12 Bengali, one Urdu, and one Uriya, were discontinued. The Bangabasi, a weekly paper with 20,000 subscribers, has the largest

circulation.

The following publications, other than Annual Reports, were published during the year by the Bongal Secretariat Press:—

(1) A Report on the system of Abkari Administration with respect to the taxation of toddy in the Presidency of Madras.

(2) Manual of Procedure of the Calcutta Custom House.

(3) Rules under the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, corrected up to the 31st Docomber 1894.

(4) Pharmacopoeia of the Modical College Hospital, Calcutta.

(5) Bengal Police, Criminal Identification by means of Anthropometry

rovised up to January 1895.

(6) Bongal Police Code, Chapter XVI.

(7) Momorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and everfalls, and the flow of water in pipes.

(8) Report on the Sericultural Experiments carried on at Alipore by the Sericultural Committee.

(9) Proventive Officers' Manual.

- (10) Note on Tari in Bengal, by Babu Abhilas Chandra Mukherji, Deputy Collector.
- (11) Two lectures on the Navigation Canals in India, delivered at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by Mr. J. H. Apjohn, M.A., C.E. (12) Manual for the Inspection of Departments under Magistrates.

- (13) Lists of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Bengal possessing Historical or Archeological interest.
- (14) Papers relating to the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of

1895, and the Rules framed under it.
(15) Bengal Famine Code, Revised Edition of 1895.
(16) Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls, and the flow of water in pipes, by Messrs. Odling, Bestic and Maconchy of the Public Works Department.

(17) The Registration Manual, 1895.

(18) Four lectures on Steam-Launch construction, delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in April 1895.

(19) A brief Memoir of William Roxburgh, author of the "Flora Indica."

(20) The Records Manual.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during 1895 was 2,689 against 1,898 in the proceeding year, showing an increase of 791, or a little over 29.5 per cent. This large increase is due partly to increased literary activity, and partly to measures taken, at the instance of the late Librarian, to provent evasion of the provisions of the law requiring the registration of books. Nevertheless, it is difficult to believe that this number, large as it is, represents the actual number of publications issued during the year under review; doubtless, many works published by both European and Native firms still evade registration, and the penalty provided in the law in this respect is apparently not deterrent.

Out of 2,689 publications received last year, 1,971 are books, and 718 periodicals. (If the books, 1,674 are original publications, the rest being

re-publications and translations.

The number of Bengali books received was 952, or about 35.3 per cent.

of the total number of publications. The corresponding figure for 1894 was 612, or 35.5 per cent. less. The subjects of which they treat are classified in the following table:—

•	Subject.	1894-95.	1895-96.		
	1			3	3
Arts Biography Drama Fiction History Language Law Medicine Miscollaneous Philosophy Poetry Politics Roligion Soience (Mathe		Mocha	nical)	1 13 24 58 9 165 29 31 62 1 69 1 15	7 23 33 76 26 267 19 29 113 1 109 
Science (Natur Trayols and Vo	okugas or und offier)	•••	•••	12 	15 2
	Tot	.nl		612	952

The number of publications in this language, received last year, was 345, against 227 in the year preceding, showing an increase of about 34 per cent. Pope's Universal Prayer has been set to Indian music by Rájá Sir Sourindra Mohan Tagore, with the last line of the first stanza changed by substituting "Ram, Rahim, and Buddha," for "Jehovah, Jove or Lord." Anti-cholora Inoculation, by Dr. W. M. Haffkine, contains the report submitted to Government on the experimental inoculations against cholera performed by him in different places in India, between April 1893 and August 1895. Elaborate statistical Tables show the places visited, the number of persons inoculated, and the percentage of attacks and mortality among the inoculated and the uninoculated. Dr. Haffkine is confident, from the favourable results obtained, that these inoculations afford an effective protection against cholora.

Among the works on Roligion Lowell Lectures in Boston, by Babu P. C.

Roligion.

Religion.

Sen in the leadership of the Navavidhan Brahmos,
deserves mention. It contains the lectures delivered by him at the Parliament
of Religions, as well as those known as the Lowell Lectures, delivered at

Boston. They give the cardinal principles of Hindu religion and society, as well as a short history of the rise and fall of the different Indian Religions.

The Musalmani-Bengali dialoct stands in the same relation to Bengali as

Musalmani-Bengali.

Urdu bears to Hindi, and works written in it furnish
amusement and edification to the lower classes of
Muhammadans. The glorification of Islam is the sole aim which the writers of
these books have in view. Though Musalmans in religion, they are Bengalis
by birth, and often well versed in popular Bengali literature. Thus their books
contain frequent allusions to popular versions of the Ramayan and the Mahábhárata. Thoir favourite theme is the marriage of the daughters of Hindu
gods and princes with Musalman heroes, after the defeat of their guardians
in combat.

Nine books in the Persian language were received last year, against one in the year preceding.

Forty-four books in Sanskrit were received last

Sanskrit. your.

Persian.

Two books in the Tibetan tonguge were received in the Library, against five in the preceding year. Of these, Sher Phyin, edited by Babu Pratap Chandra Ghosh, under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, is a translation well-known Buddhist work Satasáhasriká Prajnápáramitá.

Only 16 Urdu works in were received, against 14 in the year preceding.

Poetry and Religion are the subjects mainly treated.

One hundred and ten Uriya publications were received last year, against

45 in the year before. They consist mostly of

uriya. school-books translated from Bengali, and very
small pamphlets on poetry and religion. Vivasini, by Babu Rám Sankar Ráy, is
a work of fletion depicting the social and political condition of Orissa during the
supremacy of the Mahrattas in that Province. This is probably the first novel
in the Uriya language.

Periodicals received in the Bongal Library are classed under the heads of Law, Medicine, Miscollaneous, Religion, and Science. Of those, those written in Bongali are porhaps the most important. 718 numbers were received last year against 555 in the year preceding. These represent 107 distinct periodicals and are written, 1 in Assamose, 61 in Bengali, 27 in English, and 18 in various other languages. Forty-four new journals were started, and 32 old ones disappeared in the course of the last year.

disappeared in the course of the last year.

During the year under review 2,486 publications were registered under the Act, against 2,222 in the preceding year. Of this number, 1671 were registered in the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration, and the balance (815), in the Sub-Registry offices in the Mufassal. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 232, against Rs. 188 in the previous year.

### VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

The preparation of the list of historical tombs and monuments in Bengal, which was referred to in last year's report, was completed in December 1895 and submitted to the Government of India, Home Department, the work of editing it having been entrusted to Mr. C. R. Wilson, M.A., of the Bengal Education Department. The Government of India have intimated that the Bengal List will form the first volume of a general list which they propose to publish of such tembs and monuments in the country.

The list of ancient monuments in Bengal, revised and corrected up to 31st August 1895, was published during the year. For the convenience of District Officials the list has also been printed and published in sections according to

the Divisions of the Province.

A brass tablet with a suitable inscription was placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, below the Mayo memorial window, to indicate to whose memory the window was erected, it having been pointed out that nothing existed to explain the object of the memorial.

Some interesting sculptures and remains were found scattered about on the Rutnagiri Hill in Orissa by the Sub-divisional Officer of Jajpur, and a proposal to explore the locality, which is said to be the site of an ancient city, is still

under consideration.

### IX.-MISCELLANEOUS.

### Ecclesiusticul.

THE ecclesiastical establishment, paid entirely or in part by Government, Ecclosinstical Administration.

Ninoteen marriages were selemized under the previous year, save for one additional Chaplain of the Church of England.

1872 during the year 1895-96, against 28 in the previous year. Of these 19 marriages, 13 were selemized in Calcutta, 2 in Barisal, 1 each in Working of the Brahmo Mar-

11 looghly, Bulasoro, Birbhum, and Bhagalpur.
There are 19 Marriage Registrars, besides 28 ex-officio Marriage Registrars under the Act. Of those, only 10 Registrars registered marriages during the year. Of the marriages reported, the maximum age of the bridegroom was 54 years, and the minimum age was 22 years. The ages of the brides ranged from 15 to 25 years. There were 4 widow marriages, and the maximum age of the widows was 35, the minimum age being 18 years. The marriages were in most cases registered by the Marriago Registrars, after being solomnized by other persons who officiated as priests.

There were 765 burials during the year under report, against 790 in the provious year. The receipts for the year, including the Christian Burial the closing balance (Rs. 14,274-3-2) on the 31st Working of the Christian Burial March 1805, amounted to Rs. 31,559-5, and the

expenditure on various improvements in the different cometeries amounted to Rs. 10,056-5-2, thus loaving a balance of Rs. 11,458-11-10 in the Treasury

for the following year.

Largo improvements were made in the different cometeries under the Board's control. There were a number of graves and monuments in need of ropairs, and the Board were able during the year, with the sanction of Government, to de a great deal in this direction, and to save many of the memorials from utter ruin. The Tiretta or French Cometery, which had been much neglected and was made over to the Board by Government in June 1895, was brought into good order. The substitution of east-iron rails for brick-built walls at all the cometeries in Park Street was finished during the year under report, and is considered to have greatly improved their external appearance. In the Circular Read Cometeries the pathways have been raised and depressions in the ground filled up. The work of raising the ground has been carried on steadily by the Board for several years past, but in places it is still incomplote.

A number of other improvements were also made during the year in commuting drains that were formerly tiled or bricked, and in constructing para-pots by the side of deep drains. A new shaped grave was introduced with the approval of the Executive Engineer; graves are new constructed by the Board at a uniform charge, an arrangement which has proved highly

satisfactory to the public.

# Stationery and Printing.

### STATIONERY.

The following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts, and issues of the Stationery Office for the past two years:—

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year  Gain (+) or loss (—) by revaluing the opening balance at the issue rate of the	6,87,473	7,39,840
opening balanco at the issue rate of the	()24,019	(+)71,587
Corrected value of stores Value of stores received during the year	6,68,454 28,57,947	8,11,377 25,56,706
Walue of stores issued duving the year	30,21,401 22,81,561	88,68,083 25,97,305
Value of the balance in stock at the close of the year	7,39,840	7,70,778

The advance in the receipts was mainly due to an increase, amounting to Rs. 1,93,252, in the value of country-made paper, of country-made miscellaneous articles, and of English articles purchased locally. This increase is attributed to the higher rates charged for paper by the local mills; to a greater demand for paper made by the printing pressos directly under the Governments of India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and also by the Postal Press at Aligarh; and to an enhanced expenditure on China ink, miscellaneous articles, and binding materials, which were required in large quantities by the pressos and by the Military Officers with the Chitarl Relief Force. English articles obtained from the India Office show a falling off in value of Rs. 30,852, if calculated at 2 shillings per rupee on their invoiced prices; but this decrease falls to Rs. 300 if the percentage to cover exchange, freight charges, &c., be included in the prime cost of the stores. In 1804-95 it was laid down that the value of imported stores should be calculated on their invoice value at the official rate of exchange for the year, plus 15 per cent. on the converted value for freight, packing, and other incidental charges. This method of valuation has been adopted with effect from the current official year, but could not, it is stated, be applied to the valuation of imported stores received during 1895-96, as the order was received late in the year, when most of the stores had been already valued on the old plan. The official rate of exchange for 1895-98 was 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., against 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., the average rate for the preceding year; and, calculated at these rates, with 15 per cent. added for freight, incidental charges, &c., the total value of imported goods would amount to Rs. 4,57,886, against Rs. 5,05,463 in 1894-95, showing a decrease of Rs. 47,577.

The value of stores issued to departments and officers under Local Governments rose by Rs. 2,01,575 as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The largest advance, viz. Rs. 1,61,033, occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but all the other Local Governments, except the Punjab and Assam, contributed to the increase. The increase in Bengal amounted to Rs. 17,037, while the value of stationery used by officers and

departments under the Government of India rose by Rs. 1,13,687. The largest decrease occurred in the supplies to State Railways, which show a falling off of Rs. 28,493.

The value of the stores in stock at the end of the year was Rs. 7,70,778, or Rs. 30,938 in excess of that at the end of 1894-95. This high figure is said to be due to the inability of certain officers to gauge their requirements accurately, to the fact that certain consignments of goods from England were not received till late in the year, to the higher rates charged by local mill-owners for country-made paper, and to the fall in exchange. The last cause accounts for no less than Rs. 30,543, so that the increase only came to Rs. 395. The balance of the preceding year was unusually high, and considerably exceeded the average consumption for three menths, which is the proper standard to observe.

The quantity of water-marked paper issued for use with court-fee stamps rose by 1,400 reams, and its value by Rs. 4,570. The increase occurred chiefly in Bengal and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, while the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Native States in Orissa show a decrease. This paper has recently been introduced into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 4,655 and Rs. 1,04,483 respectively, against Rs. 94,262 and Rs. 1,05,136 in the preceding year. The falling off in the receipts, amounting to Rs. 89,607, is due almost entirely to the exclusion from the accounts of the commission of 5 per cent, on the value of locally-purchased articles, which is a book entry and had been improperly mixed up with each transactions. The items of expenditure which show an increase are freight and miscellaneous charges. An increase of Rs. 4,860 under the former was due to freight and bailing charges incurred in despatching packages of stationery by steamer to the State Railways in Burma and to the East Coast Railway in Madras, and in sending papers direct from the mills to the presses in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces, while under the latter Rs. 4,271 was expended on the payment of municipal rates and taxes for the Stationery Office.

The total value of the different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, shows an advance of Rs. 3,14,129. This increase is partly attributable to the fall in exchange and the consequent rise in the rates of locally-manufactured articles, but there were other reasons, among which the following may be mentioned:—An increased supply of drawing paper, drawing materials, and tracing cloth to the Public Works Department and the Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture, Central Provinces; the consumption of a larger quantity of writing, printing, and coloured papers, and of binding cloth and materials by the Government presses; the issue of a larger supply of carbonic, papyrographic, and other kinds of paper to the Telegraph and Postal Departments, and to the Military Officers with the Chitral Relief Force; the demand for Chubb's padlocks and box-locks throughout India. The principal increases occurred under "Writing paper" (Rs. 60,114), "Printing paper" (Rs. 1,46,657), "carbonic, papyrographic, and other kinds of paper" (Rs. 33,306), "Pasto, mill and straw boards" (Rs. 9,366), and "Other articles" (Rs. 11,480). The only noticeable decrease was in the consumption of quill pens, which shows a falling off of 800,000 in number and Rs. 4,954 in value.

For the purpose of determining the relative prices of paper made in England and in India, samples of country-made paper have hitherto been sent to England by the Superintendent of Stationery three months before calling for tenders, and the Director-General of Stores has furnished him with samples of English-made paper of similar quality, with their English prices. A difficulty has now arisen in obtaining samples and prices, owing to the refusal of English manufacturers to supply samples which cost money and bring in no orders, and the Director-General has therefore suggested that one-tenth of the annual requirements of paper for the Stationery Office should be obtained from England. The question is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

The system of supplying newspapers and periodicals through the Stationery Office appears to be working satisfactorily. The number of periodicals

supplied during the year foll off by 72, while that of nowspapers and books rose by 241 and 1,743, respectively, as compared with 1804-95. The total payment for the newspapers, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,06,671, against Rs. 90,366 in the preceding year. The excess expenditure was incurred mainly by the Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India, the Military

Education Department, and the Government of Bengal.

The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted respectively to Rs. 37,084 and Rs. 47,746, against Rs. 34,957 and Rs. 48,109 in 1894-05. The increase in the receipts, amounting to Rs. 2,127, was mainly due to the sale of a larger number of forms and service-books to the public in Bengal and Assam, while the decrease in expenditure is the necessary consequence of the desputch of a smaller number of forms.

#### PRINTING.

The receipts represent the proceeds of the sale of Government Gazettes, the Civil List, the Indian Law Reports, and other Cash receipts and expenditure. Cash receipts and expenditure. miscellaneous publications, and of waste paper. They also include recoveries for work done for local authorities. The expenditure consists of the charges for establishment, materials, and contingencies of the several presses, and includes the payments made to an outside press for assisting to meet an argent indent for tauxi forms and registers and for printing the Indian Law Reports and Bengal Library catalogues. The cash transcetions of the year are compared with those of the provious year in the following table :---

II RADE.	Riter	I P PS.	Name -	Expending R		
H PETH	1891-06,	1805-06,	II KA 1981,	1804-05,	1895400.	
1	2	3	4	6	- 45	
Saje of Cazettes	R«. 19,721	Rs. 18,718	Secretariat Press, Establishment Materials Contingonoics (metading postage)	Rs. 2,00,395 5,064 20,136	Ra, 2,01,993 718 10,070	
, Indian Law Reports	40,023	49,779	Darjoling Press. Establishment	1,30 t 3,633 8,30,216	9,91,186 9,70 8,70 8,60,1	
tal.I ffylO	1,890	1,307	Tibelan Section.	8,028	8,703	
" missellancous publications	4,797	4,100	Helablishment		8,664 1,008 616 	
Miscollungous .a .a	111	88	Publishing Department, Betablishmant Pastage Other contingeness	4,170 16,190 1,867	2,204	
Total credited to Publishing Department "	76,015	7-6,101	Outside printing	21,074 d,1 to	1,208 108,11	
Printing done for local badies	2,866	2,781	Just Press, General Press Establishment Materials Contingencies	9,72,255 10,070 8,604 7,681	10,724 10,724 1000 116,71	
Sale of wasto paper	4,806	<b>5,</b> 635	Jail Press, Free Branch.	83,624	81,600	
Total cash receipts		82,010	Hstublishment	35,801 631 81,266	27,7 H 12,064 8,845	
<b></b>		appya	<b>.</b>	08,160	41,011	
Excess of each expenditure ever easis receiple	8,91,H05	2,45,741	Total Jall Prins Total debitable to Presses Add freight and packing charges advanted by the Juli Press for settlement forms debitable to the Settlement Department	3,01,77 k 8,7 k,0gg	75,301 8,20,050	
Grand Total ",	8,78,114	8,29,261		4,0%6	1,601	
	0,10,110	0,20,401	Grand Total	9,78,111	3,20,25L	

The total cash receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 82,510 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,28,251, against Rs. 83,309 and Rs. 3,78,114 respectively in the provious year. The decrease of Rs. 799 in the receipts occurred mostly under sales of the Bengali Gasette. The total expenditure, including freight

and packing charges for settlement forms, and oxcluding the charges on account of postage incurred by the Publishing Department, amounted to Rs. 3,26,043 in 1895-96 against Rs. 3,56,140 in 1894-95, showing a decrease of Rs. 30,097. The docrosse was chiefly at the Presidency Jail Press, and was due to the smaller demand by the Stationery Office for forms, bound books and envelopes, and also to reduced indents for survey and sottlement forms by the Sottlement Department.

Outlurn of work.

The following statement compares the outturn of the presses for the last two years:—

			1605-90,							
	For Gov- ernment offlors,	Govern- mont portodicals and publi- cations,	For local bodies,	Scitlement forms.	Total.	For Gov- ernment offices,	Govern- ment perledicals and publi- cations,	For local bodies,	Seitlement forms,	Total,
1	В	3	4	ŭ	G	7	8	0	10	11
Value of printing work done.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra,	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs,	Ra.
Beerstaria, Press Tibotan Section Darjoeling Press	2,30,716 2,698	62,410 	168 	950:10 P31:118	600,80,9 } C88,9	2,20,403 4,145	80,248 8,084	2,879 0 8	27	2,99,108 9,983 4,168
Jali Pross, Convict Depart- ment Juli Press, Free Department	1,60,280 20,007	1,37 <u>2</u> 0,797	671 826	0,409 1,009	1,58,611 81,830	1,34,300 17,275	700 0,884	654 488	4,107 986	1,41,790 26,983
Total printing work 🗼	4,01, 085	78,588	1,741	7,417	4,87,991	3,87,002	70,709	3,532	6,480	4,71,807
Value of leads and quotations (material only) Do. of testing work	51,408	\$161.00 4161.00	418454 14 est	414 MP	61,408	<b>9,5</b> 00 25,657	941910 411110	654 <b>8</b> 44	#11 PE 1	2,800 25,887
Total value of outlara	4,65,043	771,089	1,741	7,417	5,88,680	4,15,270	70,768	3,632	4,480	8,00,044

The above table does not include the value of work done by an outside press, for which a payment of Rs. 6,140 was made in 1894-95 and of Rs. 11,801 in 1895-96. For the whole year the Press account shows a profit of Rs. 1,90,163 against Rs. 1,59,791 in 1894-95.

At the Accountant-General's suggestion, stock was taken of the plant and material of the several presses during the year, the last preceding stock having been taken in 1886. The result of the valuation is as follows:—

		Banotioned ro Lat Apri			Book value on let April 1895.
		$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}}$ .	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
1.	Bengal Socretariat Press	2,70,375	7	0	2,27,151 10 2
2.	Darjooling Press	4,822	11	6	8,078 12 5
3.	Tibotan Section	15,858	10	7	10,399 2 9
4.	Presidency Jail Press	<b>3,</b> 07,803	2	4	1,76,700 14 10

The experiment which has been tried since 1892 of employing females in the Secretariat Press as readers, copy-holders, and compositors, has not proved a success owing to the difficulty of enforcing discipline and securing regular attendance. Out of 36 female compositors employed in July 1895, all but 7 resigned for various reasons, and of these only 4 attend regularly and are employed in reading. Of 20 female readers and copy-holders, 12 remain. The vacancies thus caused have been filled by appointing a smaller number of male hands, and no fresh appointments of females have been made.

## Zoological Garden.

THE past year was one of financial prosperity. The actual receipts of the Garden, excluding the opening balance of Rs. 4,774 and a sum of Rs. 29 realized on the 31st March 1896, and credited to the Treasury on the 1st April, amounted to Rs. 44,317 against Rs. 41,533 in the previous year; while the expenditure rose from Rs. 41,672 in 1894-95 to Rs. 44,106. The increase in receipts occurred under all the principal heads of income, viz., "Entrance receipts," "Donations and subscriptions," "Rents" and "Miscolfaneous." The increase in expenditure is due chiefly to increased charges for the purchase of animals, to the higher cost of feeding them, and to the fact that improvements and remains were undertaken the most investant of which that improvements and repairs were undertaken, the most important of which was the cleaning out of a portion of the ornamental water. The closing balance increased from Rs. 4,774 to Rs. 4,985.

The number of paying visitors admitted to the Garden was 165,152 against 154,532 in the previous year; a number of school pupils and small children were also admitted free. This is the highest number admitted in any year except 1883-84, the year of the Calcutta International Exhibition, when the Garden was visited by 188,532 persons.

The following statement shows the number of visitors who paid entrance monoy in each your since 1891-02-

Year.				Number of visitors.
1891-92	144	141		116,382
1892.93	***		•••	139,173
1893-94	***			162,449
1894-95	***	***	***	154,582
1896-96	***	***		165,152
				. •

Two hundred and ninety-one additions were made during the year to the collection of animals in the Gardon (including 77 mammals, 104 birds and 110 reptiles); three animals were born in the Garden and the rest were obtained

either by presentation or by purchase or exchange.

The popularity of the Garden continued unabated. A large number of applications for free admission were received and granted by the Committee during the year. A certificate of fitness was granted by the Committee to Mr. Jamshedji M. Doctor, who was deputed by the Bombay Corporation to receive training in the management of animals in captivity.

As in the past two years, a series of experiments was conducted in the Joygobind Law Laboratory by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham to test the efficacy of various alleged remedies for cures of snake-bite. Dr. Cunningham's interesting report on the results of his experiments has been communicated to the Government of India.

On the recommendation of the Committee, supported by this Government, the Government of India were pleased during the year to recognize as pensionable the appointments of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, engine-driver, gate-clerk, and store-keeper in the Garden. The contributions towards pension required under Article 868 of the Civil Service Regulations are to be paid in future, the arrears of contribution being remitted.

# Conomic und Art Museum.

During the year improvements were undertaken in the Economic and Art Museum Buildings. Arrangements were perfected by which an ample supply of water will be laid on in all departments of the Museum, partly for the purpose of cleaning the specimens, partly as a precaution against fire, hydrants being fitted throughout the building.

The Lieutenant-Governor having sanctioned a new scheme of fittings for the Economic Gallery, the work was pushed on with the aid of Chinose carpenters provided by the Public Works Department, and on the 31st March 1896 only a comparatively small number of bays remained to be completed. These fittings consist of an upright case, a sloping dosk case, and a store locker or cabinot below for reserve stock. It is intended that the panels forming the doors of these cabinets shall be of characteristic Indian woods. After consultation with the Inspector-General of Forests, arrangements have been made to secure seasoned planks for this purpose. In the meantime, and while those are being collected, the doors have been temporarily fitted with panels of Australian and other timbers, which greatly relieve the monotony that would otherwise result were the panelling of all the doors constructed of one and the samo kind of wood.

Owing to the delay in fitting up the Court, there was little or no progress

in the final arrangement of the Economic Specimens.

The collection of specimens steadily progressed, and the work of attending to these proved more than sufficient to tax the energies and resources of

the receiving and despatching staff in the Museum.

At the close of the Calcutta International Exhibition, a number of specimens of Australian timbers were made over to the Museum and housed in the godowns. During the year the Trustees inspected these, and thoroupon decided that the specimens should be added to the general collections. They were accordingly classified and registered as far as possible.

Embroideries and textiles were overhauled, classified, and arranged in their respective places. The state of the collections was found to be fair, but the process of rearranging the exhibits brought to light a greater amount of depre-

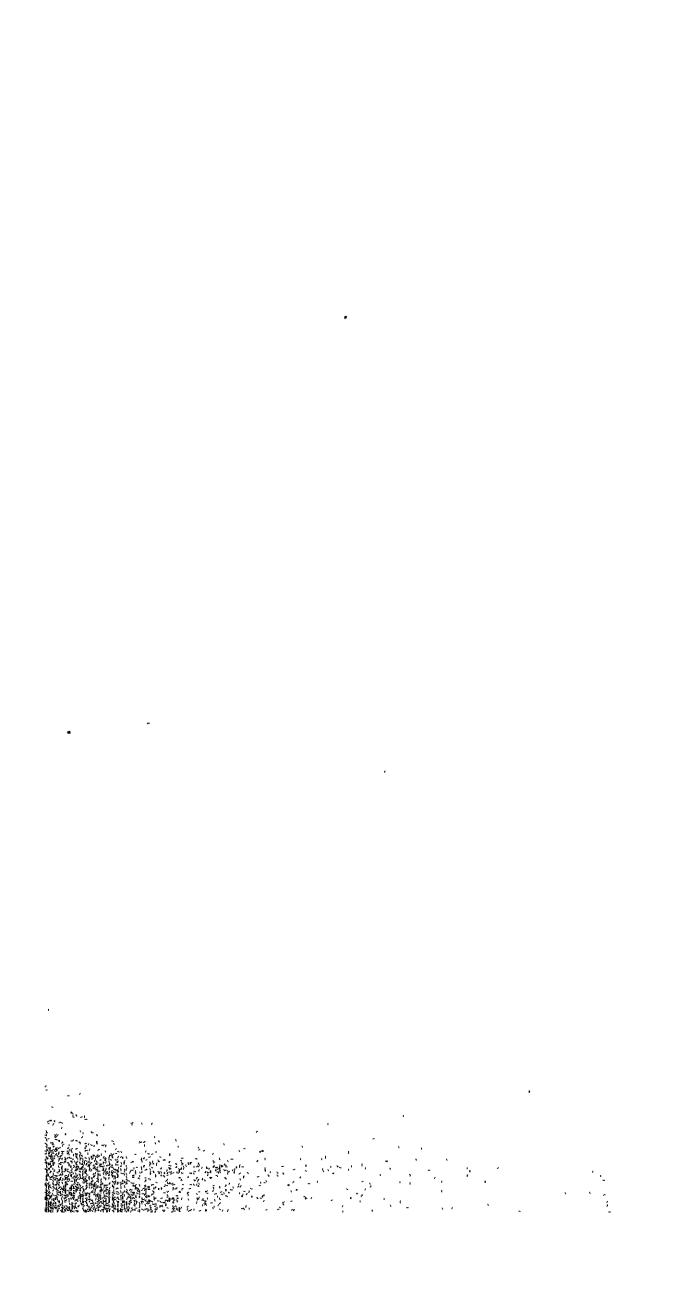
ciation than there should have been.

Seventy-five new exhibits were received, registered, and placed in the Gallery, including 67 specimens of churns and churning.









# STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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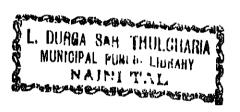
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PART I.
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	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Principal G	eographical	Divisions.			Total area in square miles.
			1	yku 6.			2
Britisti Possk	SSIONS D	IRECTLY ADM	- (Sasteini	_ ,,	<del>!;:-1</del> -		
Bongal	•••	•••	141	•		***	70,582*
Bihar	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	44,197
Orissa	***	•••	•••	•••		***	9,841
Ohota Na	gլուr	***	44)	***	***	•••	26,965
			Total d	irectly admi	inistered	•••	151,535
Pributary St.	A TIES						,
Cooch Bolt	ı <b>ar</b> Tribu	itary States	***	•••	•••		1,307
Orisan	d	litto	***	•••	•••		14,387
Chota Nag	gpur d	itto	•••	***	•••		16,054
Hill Tippe	era (both	survoyod ar	nd unsurvoy	ed)	***		4,086
			•		Total		35,834
TATIVE STATES	AND TR	ibutaries	•				
Sikkim	•••	¥		***	***		2,600
			T	otal area of	Bengal		189,969

^{*} Excluding the Sundarbans, 5,809 miles.

	<u> </u>		Rainfall 1					A	VRRAGE
0					=- =		 Maj	y.	
Obseiving Stat	IONS.	January to May.	Juno to Soptember,	Octobor to December.	Total.	Monn of maxi- mum.	Moan of mini- num.	Highest roadings.	Lowest road- ings.
1	•	2	, 3	3.	5	0	7	8	l)
	***	9:37	33.65	3.70	45.76	90.6	79.9	112.3	72.3
Sari	***	6.86	80.03	2:51	47·89 48·20	108-2	805	110-1	70.6
Baukura	***		40°40 99°65	7.03	61·01	108'3	79.8	116.4	69.7
Midnapore		6·44 7·63	33.04	3.70	44.27	4.78	1		1
Hooghly		400	29.53	2.48	86.00	1	1		1
Howrah Bangor Island	111	P. 817	84:78	4.78	45 08	91.7	827	95.2	70%
Almore	•••	4.87	82.23	9.79	39.38	90.0	70.2	107:0	70'8
Krishnagar		8.78	22:40	8.66	34.84	98.8	77.6	110.2	71.3
Berhampore	••	. 3.83	80.07	1.95	35 85	987	78.1	101.6	72·8
Jessoro		. 11.08	30.25	6·26 7·75	48 36   51 84	04.8	77.1	1 101 1	100
Khulna	••	. 18'64 . 0'94	36.88	1.25	44 07	95.1	76.8	105.0	69.1
Rompur Boalia	**	0.31	69.73	ก็ซีโ	08.55	90.4	75.8	102.8	68.8
Dinajpur Jalpaiguri		24.60	98.58	2.05	125-13	87.7	78.5	94.9	1.89
Darjeoling		20.03	108-44	1.42	130.79	03.8	649	68.1	48.7
Gnatong		96.14	84.43		127.29	52.3	88.0	50.9	30-1
Yatung		14 79			45.67	58·6	42.5	68.0	32.9
Cooch Behar		19.21	99.18		119.90	88.8	74.9	94.8	69.2
Rangpur		\$'36 11'40			60.09		76.0	09.3	68-3
Bogra Pobna (Sirajgan)			50,17	0.00	1	"-"	\ ""		""-
tory)	-	15.18	25.86	2.13	43.12	90.8	76.1	8:00	89.7
Narayanganj		20.80	82.86		58.29		77.3	96-1	70.7
Mymonsingh		[ 19:60			79.34		76.6	96.3	68·1
Faridpur		17.63			66.91		75.5	95'8 95'8	0849
Barisal		15:20			61.78		77.6	ט פע	71.4
Agartola		27·17			69.72		75.6	96.8	69.9
Comilla Noukhali		สกาสต			08-90		75.8	02.0	GAT
Chittagong		16.8			94.27		75.1	92.7	70
Rangamati Hills	Ι ,	26.78			86.81		Į.		
Patua		2.67			48.80		78.8	110.0	70.2
Gaya		2.00			82.01		82.7	118.1	73%
Arrah		2.95			41.47 36.60		80·1	109.2	654
Chapra Motiliari		2·70			(4.9)		70.7	103.2	648
Muzaliarpur		6.430			45.37		77.0	1087	661
Darblunga		414	84.4	T 0.80	88.86	5 04:4	77.6	101'5	69.6
Monghyr		\ 4.5			45.21		)	)	]
Bhagalpur		4.4			42.2		77.6	107:3	60.0
Purnea		5.40			45.28		70.1	101/8	(17:2
Makla Naya Dumka		3·9·			38·02 42·93		77:2 78:0	111.0	70.0
O		"   0.0			68.8			1159	74
Falso Point		U.E.	-		61.5			108.2	70
Balasoro		91			64:0	2 984	79.8	1100	70%
Puri		1.2	4 ] 01.8	3 11.03	74.1	()   89-6	82.0	01.7	76
Huzari bagh		,\ 6.6			48.3				06.
Ranchi		vi, [ 5·1			49.4				64
Palamuu (Dalto	nganj)	2.5					81.1	.   114-2	69.
Purulia Chaibassa		9·3			46·0 47·8		. 80.8	115.7	711

Mean of 20 days. (b) Mean of 28 days. || Mean of

1805-06.]

1895.

RMPERA'	PURR IN	Shade.						CLot	в Риорокт	ON.
	Jı	ıl <b>y</b> .			Dece	mbor.				
Moun f maxi- mum,	Moan of mini- mum.	Highost roadings.	Lowest readings.	Menn of maxi- mum.	Monn of mini- mum.	Highest readings.	Lowest roadings.	January to May.	June to September.	Octobe to De combe
10	11	12	18	14	L6	16	17	18	19	20
91.0	70.3	05.2	75.7	77.6	54.5	82·1	48.1	3·1	7:1	2.8
90·9	77·8 78·5	97·1 95·8	72·6 75·1	77·7 79·3	52·9 53·7	82·1 83·8	46·8 45·1	2·5 1·8	6·2 3·9	2·1 1·6
89.0	81.4	92.2	78.0	16.8	58.2	81.5	51.7	- 4.7	8.7	4·0 2·5
88.9	78.8	91.9	75.7	76.8	51.0	81.8	47'2	2·() 2·8	6.8	24
90°5 89°4	78·6 78·8	94·3 98·2	75·7 74·3	78·9* 76·9	50·7# 58·1	84·0 82·2	44'2 47'1	8.1	7.7	1.8
80.0 89.4	70.0	96.0	70.0	77.5	52·2(b)		480	8.4	70	2.6
88'5	79.1	02.1	74.1	77:1	62.7	81.6	47.9	2.3	5.7	1.2
88.2	78.2	98.8	74/2	77.7	46.8	81.8	46.0	2.3	7.5	1.2
86.7	70.5	91.4	79'6	76:0	51:3	80.3	463	4.0	80	P
65.1	57.6	68-1	6 k·7	40.7	87.0	50-1	33.0	6.8	) 5∙ō	4.5
66.2	44.3	03.8	410	37.2	19.2	48.4	97	4·7	7.7	3·7
610	49.4	07.0	45'4	47.0	23.9	52'9	189		P	
87·8 88·8	77·6 78·4	92·8 93·2	73·7 74·2	77·5	51·2 52·6	89·2	46·6 47·2	3-8 3-8	7·1 6·1	2:5 1:5
87:8	78.5	91.8	74.7	76.6	510	81.8	48.2	9.5	8.6	1.0
88'4	70.7	92 6	77.2	77.9	56.0	83.1	52·8 49·1	4·8 2·8	8.6	8.4
80.9	78.0	80.7	74·6 70·9	76·8 75·8	53·8 58·7	82°2 81°2	47.5	3.0	6.4	1.7
88·9 88·4	78·9 70·3	92·8 91·8	75 0	77.6	56.6	84-9	ธิ์ <b>บ</b> ์0	3.0	8.6	2.7
884	77.4	8-16	75.8	77:8	51.4	88.4	47.6	3.4	7.1	2.9
86·1	78·2 77·4	88·5 80·2	75·8 75·1	77·2 78·0	53·3 57·0	89·5 85·2	47 2 50 1	2·7 9·4	5·4 7·8	2·2 3·5
<b>80.</b> 6	79-2	96.5	74.7	74.4	50-5	80-7	441	1-9	7.1	1.1
81.8 0.0	78.4	98.6	74.8	78.0	8.09	81.8	45.9	2.4	5.8	1.3
914	79.1	00.0	72.0	76.0	48.5	88.5	48.1	1.7	2.4	0.8
01.8	79.1	00.3	75.1	75.1	49.0	80.8	41.5	20	70	0.7
80.4	77'8	96.0	71.9	74.8	45.0	81.6	41 0 42 3	· 1·8	5'6 4'8	0·7 0·7
89∙7 89•0	78·3 79·6	98·7 96·6	73·2 75·0	74·2 74·4	47.2	80·7 80·8	46.8	2.0	6.1	0.9
90.2	70.3	96.7	75.6	70.3	48-9	81·1	48.2	2.0	6.6	1.4
H8.7	78.0+	98.7	74.7	j 76·8∥	47.6‡	82-2	417	2.8	7.8	14
00.2	79.3	90.6	75.0	70.0	48.6	82.6	42·5 44·7	2.3	5'9 6'9	1.1
89.1	77:8	94.0	73.8	75.7	50°0 57°2	80·3 84·3	50·β	2·2 2·8	8.8	2.5
90·E	79·2 70·4	96·2 95·0	75·2 73·1	80·8 77·2	99.1	82·4	46.0	4.8	7.7	3.4
88·5 89·1	78.7	94.0	75.8	79.5	52.0+	89.4	45.9	2·1	4.6	14
88·5	80.8	02.7	70.6	80.1	60.0	84.7	515	2.8	6.2	2.0
85·1	74.0	90.7	70.3	71.9	40.0	76.2	460	9.4	7.9	2.2
84.8	72.0	90.2	69.4	72.4	49.5	70.6	44.9	1.8	5.6	1.0
90 8	77.8	98-3	740	78.5	49.3	804	9840	2.8	4.8	1.1
90.2	77.8	94.9	78.0	78.4	60.0	82-8	440	2.4	67	2:1

24 days. † Menn of 30 days. (a) Menn of 22 days.

C.-Civil Divisions or

<del></del>	1	2	] a ]	4	Б	0		7	R	ß	10
Padyinces	Commissioner- ship,	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub- divisions.	Ares in square miles.	Population	Head quarters towns amon	Population, Printer W. Wooth	Number of villeges.	Hor many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Negistrates.	Maximum discance in miles of vilages from necrest Courts.
	Burdwan	Burdwan Birbhum Baokura Midnaporo Hooghly Howrah	2 2 4 3 2 2	2,080 1,752 2,021 5,180 1,191 510	1,391,880 707,833 1,069,608 2,031,516 1,034,200 703,025	Burdwan Suri Bankura Midnaporo Hooghly and Chinsura. Howrah	83,477 7,481 18,748 32,201 93,060 110,006	3,500 3,103 5,407 11,994 2,601 1,413	11 8 8 10 12 6	10 0 0 13 14 0	20 28 29 45 30
Besgal	Presidenty	24-Parganas Caloutta Nadia Murshidabad Jossora Khulaa	4 4	2,108 20 2,703 2,113 2,925 2,077	1,892,093 681,660 1,614,108 1,270,046 1,888,827 1,177,652 8,635,126	Calcutta Krishnagar Borhamporo Jossoro Khulaa	081,560 25,600 28,616 6,302 8,607	5,765 1 2,982 3,027 4,851 3,200	21 5 10 9 15 0	19 2 11 10 13 8	69  25 29 89 62
DEBUNE	£ւթյոհαλմ∙	Jaipanguri Darjeoling Rangpur Bogra	. 2 . 2 2 4	2,329 4,117 2,962 1,164 3,493 1,452 1,839	1,313,336 1,555,835 681,352 223,314 2,065,464 817,404 1,301,223	Rampur Boalia  Dinajpur  Jalpulguri  Darjeoling  Rangpur  Bogra  Pabna	21,407 12,201 9,482 11,145 14,216 0,584 16,486	5,210 7,076 3,331 1,319 3,537 4,223 3,883	8 1  10 2	1 74	94 Orininal 8 <b>0</b> Oril 30  70 95 42
	Dacoa	Mymonsingh	10 4 5 8 4 4 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	17,356 2,782 6,332 2,281 3,645	8,018,018 2,395,002 8,472,196 1,623,643 2,158,065	Dacos Navirabad Faridyur Darisal	91,724 82,821 11,655 10,774 16,482	20,188 0,709 7,959 4,432 4,708	10 23 19 18	47 12 14 0	 48 41 95 98

^{*} Roprosents the

BRITISH TERRITORY.

11	12	18					14				
n miles nearest		als and				Rev	'rnur,				
Average distance in miles of villages from neares: Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	<u>Iand.</u>	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public Works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Іпсога-так,	Total of preceding oolumns.
}		lte,	18s.	Ra.	Rs.	Rø.		la,	Rs.	Re,	Rs,
12	808	3,00,314	30,38,020	8,67,047	3,76,460	44,542	8,67	,024	1,19,245	59,875	43,65,71
***	272	1,05,000	10,01,764	1,08,814	1,96,810	19,084	1,48		7,216	19,188	15,86,03
15	800	2,71,004	4,57,394	81,490	2,18,084	21,227	1,00		17,875	15,322	9,12,06
15	801	3,33,266	23,08,535	2,69,633	5,54,786	57,300	2,69		52,854	70,297	86,07,82
9	807	9,74 ₁ 456	h	2,89,803	4,17,684	20,110	١, '		1,89,403	40,609	1
Ω	060	1,05,710	19,57,950	1,28,661	1,20,458	22,121	2,02	,070	2,70,268	21,369	30,40,446
he4	8,598	14,00,685	82,48,603	18,80,848	18,84,232	1,03,488	10,82	,441	6,00,851	2,32,040	1,86,72,078
104	1,320	6,01,508	15,91,189	5,11,816	7,05,048	70,020	2,80	,840	3,10,828	74,452	<b>3</b> 6,00,001
134	2,801	7,52,083*	18,005	28,70,115	25,81,792	1,25,341			42,12,477	10,87,077	1,17,55,83
26 t	<b>60</b> 8	1,06,901	8,79,860	1,25,461	8,27,492	26,26 <i>6</i>	1,43,	,528	70,228	51,151	16,22,97
16	707	8,66,723	10,62,784	1,61,132	2,79,602	18,004	1,80,	,884	05,798	59,857	17,86,63
18,0	<b>50</b> 3	2,81,047	8,55,818	88,003	4,63,034	<b>50,840</b>	1,88,	,241	21,740	44,847	17,08,61
14	450	1,68,540	6,38,850	70,946	2,00,003	94,601	1,63,	,110	15,548	83,408	12,61,53
м	6,614	22,70,408	<b>60,47,</b> 089	38,42,573	40,46,032	3,33,901	8,00,	,103	46,96,610	22,00,692	2,16,88,06
22	466	2,41,945	8,07,803	1,84,470	1,82,170	0,148	1,78	,385	86,000	44,806	14,82,85
80 15	484	1,97,472	10,39,168	1,55,007	2,66,371	22,628	1,81,	,368	25,878	68,489	23,58,90
<b>,</b>	830	1,19,720	6,97,802	1,08,880	1,12,617	8,723	1,14,	904	14,070	27,838	10,69,92
20	307	2,52,276	1,85,203	2,14,807	57,100	2,251		,588	77,880	55, 160	5,77,85
10	465	2,21,042	10,12,125	1,90,080	8,88,887	30,008	2,51,		23,871	49,586	19,46,40
22	237	95,034	4,87,918	71,587	1,87,108	17,082		,482	10,191	20,318	8,60,07
9	404	1,54,478	3,98,432	1,13,300	2,87,444	18,878	1,17,	,403	35,621	41,856	10,12,60
•••	2,728	12,85,876	51,08,481	10,78,200	14,31,713	1,10,103	9,78	704	2,28,720	8,17,416	93,08,40
12:5	008	4,80,412	4,90,808	2,00,281	7,65,014	46,748	1,48,	,074	1,54,087	1,08,070	<b>2</b> 0, <b>0</b> 8,10
16	605	8,43,280	8,60,166	8,09,763	0 <b>,6</b> 9, <b>2</b> 51	69,101	3,89,	,210	68,000	08,660	27,88,87
81.0	1.82	2,05,554	<b>5,</b> 97 <b>,2</b> 50	85,707	4,67,452	34,655	1,42,	,5 <b>3</b> £	18,058	44,440	18,90,69
29	621	2,74,745	15,03,207	1,21,720	6,68,991	d3,895	9,00,	058	86,500	<b>G</b> 5, G80	28,75,61
ın '	2,440	18,04,000	<b>85,20,06</b> 1	8,07,427	28,50,108	2,08,459	0,90,	777	2,68,498	3,16,868	00,68,18

cost of police only.

O.-Civil Divisions of

Depart		1	2	3	ų.	5	d d		7	8	<b>\$1</b>	10
Chittageng	Paovinces		Numes of Excoutive Districts,	How many executive subdivigious.	Area in square miles.	Population.			1	How many Call Judges.	How many Scipendiory	Maxirum distance in miles of vilages from nearest Courts.
Total of Baugal     76   70,602   38,277,300   1,251,606   115,822   247   250		Chittagong	Noakhali Chiitagang	2	1,644 2,507	1,000,603	Norkinh Chittagong	5,470 24,009	2,025 1,234	10 18	D 19	30 30 62 80
Pains			Total ,	8	12,121	4,100,081		46,564	11,200	48	87	
Cays			Total of Bangal	70	70,632	38,277,330		1,261,606	115,822	287	250	10
Chittack	Binan		Gayn Shababad Saran Champaran Muzaffarpur Darbhanga Monghyr Bhogalpur Purnea Malda Sonthal Parganus	4 4 3 2 8 B 8 4 4 3 1 0 0	4,712 4,973 2,656 3,531 8,001 4,886 8,022 4,226 4,094 1,800 6,470	2,108,331 2,003,307 2,467,477 1,850,465 2,711,445 2,801,955 2,036,021 2,032,696 1,044,658 814,019 1,754,100	Chya	80,383 40,906 67,352 13,108 40,102 73,601 67,077 69,100 14,555 13,818 3,634	10,005 4,883 4,296 5,117 4,104 3,890 3,867 5,087 5,094 3,248 11,246	7 D D 22 8 4 4 6 7 7 2 2	0 10 0 31 8 9 11 8 5	50) 36
Hazaribagh   2   7,021   1,164,321   Hazaribagh   16,672   8,037   4   0   70	Ories	Oriasa , {	Balosoro Angul† Purl	2 2	2,050 1,681 2,472	904,025 170,058 944,998	Balasoro ,,	47,180 20,776  28,794	5,420 6,311 1,443 6, <b>0</b> 00	(f 1 	8 6 3	40
	MOTA MASCUB	Chota Nagyar (	Hazaribagh Lohardaga Palamun Manbhum Singhbhum	2 1 1 2	7,021 7,132 4,912 4,147	1,164,321 1,128,886 506,770 1,103,328	Ranchi  Daltougauj  Purulia	16,672 20,306 5,193 12,128	8,097 8,678 3,993 8,817	1 3 1	0 7 7 3 7	70 83 70 60
			Total of Chota Nagpur	7	26,905	4,628,702		81,119	20,740	18	20	14.5

• Rodugod Individing

BRITISH TERRITORY-concluded.

11	12	19		<del>- '</del>	<del></del>		14	<del></del>	<del></del>	=	
in miles nearest		ials and				R	rvrnue.				
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land,	Excise.	Stamp.	Rogistration		Public Works cem,	Municipal taxes.	Incomo-tax.	Total of preced- ing columns.
		Its.	Re,	Rq.	Rs.	Rs.	Řα,		Rs.	Ra,	Rs,
15	306	2,42,719	10,50,120	03,839	6,67,840	45,315	0141		00 040	41,550	21,37,696
12	281	1,86,422	6,20,808	19,7:17	3,95,620	49,812	2,10,17		29,843 4,980	21,863	19,03,029
124	492	3,76,421	9,03,138	2,28,372	4,85,053	US,498	1,51,11 1,08,11		20,673	33,295	10,71,786
40	230	88,758‡	111	***	1,00,000	m	1,00,11	טיו	en -	10,2,17	m roltriten
417	1,900	0, <b>4</b> 4,323	26,43,072	9,41,958	16,39,122	1,58,056	5,35,41	10	58,446	96,708	53,78,410
	10,785	71,05,202	2,46,27,350	74,86,600	1,23,51,207	<b>10,</b> 0 <b>1,0</b> 01	44,50,47			91,69,744	5,89,45,142
						10104001					
11.5	1,326	5,05,773	14,86,778	7,36,845	3,47,501	86,479	3,45,92	27	1,70,112	73,489	91,97,125
24	768	1,70,708	14,51,193	0,25,099	2,00,671	27,272	3,88,05	]	02,671	76,485	20,25,041
35	608	1,09,303	17,08,315	3,17,620	3,20,005	21,788	3,45,33		67, 171	39,157	28,19,650
41	680	2,06,104	12,58,951	9,88,600	3,37,874	27,702	3,63,29	18	42,020	77,776	21,41,250
144	385	1,29,520	5,21,981	2,10,431	1,20,908	14,052	1,08,86	ID GI	19,526	41,907	11,06,077
15	508	3,41,288	0,74,290	2,00,615	4,71,084	H5,005	3,03,86	12	69,795	63,699	22,76,381
20	448	1,70,322	7,01,114	2,44,081	2,08,690	27,070	4,20,17	78	32,078	00,334	17,88,601
25	507	1,47,868	8,71,606	4,00,017	2,90,690	22,227	2,45,55	i1	65,497	62,491	10,07,020
25	473	2,47,823	5,08,710	3,48,787	3,12,439	10,806	2,78,72	28	62,722	71,769	16,89,044
20	570	1,53,191	11,56,880	3,43,281	2,86,408	20,510	1,99,57	ro	16,110	68,493	20,90,420
20	278	1,04,368	4,40,478	1,81,857	1,13,302	9,884	00,49	4	19,105	26,331	8,51,601
14	887	2,43,370	2,87,202	1,07,000	1,40,216	0,871	116		14,030	28,060	0,71,657
111	0,824	20,01,702	1,15,56,515	42,00,148	32,64,032	2,72,801	32,16,26	9	6,24,808	0,84,074	2,98,28,660
26	505	1,96,800	8,55 ₄ 574	2,53,815	2,18,041	12,688	1,25,167	7	45,731	22,071	14,34,020
12 to 15	BOR	1,84,994	4,16,078	2,21,204	70,646	6,340	74,10	2	11,485	10,600	8,26,198
•••	164	134	41,248	27,330	•••	70	ac			uı	88,654
20	888	60,078	0,50,744	1,25,201	88,206	0,149	08,186	0	23,007	17,085	0,87,721
100	1,613	4,40,562	10,00,230	U, <b>27,6</b> 10	3,85,894	28,207	2,67,50	0 ,	80,813	56,606	54,36,588
80	493	2,42,320	1,29,405	2,31,518	97,160	8,980	1,02,116	Ď	10, 107	26,442	6,06,180
41	419	2,35,018	51,118	0,38,606	1,14,480	8,209	79,79		14,610	19,027	6 <b>,26,56</b> 3
49	256	1,57,936	(18,048	1,82,025	44,084	4,051	36,30		2,688	11,890	8,60,985
:10	846	1,49,478	82,463	2,28,830	1,60,801	15,703	87,70		11,416	88,850	0,10,861
80	184	1,05,037	67,104	74,151	17,711	802	0,46		2,575	0,010	1,77,814
***	1,006	1.86,00,8	3,00,088	10,55,620	. 4,34,795	87,709	3,15,52	3	41,816	06,708	23,81,400
, and .	20,820	1,11,81,030	8,85,79,102	1,88,77,980	1,04,85,078	18,48,588	82,58,70	18 0	6,00,077	40,02,151	8,85,01,784

to the status of a subdivision.
Khondreals.
the cost of police only.

						Poru	ATTON.			
•		- 1 1 1				Children un	dor 15 years.			gnare
Districts.		Inhabited houses.	Mon.	Women.	Mal	0.	Femi	do.	Total.	. Per s
					0—9.	1014.	0—0.	1014.		Number per square mile.
1	Ì	2	8	4	6	6	7	8	D	10
BENGAL. Western Districts. Burdings Division.								•		
Burdwan Birbhum Bankura	111	327,210 187,966 215,007	486,069 248,768 306,713	477,663 269,000 939,803	172,067 104,694 163,338	74,780 41,287 66,800	171,228 105,081 154,817	60,127 83,255 40,307	1,801,880 R88,787 B88,Q00,1	516 4 <b>5</b> 5 408
Midoaporo Hooghly Howath		635,482 275,833 164,802	788,247 927,592 <b>2</b> 32,049	847,913 956,377 296,147	956, [05 124,163 108, <b>26</b> 5	103,748 67,480 44,690	964,867 128,698 108,468	120,826 46,090 34,168	2,0 <b>91,510</b> 1,034,206 <b>7</b> 03, <b>025</b>	51 t 869 1,40 <b>7</b>
Total		1,096,880	2,934,422	2,525,921	1,017,692	448,627	1,018,587	949,770	7,688,818	670
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.			]				l		}	
Presidency Division.  24-Pargands Onlouten Madia Murshidabad Jossoro Khulna	19) 19) 19] 194 199	350,934 67,528 832,107 282,122 851,944 206,788	608,023 368,880 450,472 862,018 552,286 868,797	565,620 170,405 532,294 400,842 508,086 890,418	274,651 51,505 245,686 182,925 269,899 176,747	107,704 \$1,361 96,989 60,132 1 0,150 72,437	207,849 45,805 286,940 181,691 202,978 175,625	70,263 18,514 72,727 54,248 86,420 53,733	1,892,088 681,660 1,044,108 1,260,046 1,888,827 1,177,062	807 34,078 688 683 048 607
Total	•••	1,571,578	2,701,275	2,590,250	1,201,413	407,408	1,170,802	364,914	8,585,126	707
Rajskaki Division.					\ 					
Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalyaiguri Darjooling	***	248,992 276,016 125,578 45,126	876,087 485,280 224,468 80,749	404,913 489,589 180,577 60,536	205,187 244,885 101,811 20,197	78,164 81,970 98,386 19,106	201,120 242,160 101,198 28,472	52,096 62,045 28,923 11,260	1,818,836 1,555,836 681,352 228,814	564 877 280 102
Rangpur Bogen Pabna	 	965,078 148,288 245,630	645,964 240,807 883,191	611,906 228,842 406,460	908,297 133,194 221,600	107,611 45,415 72,561	800,844 195,954 222,682	84,903 33,782 54,820	2,065,464 817,404 1,861,229	502 50; 740
Total	***	1,448,647	2,485,041	2,888,846	1,244,011	432,118	1,288,426	928,077	8,018,018	461
Rasthen Districts  Dacca Division.	١.									
Daces Mymensingh Faridpur Backergunge	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	018,705 848,748	1,020,621 500,628	961,044 642,776	558,490 280,177	151,889 209,605 116,701 180,744	889,528 570,514 282,408 330,225	182,904 102,012 91,869 106,594	2,895,602 8,472,186 1,828,643 2,168,066	861 648 <b>7</b> 00 690
Total	***	1,834,587	2,834,312	2,705,921	1,544,601	608,470	1,578,870	483,819	0,845,200	(104
Chittagong Division	t.									
Tippera Noakhali Chittagong Chittagong Hill Tracts ⁹	*** *** ***	188,055 259,960	272,029 814,824	274,084	279,844 179,117 217,447	115,277 08,587 89,597 Not separat	208,126 174,561 213,492 ely censusod.	91,995 52,941 66,770	1,782,035 1,000,698 1,200,167 107,280	716 614 508 20
Total	***		1,103,525	1,154,176	670,408	262,461	681,170	211,048	4,190,081	945
Total for Bongal	***	7,832,107	11,412,489	11,411,180	5,672,691	2,254,514	5,083,228	1,786,107	98,277,839	549

^{*} Bedwood to the status

LATION.

			CTASSI FIGA	TION OF PO	PULATI	ON.			Ocer	PATION.		ation	
	hristians			·š	1	Jains.			rieul-	-agri-	Prevailing	immigr ear.	٠
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agricul- turista.	Total male non-agri- culturists.	languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
11	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
067 68 21 79 162 820	362 82 4 12 69 810	369 422 107 1,460 402 436	1,117,743 598,181 920,378 2,331,424 842,077 606,171	267,224 160,752 45,812 171,412 180,460 166,022		29 71  91 10 47	5,459 34,289 103,747 136,929 2,053	29 18 104 176 46 114	398,402 217,140 258,953 711,918 275,720 120,012	\$44,470 172,490 266,988 596,187 288,459 255,892	Bongali, Ditto, Bongali and Sonthali, Bongali, Ditto, Ditto,		
1,807	1,909	9,196	6,390,969	999,191	5	191	282,071	479	1,981,146	1,869,495			
2,010 12,510 100 68 64 17	246 9,818 75 18 11 17	10,720 8,669 7,118 454 785 929 26,653	1,187,667 444,197 689,224 020,103 787,601 672,606 4,251,457	690,815 203,173 947,390 618,653 1,150,135 603,995 4,214,161	8 16d  	92 2,693 149 2,257 16 5	9,304 108	166 2,304 64 29 127 24 2,704	425,898 9,417 980,853 260,253 611,617 430,417 2,113,955	503,880 487,320 421,294 849,412 320,717 187,504 2,280,108	Bongali. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.		
41 80 215 1,049 86 7	18 18 155 167 <b>5</b>	68 470 124 208 100 3	278,988 740,442 449,598 171,171 708,239 164,296	1,033,927 802,507 222,475 10,011 1,295,411 661,100	. I	46 i 104 2,665 40,800 770 66	298 10,894 6,205  497 2,000	21 1,487 22 27 261 17	420,278 612,801 267,272 41,507 840,708 810,894	228,080 109,248 97,387 81,539 221,109 108,022	Bongali. Ditto. Ditto. Tibetan dialocts and Pahari. Bongali. Ditto.		:
96 1,524	46 887	1,084	301,957 2,924,575	D9R,770 5,024,297	4	208 44,558	19,724	30 1,865	425,802	251,950 1,197,919	Ditto,		
223 18 99 60 400	189 22 56 23 280	10,064 171 8,886 4,576 18,196	034,003 1,045,566 090,307 680,381 3,869,817	1,450,250 2,396,470 1,120,612 1,462,712 6,480,050	111	89 166 12 6,080	401 20,609  80,010	323 169 79 193	727,001 1,290,380 068,043 709,727 8,467,061	460,896 492,286 342,558 384,710 1,690,341	Bengali. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.		
57 10 256 15	13 58 675 1	109 576 300 2	557,079 248,128 302,888 25,802	1,224,336 760,507 924,840 4,868	### ### ###	1,937 809 01,016 74,128	161 480	111 28 18 1,981	867,870 828,158 806,766 62,246	258,928 185,560 249,103 7,321	Bengali. Ditto. Ditto. Burmoso dialects.		
888 18,860	648 12,818	1,046 50,176	1,193,887 18,068,655	2,914,060 19,682,840	178	197,270	842,775	2,199 7,958	1,400,044	096,916 7,614,466			

ot a subdivision

						Po	PULATION.					
_		Inhabited				Children	under 15 yen	.rs.		square		
Districts.		houses.	Mon,	Women.	, <u> </u>	lalo.	Fe	omalo,	Total.	bs tad		
					0-0.	10—1/4.	0-9.	10-14.		Number per reile.		
1		2	8	4	5	6	7	8	0	10		
BIHAR.									}			
Paina Division.												
Patna	•1	200,246	639,369	682,929	328, <b>2</b> 55	108,118	232,416	87,027	1,769,00	4 853		
Gaya	••	. 882,655	610,902	676,983	208,802	191,807	805,220	111,108	2,138,33	454		
Shahabad	• )	860,178	508,252	678,644	280,646	182,002	200,666	108,328	2,003,88	7 473		
Saran Champaran		0.45 tyre						127,912 91,177	2,467,45° 1,869,46°			
Muzafforpur		460,701	758,907	878,161	370,126	170,941	387,810	140,094	2,711,44	5 903		
Darbhanga ,	***	458,212	811,292	892,285	390,846	162,847	405,009	193,792	9,801,950	840		
Total	111	2,695,819	4,607,278	6,100,622	2,185,501	955,188	2,258,252	800,278	15,811,01	6 007		
Rhagalpur Division	١.											
Monghyr Bhagalpur	): 4+)	857,005 850,707	571,372 585,770		292,001 290,861	123,609 119,225		104,283 90,610	2,036,021 2,033,000			
Puruen		861,031	594,240	575,122	287,224	112,032	201,665	84,385	1,944,668	1		
Valda Jouthal Parpanas	111	nod nac			180,798 295,827	45,04 <u>1</u> 111,837		36,611 19,085	814,019 1,764,190			
Total		1,604,432	2,498,432	2,669,512	1,805,741	511,744	1,893,082	428,979	8,582,490	413		
Total for Bihar	111	4,200,251	6,9,15,205	7,670,094		1,466,932	3,586,334	1,324,257	24,393,504	653		
Challeng and the				·	-	<del></del>	<del></del>	-1,027,501				
Orissa Division, Intinok Balasore Ingal	44. 41.	377,080 183,786 18,840	551,080 28 <b>8,</b> 324 48, <b>84</b> 8	618,210 825,605 47,596	250,461 127,234 25,407	180,007 60,180 11,455	263,010 129,266 26,447	116,885 68,116	1,037,671 994,625	683 441		
'uri	••	177,703	288,408	287,007	122,499	8,628	126,894	10,247 56,577	170,058	101		
Total for Orisan	110	768,26R	1,176,562	1,279,408	594,861	271,270	544,626	240,825	944,998	382		
Chota Nagpur Divisi	da.	<del></del>	 		<del></del>			2-10,020	4,047,862	410		
okardagu	111 111	104,727 226,405	802,024 490,620	<b>835</b> ,878 <b>479,4</b> 07	185,087 296,798	79,258 118,775	198,874 301,683	67,610 98,372	1,104,321 1,128,886	166 141		
alemau	•••	191,387	•••	49)	0,		401		698,770	122		
ուհեսա		218,912	<b>921,866</b>	342,479	190,487	80,866	194,403	63,247	1,100,828	288		
nghbhum "		102,199	148,188	154 <b>,5</b> 09	80,424	88,805	86,661	8 <del>2</del> ,911	545,488	145		
otal for Chota Naggur	•••	842,670	1,200,698	1,812,268	769,876	817,699	776,611	262,140	4,628,702	171		
GRAND TOTAL	•••	18,189 <b>,29</b> 6	20,785,448	21,681,840	10,467,870	4,810,416	10,690,700	9,408,329	71,946,9879	470		

North — Reparate figures for the district of Palament for columns 3 to 8, 11 to 13 and

LATION-concluded.

	·	···	OLABBI PTOA	TION OF PO	PULATI	0 <b>%</b> .			Occur	PATION.		ation	
	Christian	8.		B\$;		Jains.			grien!-	ம்-கதாட்	Provailing	immigr	
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.	Hindas.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agricul- turists,	Total male non-agri- culturists.	languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Rewanne
11	19	18	14	16	10	17	18	19	20	31	22	28	2
1,062	<b>6</b> 70	601	1,684,803	201,088	111	204	414	18	884,865	481,967	Hindustani and		!
74	22	78	1,911,254	226,705		108	4	.,,	445,030	590,075	Findi.		
216	60	1	1,914,110	148,459	111	474	   •••	17	502,260	488,539	Hindi. Hindustani and		
178 140	96 12	64 1,948	2,176,118 1,590,044	201,018 267,819	149	73 2	441 414	1	646,010 667,728	487,916 278,407	lfindi. Hindi. Hindustani and		
123	49	190	2,977,90L	392,879	1		•••	<b>2</b> 09	790,110	515,204	Hindustani and		
<b>2</b> 00	<b>13</b> 0	50	2,402,308	888,667		***	101	600	955,759	415,226	Ilindi. Hinduetani and Ilindi.		
2,503	870	2,941	13,090,533	1,800,122	1	1,010	'''	952	4,88,1268	3,266,604	12.MU		
502 140	349 72	980 994	1,830,159 1,811,950	101 <b>,770</b> 105,601		50 403	3,706 24,740	<b>6</b> 67	545,778 025,231	441,294 379,684	Hindi. Hindustani and		
114	194	139	1,138,738	805,207		37D	2	16	558,000	485,400	Hindi. Hindustani and		
23 196	<b>3</b> 59 8	41 5,518	400,180 900,820	384,661 121,086		4 68	21,034 726,284	22	219,010 011,721	186,807 258,8 <b>46</b>	Bongali. Bongali. Sonthali and Bongali.		
1,065	786	6,411	6,099,212	1,008,805		775	776,766	110	2,654,486	1,701,481	Desile of the second		
3,058	1,805	9,352	20,095,745	8,504,497	1	1,785	775,768	1,045	6,936,704	4,068,175			
												1	
128 96 1	218 38 3	2,877 941 15	1,881,919 989,211 169,501	52,895 24,250 204	1#4 222	85 9 2	 392	55 80	482,886 862,150 64,078	458,172 110,488 81,605	Uriya. Do. Uriya andabori-		
41	84	765	927,514	15,597		08	411	940	238,649	285,881	ginal dialocts. Uriya.	[	
206	203	4,098	8,948,189	92,946	,,,,,	188	382	1,090	1,137,257	845,236	-		
223 97	96 88	671 82,234	000,187 444,060	114,778 80,121	100	600	87,866 5 <b>72,</b> 105		908,921 500,249	258,048 285,950	Hindi. Hindi and abori-		
***	114		496,418	50,445	181	В	49,223	•••	499	•••	ginal dialects. Hindi and abori- ginal dialects.		
78	85	1,419	972,509	59,255	•••	<u> </u>	160,029	1	250,842	988,957	Bougali and aboriginal dia-	İ	
129	62	4,678	230,990	9,215	***		306,410	111	175,748	95,671	lects. Uriya and abori- ginal dialocts.		
627	280	68,897	8,105,079	267,809		810	1,176,083	7	1,804,762	978,021	Brast mistoces		
29 <b>,3</b> 01	15,008	152,522	45,217,018	<b>2</b> 3,48 <b>7,5</b> 01	170	196,164	2,294,606	10,100	21,162,411	14,400,888			

1.—Statement showing the Approximate Cost-Rate and Outturn of work

		<del></del>	
Survey Detach- ment.	Name of Superintending officer.	Division.	District under survey.
1	2	3	4
Palamau Detach- ment.	Mr. L. F. Borkeloy	Chota Nagpur	Palaman Government Estates—Traverse and laying down the boundaries of 1863—65.
Singhbhum De-	,, J. P. Barker	Ditto	Singhbhum Traverse
taohment.		1	Muzaffarpur { Cadastral Khanapuri
			Musaffarpar (rovision Cadastral of provious senson's Khanapuri
			Muzaffarpur (revision Cadastral of Darbhanga surveyed Khanapuri
			Muzaffirpur (Hajipur Travorso Cadastral Khanapuri
		[	Darbhanga Traverse
Nos. 4 and 5		Patna	Taluka Lahiri Do. Lahiri pargana Cadastral
Parties.	Symonds.		Ditto Khampuri
			Champaran { Traverse { Cadastral { Klampuri }
		<u> </u> 	Saran { Traverso { Cadastral { Khanapari }
		1	Do. arrears Ditto
			Gaya (Balkhara Mahals) { Traverso   Cadastral   Khanapari
		[	Gnya (Government Traverse Oadustral Khanapuri
		Bhagalpur {	Monghyr (Narhan Traverse Cadastral Ward's estate). Khanapari
		1	Tintanga Traverse
		}	Total

N.B.—The expanditure for such kind of survey cannot be

Fiscal..

performed by the Professional Survey Parties of Bengal during the season 1895-96.

		<u> </u>	<del></del>	<del></del>
Number of village circuits.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Approximato total cost.	Cost rato per squaro mile.	Remarks.
6	6	7	8	D
		Rs.	<u> </u>	
158	1.06	18,922	157:03	Traverse and relaying of old revenue survey boundary on 4" scale.
170	250	12,024	48-1	
427 427	492 432			
9	7			
9	7			
8	7	1,07,657	1198	
3	7			
6 6 0	18 18 18			
1,814	1,179			
} 14	15	82,001	26.8	
168 1,047 1,047	986 1,170 1,170	1,66,146	60-0	
87 1,216 1,216	52 658 658	83,031	59.7	
30	إل 22		}	
22 53 70	15 89 85			
11 10 10	14. 5 5	26,703	81.6	
63 68 62	64 54 40			
- 1-4		573		Boundary dispute.
*1*	6,953-5	4,47,157	"	

apparated pending receipt of annual reports.

E.-

5 .- Land Revenue Demand, Collections,

			Ì				
	DIVISION	J.	İ	Current.	Arronr.	Total.	Current.
	1			2	3	4	5
Burdwan Presidency Rajshahi Dacca Chittagong Patna Bhagalpur Orissa Chota Nagp	  	 111 101 101 101 101 101		188. 82,27,207 61,06,201 61,84,825 36,31,193 26,60,918 82,33,656 93,71,024 19,21,243 4,07,104	Rs. 8,81,879 1,87,490 04,413 1,42,215 77,254 2,79,369 74,45 1,08,761 11,685	Rs. 86,09,086 52,43,787 52,40,238 90,73,408 27,88,172 85,13,025 81,45,475 20,24,904 4,18,739	70,58,180 40,49,040 51,07,247 84,05,281 25,77,946 80,05,667 82,00,611 19,89,999 3,89,729
	Total	***	1804-95	3,85,07,851	15,66,095	4,01,33,946	8,78,10,247

6. - Land

	Revenue ro	ы 1894-95.	Revenue 201 1895-95.		
Description of Revenue.	Авиовносі.	Roalised.	Assessed.	Ronlised.	
ı	2	8	4	6	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year Ditto ditto added to revenue-rell during	Rs. 8,47,06,009 1,21,527	Its. 3,48,47,996 	Rs. 9,46,84,944 1,11,808	.ks. 9,47,71,918	
present year.  Ditto difto taken off revenue-roll during present year.  Collections from Government estates  Income from the sale of Government estates  Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	8,336 37,48,597	36,61,329 561 1,99,330	3,812 80,00,521 	38,01,274 66,387 1,00,548	
Total	8,85,67,851	8,87,09,225	3,80,43,461*	9,89,38,127	

⁽⁴⁾ These amounts do not result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from column 4, because the latter column shows.

Both the arrear and current domaind balancer are included in

,

FISCAL-concluded.

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1895-96.

LLECTIONS.	Lieutions.		N	T BALANCES	•	Payments	
Arrenr.	Total.	Romissions.	Current.	Arroar.	Total.	in advance.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Rs. 2,90,533 98,017 61,294 1,14,770 65,126 1,92,948 47,294 1,00,300 9,860	1ks. 83,48,663 60,47,089 51,68,481 35,20,051 20,49,072 81,98,610 39,67,906 10,90,239 3,99,088	1ks. 16,778 38,661 6,202 8,845 3,979 11,605 2,459 2,564 2,067	Rs. 2,68,892 1,41,076 74,461 1,26,676 81,166 2,27,944 80,132 29,186 16,859	Rs. 74,758 21,907 1,034 18,836 0,056 74,866 4,979 9,005 1,225	Rs. 3,43,645 1,65,043 76,495 1,44,512 91,121 3,02,810 86,111 32,191 17,584	Ra. 98,992 2,61,798 65,144 1,78,687 1,44,087 6,31,109 85,500 1,02,204 6,752	
9,99,570	8,85,78,192	87,220	10,44,892	2,10,620	12,55,512	15.74,862	
12,99,078	3,85,09,326	86,741	18,27,462	2,10,418	15,37,880	13,73,600	

#### Rovenue.

Cost of colloctions.	Net collec- tions during the year.	Not out- standing balances.	Number of sales for arrears of rovenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of royonuc, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual royaluation.
6	7	8	D	10	11
Rs.	Rs. 9,47,71,918	Us. (a) 5,34,411	No.	Rs.	
2,02,199	35,99,075 	(a) 7,21,101 9,484 46,272	110 491 403	411 441 413	
2,02,199	3,83,70,098	13,05,248	1,507	2,93,282	* The increase is mainly due to settle- ment of estates.

the current damand only, while the former includes the arrear collections (Rs. 9,09,576), as well as the current collections, column 5 after striking off Rs. 87,220 on account of runissions.

# PART II. STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

#### A-Legislativi.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1805-96, and duly assented to as required by law.

Number, year and title of Aut.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Act.	Unto of assent.
1	8	3	
II or 1895.  An Act to amend the Suburban Police Act, 1860, and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.  III or 1805.  The Land Records Maintonance Act, 1896.  IV or 1895.  An Act to further amend the Orienta Port Act, 1896.  Vor 1895.  The Lepers Act, 1895.  An Act to further amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.  VII or 1895.  The Bhutan Duars Repealing Act, 1895.  The Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act, 1895.  IX or 1805.  The Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895.	Sec pa	g.s xvi and xvii of the Administration	Lioutennul-Governor's asset 17th August, 1896. Governor-Gonoral's asset

, ,

Statement of Bills under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1895-96, but not passed into law during the year.

TITLE OF BILL.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Bill,	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Bill to provide for the protec- tion of Muhammadau pil- grims.	The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton.	The object of the Bill is to protect pil- grims from imposition on the part of brokers in Calcutta and other places through which they pass on routs to the Ilodjaz. It requires all pilgrim- brokers to be licensed, penalises fraudulent acts, and authorises the uppointment of Muhammadan Pro- tectors of Pilgrims.	Since passed as Ast I of 1896.
Bill to further amond the Hengal Municipal Act, 1884.		It is proposed by the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act in several particulars, the most important amendments being (1) an extension of the franchise, (2) an extension of the objects on which municipal funds may be expended, (3) the separation from the general accounts of receipts and expenditure on account of leopitals and dispensaries, (4) alternious in the system of collecting the tax on the registration of carts, (5) the imposition of differential water-rates, and (6) the regulation of the letting off of fire-arms, fire-works, fire-balloons and bombs,	Since passed by the Council and submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Governor General.
Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1635.	The Hon'ble Mr. Hisloy.	It is proposed by the Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act in cortain particulars, the most important amendments being an extension of the objects on which the District Fund may be expended.	The Bill was referred to a Select Committee on the 11th April, 1896. Extensive additions to it have been proposed and are under consideration.

B-Junioral 1.—(Civil and Oriminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers year 1805, with the

			Courts superior lets.			Тота	ing Oig	tiinat.	OPPIORES OR APPRE OUTION,	LATH BATH
Name of Province,	Aron,	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Dis- triot Courts.	Judges of Chief Couris of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief. Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
t	2	3	4	5	Ø	7	8	ø	10	11
Territory subject to the High Court.  Revenue	Sq. miles,	60,187,400	(a) 30	{ 4.5	(b) 158 (c) 180	13	***	81	(A) 60 (A) 40	281 (a)2,888
Torritory not subject to fourt.  Criminal  Rovenue	12,609	<b>2,</b> 031,540	1	3	10	1		1	2	2.[
Тота п	151,549	71,219,089	81	78	293	14	1	32	117	2,901

⁽a) District Judgeships and Sessions Divisions.
(b) Munsiffs.
(c) Axeomity Divisions.
(d) District Elegistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

Тот	al Number	of Cases 1	ecidro,	Total receipts of the Courts.  Total charges of the Courts.									
Onto	inal.	Arı	<b>В</b> АСВ,										
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	МізсеПапеопв.			Romanes.							
12	13	14	15	16	17			··· /·· <del> ···</del>					
606,539	60,120	22,321	2,874	Rs.	Ita.	Grades of judicial afficers.			Natives				
190,781	( <i>f</i> )13,199	<b>13,60</b> 9	(g) 6,84 <b>4</b>	1,26,80,198	88,42,924	ooth tee	High Court Judges	peans,	3				
11,745	989	558	27	]		Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	District Judges	26	4				
						rs exer inal and jurisdi	Additional Judges	2	944				
18,791	2,796	971	122	1,04,098	1,77,782	Office	Subordinate Judges	6	52				
						Officers exercis- ing original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges	Б	6				
8,27,855	77,104	87,169	7,867	1,27,84,206	90,20,708	Officera ing c junis	Munnifs	9	286				

⁽c) Three hundred and eighty-eight Stipendlary and 3,202 Honorary and Special Magistrates.

⁽d) Appaeutions for revision of processings of Lower Courts. (b) Of these, six are Hopsity Commissioners vested with the powers of a Eubordinate Judge.

B.-Judicial

2 .- (Criminal) .- Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and

1	Orscription of Off	i	Number of offences reported,	Number of eases re- turned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.		
	1	Total   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colored   Colore			4		
ffences against the State	, Chapter VI of the I	ndian Ponal	Code		111		,,,
Do. relating to the a		Clupter	VII			1 1	
Do. against the publ							9,077
				***			164
Jontempts of the hiwful (	uithority of public sol	vante, do.					6,179
raise sylciones and onon	va eBerner berona Jos	nion ^a (to:	26.I				2,150
Monage rolating to cain	and Government star	nus. Ohante	r XII			1	142
						-	204
	die health, safety, cor					i	
ence, decency,	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.    Number of offices of cases reported.   Sturned as brue.	5,608					
Do. relating to rolig			ΧV	111			40
[				Number of cases ro- offences reported.	946		
					<b>\</b>		
,		THIRDING TOLK			126	າດຮ	72
Offences affecting the		***		-			9,719
human body, Chapter		ınd wrongin	_				1,748
XVI.			•••				17,241
•		lo abduotio	n, elavor	y, and			
<b>.</b>	· <del>_</del>	•••	***	***		1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	844
		***	***	***			100
			***			1 .	14.005
			•••				14,096   12
•							896
							261
	Criminal misapprop		coporty		786	537	461
00 11			***				1,377
Offences against pro-	1	proporty	***	•••			1,881
perty, Chapter XVII.		-	-				760
				anter	00	_	1 .:
		-		•		1	4,810
							1,571
	Criminal trespass	•••	***	•••			9,847
/NM 4 / · · ·	<b>L</b> Attompt		,		. 262		18
		ulo or prop	orty mark	я, Chup-			
tor XVIII		unton VI	~			1	201
Offences relating to ma			~				1 46
Attompt	<b>.</b>						1,668
Defamation,		do. XX				_	286
Criminal intimidation,	insult and annoyance,	do. XXI					1,636
Offences under special	and local laws	***	•••				103,107
			Total	••	329,831		
Total for the saledala	d districts of Ame-1	the 0	n) 10		,	-	-
the Chiltngong H	ll Tracts		_	•		6,000	4,394
							- <del> </del>

STATEMENTS—continued.

acquitted of each class of affence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

	Num	рев от Реня	ons <del></del>		
Under trial during the year, includ- ing ponding from provious year.	Acquitted or disclusinged.	Convicted.	Died, escapod, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial,	. Rimarks.
5	6	7	8	ø	10
	100	***	***	1+1	
12,408	4,180 74	7,908 11 <b>6</b>	20	916 12	}
8,094	2,526	5,958	8	142	
2,688	1,185	1,370 1	1 1	122	
184	68	104		12	
2:30	69	161	,	6	1
7,810	693	7,109	1	16 6	1
1,768	63 742	24 689	18	364	
, BD	34	50		, p.	
14,676 8,101	8,718 2,018	5,452 944	15 	496 137	·
23,088	14,600	7,078	19	451	İ
058	879	244	8	38	
168 94	09 28	44 8	4	22 8	<u> </u>
22,051	8,715	12,137	45	1,15 i	
12 010	4 41d	` 8 140	₀	 45	ľ
1,090	484	401	6	L96	
562 1,678	308 980	232 010	1 5	23 <b>7</b> 7	<u> </u>
3,058	770	2,129	12	141	}
· 097	058	`2H1 2	6	44	}
15	10	10(1	301	•••	]
5,953 2	8,018	1,841 1	8	188 1	[
14,755 29	8,272 9	5,9°C 14	22 	47ō 	
808 64	245	77 <b>9</b> 0	4	40 1	
2,191	33 1,811	273	9	98	
354	274	 G4	""1	8 15	
2,120	1,492	669	<b>*</b> 54	36	
120,741	22,201	100,282	54	1,141	
200,800	85,891	168,145	282	6,482	(a) Out of these, 10,421 were pending at the close of the year.
0,609	2,511	9,051	6	292	
267,400	88,402	172,006	287	6,714	

03

B.-JUDICIAL

3 .- (Criminal) .- Statement of Miscollaneous Proceedings under the

NATURE OF PROUBERINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the your.	Number of porsons concorned,
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI(e) and section 485 2. Dilto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace 3. Ditto under Chapter VIII. Security for good behaviour 4. Ditto against local nuisances, Chapter X 5. Possession, Chapter XII 6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, aummarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250 7. Non-attendance of jurers or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI 9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLIII	88 5,275 8,088 740 618 1,868 116 864	34 19,151 8,123 8,910  1,873 117 861 1,837
Total Total for the scheduled districts of Augul, the Southal Pargunas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	13,669 898	29,804 616
Grand Potati	19,897	30,920

Note.—Besides the cases and persons shown above, in six cases, nine persons tried on applications for restation of ability of the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate the following tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tried on appropriate tr

4 .- (Criminal) .- Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the

	persone	Pı	usona wilos	ie Cabib wi	ROTRIC NU
	Į.	ន្តដ	ខ្ល	Convi	
Clarb of Counth.	Total number of under trial	Died, escaped, transferred to other Province.	Discharged or quirted.	On regular trial	On summary trial,
1	2	3	4	5	o o
Village officers  Special Magistrates under section 14  Honomy Magistrates atting singly  Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly  Benches of Magistrates	25,775	 0 236	85 11,210 55,569 17,008	56 8,648 70,704 8,461	 6,846 40,194 22,712
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	255 1,821 8,445 100	6 11	20 762 1,140 28	220 509 1,720 01	""316 1
Total	264,259	289	85,892	90,270	77,800
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,764	5	2,510	8,053	807
Grand Total	271,023	298	88,402	08,320	78,766

STATEMENTS—continued.

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1895.

Number of porsons discharged.	Number of persons convicted,	Rhmarks,
4	5	Q
12 5,087 858 756	22 12,005 2,303 2,534	
4 88 501 248	1,308 31 846 1,694	
7,921	21,192	
205	208	
8,180	21,400	

under section 681, Griminal Procedure Code, which resulted in the discharge of three persons and the conviction of six persons, and which resulted in the discharge of two persons and the conviction of five persons.

Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Ronyal in the year 1895.

OP.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the Year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
	7	8	0	10	11	12
	8 8,304 40	 3 962 4,584 901	00 22,261 124,890 41,270	7.9 5:1 7:9* 6 01*	361 33,402 397,899 63,804	*Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the unfassal. Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
	120 00	109 504 17	1,020 1,551 75	9·5 45·9 29·7	35 4,028 13,185 127	
-	9,457	6,482	100,781	7.6	51B,000	
	68	231	4,250		15,189	<del>-</del>
	3,520	6,713	105,040	7:8	528,195	

B.- Junicial
5.-(Criminal) --Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various

	Ī	 :	PER	e sons	entel	(GE	O TO	<u> </u>	rity or recies	security .	
,				Intrateor	valent.				6 Secur	<b>"</b> B	
CLASH OF TRIBUNAL	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorona	Simple.	Forfeigure of property.	Fine.	Whinging	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.
i	2	9	4	5	ß	7	8	0	10	11	12
Village officers  Special Magistrates under section 14  Honomy Magistrates sitting singly Stipendiary Magistrates sitting angly Bistrict and Divisional Augistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code Chief Magistrates of districts Courts of Sessions Superior Courts	16	172	141 141 144 145 146 146 146	14 886 92,440 864 146 295 1,349	72 715 715 83 1 27 5	36	47 13,016 85,534 29,420 38 4   8 101	8 1,698 5 90 25 22	13 15,102 436 35 191 159	 !,904  70 168	34 11,711 70,050 28,004 3 207 28
Total	15	185	,	26,024	851	80	128,676	1,840	16,095	2,189	113,187
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Southal Parganus, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		đ		1,260	43	8	2,723	107	131	60	2,061
GRAND TOTAL	15	191		21,280	897	80	131,299	1,053	10,120	2,106	116,208

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, 1,506 persons were worsed and discharged; 316 workmen were excited in fulfil their contracts; 122 strains a were authorities; 25 persons were ordered to have their children vaccinated; 1 person ordered to have his name inserted in voting list, and one person ordered to have 116, Original Procedure Code, to give scentify to keep the peace on conviction of offences involving a breach of the peace.

Statements -- continued.

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bongal in the year 1895.

						<del></del> -	DN	TAI	L	of Pu	INI	SHME	NT.			-				com-
					F ₁	ŃB.							Inth	isonment	<u> </u>		W	игек	),	s were atory 8
Rs. 50 and under.	Bs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Es. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.		Total amount of fines realized during the year.			Amount paid by way of com- pensazion.		15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose santences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
13	14	15	16	17	18		10		1	20		21	22	23	24	25	20	27	28	20
 1,261 11,393 1,383 21 110 61	 40 850 20 18 LD 18	7 226 7 1 11 8	6	1	Rst. 415 60,124 6,86,974 76,600 1,961 11,207 31,045	A. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Rs 955 62,606 5,60,829 71,450 9,001 9,555 3,608	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Ra 61 3,033 42,736 4,791 70 436 170	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	 11 360 4,460 410 2 71 8	 569 14,800 407 55 114 160	 27 5,698 10 84 180 403	 126  91 846 20	101 8	672 8 23 12	800	234 2 5 6 17	84 84  5 2 4
14,141	970	280	6	3	B,1R,700		7,09,559		0	51,205	0	5,821	16,100 848	0,811	1,023	104	718	B77	253	98
14,770	1,000	200	6	3	8,46,611	0	20,896 		0	840 	0	,915 n,030	17,009	8,427	1,020	104	767	929	207	101

ordered to forfelt their wages; 183 persons were ordered to pay hacking carrings first; 66 vagants were seat to the Government Workhouse; 9 desertors were sent to the distances of the ording list; 69 persons were required to find surelies, and also to give recognizances to keep the peace, and 8,434 persons were ordered under sention

## B .- Judicial Statements-continued.

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1895.

PART 1.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

			N	VATION	R OF	BTR:	IPES A	√₩Λ Ι	LDHD.			<u>:</u>	
•	5 m		6 to	10.	II to	15.	10 to	20.	21 to	25.	26 to	30.	
Offunces for which awaring.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	lst conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction	Ist conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	Topal.
1	2	3	4	5	8	7	8	Ø	10	11	12	13	14
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENTS.  (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)  1. Theft, as defined in {	1	2	294 160 26  1 27 1 4	1 3	204 109 27 1  30  6	8 1 2 1	109 112 15  30 1	777 3	26 24 7  7 	2 2	19 17 2 4 1	17 4 11 2	737 458 80 1  121 4 16
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in 446, 8. Offences under section 14, Act III, 1880		i	15		8		14	2	9	3	15		67
Total	. 81	2	531		396	12	908	2()	77	Ð	60	24	1,632
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Language, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts			27	1	11	2	21	•••	13		3		18
Grand Total.	8.	1 2	558	14	406	14	329	20	90	9	63	24	1,613

#### B .- Judicial Statements-continued.

# 5.4.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1895—continued.

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

								Number	of Stripe	in.		m
	Ofpenors 1011 wiito	II AWARD	BD,			ō nuð undor,	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	Total.
	1				<u>_</u>	2	8	4	5	đ	7	8
	In adultion to other	. DIENTETI	MENTAL		_	·	<u>-</u> 	<u>                                      </u>	<u></u>	   	<del> </del>	
	(Sections 3 as				ļ				ļ	<u> </u>		+
8	heotion 3—	-	378, I.	Ρđ	l	1	18	17	84	8	25	08
	OV 81 1 C 1 !	) "	380,	"			4	5	27	2	24	62
1.	Thoft, as defined in	) "	381,	11	•••	***	1	1	1	114	1	4
		<b>`</b> "	382,	**		***	***	,,,,	···	***	***	414
2.	Extortion, as defined in	{ n	388, 3 <b>89</b> ,	)) ))	***	711	100	;;	,,,	,,,	***	***
3.	Dishonostly receiving stelen	}	411,	"		***	4	2	12	9	3	24
d,	proporty, as defined in Lurking house-trespass, as	1 ,,	412,	>>	***	***	410	114	 1	1	1	21 2
ľi,	defined in Larking house-tresposs by night, as defined in	"	443, 444,	"	144	***	101		3		1	<u> </u>
Ð.	House-breaking, as defined	>>		))		•••	\ "` <u> </u>	3	9	ነ		9
7.	in Honse-breaking by night,	"	445,	"	•••	***	2	ľ	·	<u>2</u>	''•   a	9
8,	na defined in Offonces under section 14, A	ol ITĨ, 18	446, 880	33	141	***		***	1		8	"
.— <b>:</b>	Bection 4 —						<b> </b>			İ	<u> </u>	
•			ı 198, L	P. O.	105	m						
1.	Palso ovidence, as defined in	<b>†</b> "	194,	93	•••	***	1**	,,,,	,	""		***
2.	False charge of unnatural	) »  } »	105, 211 and	1) 9)	"	***			***	***	***	140
	offence, as defined in		377,	11	.,,[					(		44,
3.	Assault, as defined in		854,	,,	• • •	•••				[	1	1
4. 5,	Rape, as defined in Unmetural offence, as de-	•••	370,	**	***	***	"	,,,,	***		***	•••
	fined in	"	377, 890,	"	,	***		,	,,,		'''	151
6. 7.	Robbery, as defined in Decoity, as defined in Alternat at robbery, as de-	11	991,	P)	!!	***	***	***			:::	,,,
8.	fined in  That in committing robbery	***	898,	n	***	•••		**1	,,,			
9, 10.	as defined in  Receiving skelen property	* **	394,	**	*11			•••	,,,	4		m
14,	ns defined in		413,	"				***				111
		( "	463,	11	***	}	}			}		100
	Dames of Johnson in	,,,	466, 467,	**	194	""	•••	,	1 :::		***	:::
11.	Forgory, as defined in		407,	"	***	""	•••	944	'	***	***	""
		,,	400,	35 33	***		,	101	144	***	•••	•••
12.	Eurking house-trespass, a		443,	"				1		1		) ,
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14		đ	445,	 D	,,,					,,,,		<b>)</b>
15,	House-breaking by night		446,	**	***			,,,		,,,	, 1	
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Tot	al for the scheduled districts	of Angu							3		9	<b>\</b>
g	anns, and the Chittagong III	1 Tracts	•	••	•	·	***	4				
		GRAT	ND TOTA	TL	.,	.] 1	26	38	80	17.	67	28

### B .- Judicial Statements-continued.

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1895—concluded.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles, for Offences other than those specified in Parts 1 and 11.

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Howrah Act, XXI of 1867 Police Act, V of 1861	***	,	8		"i	•••	1		,		 		9
Section 148, Indian Penal Code			i i		100	۱	***			,,,	]		l î
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Section 182, ditto		***	Ļ		***		***		• • • •		•••	***	1
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Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Southal Pargana and the Chittegong Hill Tracts	<b>,</b>		8			<b> </b> 	.,,		164			111	9
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PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

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_	1	2	8
1. 2.	Total number of whippings awarded  Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	1,846 20,887	Park - The manageral production of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the secon
8. 4.		22,783 8·1	,
To	al for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Southal Parganes, and the Chittagong  Hill Tracts—	,	
100 s	Total number of whippings awarded Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been	107 1,087	
	Total	1,144	'
	Percentage of whipping	08	

B .- JUDICIAL STATEMENTS-continued.

6.— (Criminal).—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Procuces of Bengal in the year 1895.

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	TRIBUNALS.	H	APPEALS.	Session Session	Superior by Government non Courte independents of so-	Total for the scheduled districts of Argul, the Southal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Total	By Chief Magistrates of districts  * Courts of Sessions  * Superior Courts	Total for the scheduled districts of Augul, the Southal Parganes, and the Chittagong Hill Practs	Total	GRAND TOLL

* Or other Magintudes authorized to bear appeals under zection 25c, Criminal Procedure Code.

† That is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cause transferred from one Court to another is the east of Province will appear only against the Court by which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.

STATISTICAL REPUENS.

[1805-66.

7.—(Ovel).—Statement showing the Niender and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Courts in the Lover Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895. B .- Judicial Statements - confinued.

XXX

11   12   13   14   15   15   15   15   15   15   15	And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   And   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Village Courts	Paid Subdivisional Tribunals 251,837 219,714	12,907	District Courts other than Chief Courts of 9,415 623 Districts.	Object Courts of Districts 9.	of August in the scheduled districts of August the Southal Pergenan, and the S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	Total 283,163 228,188	IL-Beverus Coulies.	Unpaid Local Pribunals	Other Subordinate Contes	District Courts 2,568	· .	Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sondad Furganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracks	Total 10,728	HE PRESIDENCY OR	Erenidancy Small Cause Courts 253,956 Enparior Courts 4693	Total 24,449	Canada Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara C
11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   11.6   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## B.-Judicial Statements-continued.

8.—(Ciril).—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

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Value of Suits.	Not exceeding Bs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Ra. 1,000.	Ditto Ra. 5,000.	Ditto Bs. 10,000.	.00	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Tobel value of suits.	<b>С</b> енанкв,
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COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
L.—Civil Courts.					ĺ				]		ļ
Unpaid Tribunals Villago Courts Paid Subdivisional Tribunals Small Cause Courts District Courts other than Chici	07,102 1,402	269,133 <b>5,</b> 058	96,861 1,802	68,000 3,862	0,210 0,810	407	144 144 144 441	  	421	8,29,91,589 10,96,942	
Courts of Districts		1,422	876 17 1,606	5,781 17 <b>5</b> 971	130	<b>3,64</b> 5 <b>22</b> 0 53	585 29 8	384 43 2	17 58	8,84,49,479 27,24,574	
and the Chittegony Hill Tracts  Total	4,9 <b>92</b> 108,946	0,313 282,626	101,221	79,695	6,591		572	420	718	1,23,487	-
II.—Revenue Courts.  Unpaid Local Tribunals  Other Subordinate Courts  Collectors' Courts	2,989 641	4,262 1,052	1,097 468	750 430	 58 46	.ar 17 16	2	2	17 28	4,80,792	
Rovenue Courts in the Scheduled Dis- tricts of Angul, the Southul Par- ganes, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		411		•••						111	
Total	8,030	5,314	1,565	1,195	104	38	2	2	45	6,06,277	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCE OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.	7										
Presidency Small Cause Courts Superior Courts		10,452	3,526	4,451	789 19	458 291	102	81	 280	26,73,242 39,67,016	
Total	. 4,280	10,452	3,026	4,451	808	749	102	81	280	00,80,857	1
GRAND TOTAL .	. 111,258	208,291	106,912	85,84I	7,443	5,107	676	612	1,043	18,27,12,206	

. **d** 

B.—Judined.
9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the general Besult of the trial of Civil and Besenve Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.
Part I.—Civil Scits.

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			Ponding at the your.		-	<u> </u>	i	80,949		1,734	88,270	<u> </u> 	1,427	165	1,598		1,497	2,445	92,313
		CONTEST.	Tof tnomgling, trinbindol	<u> </u>	-			22,391		1,228	25,217	 	: <b>643</b>	27	870	<u> </u>	80	828	26,816
		WITH CO	d no mand to n t lidarinta rol io olouv ni dang ni	1			<u> </u>	90,954	3,122 259	2,534	99,147		2,687	88	3,77.9		3,365 159	8,524	105,450
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DISPOSED		ON REFERENCE	Por plaintiff,	G			;	:5 ⁷	ያዊ	489	1,275		16	:	16		80 in	86	1,384
T STITES			no bossimeiCl oring	00			:	1,099	91 ²	\$03 	2,265		: :	458	513		848 E	081	2,897
<u> </u>   5		CONTEST	na boorood saltang	19	-		;	242,742 5,396	4,647	9888	255.165		4,100	803	4,407		6.274 151	6,425	265,997
NUMBER		WITHOUR	Troorend on troisestor.	9			:	21,765 2,159	599	3,058	27,656		828 1		923		4,081	4,195	32,774
			-orqmoD Domina	ю			:	80,521	2,463	1,830	85,530			85	973		7,739	7,758	94,260
			friat anoitsi W	4		<del>-</del>	:	92,000 2,189	1,521	8,169	98,930		2,365	:	2,366		2,054 278	2,333	103,629
		htnoO aconiv	of foreginger?? or I would rei	<b>63</b>		<u>.</u> .	:		1:	m	8	·	1:1	:			! 1	:	rp (ra
edio	8	to vo	thana IntoT I oilt croiod	GI	! 			15,315	17,121 962	16,145	683,799		13,162	1,056	14,344		26,034 1,831	27,865	725,908
	,	,	CLABS OF COTETS.	1	COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.	L-CIVIL COURIS.		Paid Subdivisional Tribunals Small Cause Gourts District Courts other than Chief Courts	eduler	Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Christagong Hill Tracts	Total	II.—Ervanus Couras.	Unpaid Local Tribunals Other Subordinate Courts District Courts  By Name Courts in the Scheduled Districts Let Annal the Courts in the Scheduled Districts	Or Angul, the Contact rangenes, and the	Total	COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.	Presidency Small Canse Court Superior Courts	Total	GRAND TOTAL

B.—Judicial Statements-continued.

9.-(Crost).-Statement showing the General Besuit of the Trial of Civil and Beccauc Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the Jones of Bengal.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases—(Judicial),

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62,199 8,786 1,000 123	<b>8</b> ,73	မ္တစ္သ	 2,921 35	3,158 11	10,827 170	1,131	: ² :	; ; ;	11,251	7,813	7.503	 1,369 46	: :
5,622 686 9,233 768	889	*C 00	38	201	1,057	930 930		н :	1,483 516	1,100	856 1,306	283	13.4 84
1,199 488	488		. :: :::	21	11	II	H	:	433	86	113		:
69,246 10,851	10,851	\—- \	3,189	2,411	15,621	1,558	61	13	13,955	0,670	0,959	1,931	ば
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2,636   170	170	ا . يا	59	51€	567	997	;		531	143	261	15	855
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1.902 858	888	ļ ,	179	264	Į žį	6	10	-   	673	285	1.58 1.58	   <del> </del>	98
73,874 11,400	11,400	ļ .	3.427	3,139	18,217	2,023	70	13	15,159	15,159 : 10,098   10,305	10,305	1,950	51

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revinue Appellate Courts of the Louer Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895. B .- JUDICIAL STATEMENTS -- continued.

PART I .-- APPEALS FROM DECREES.

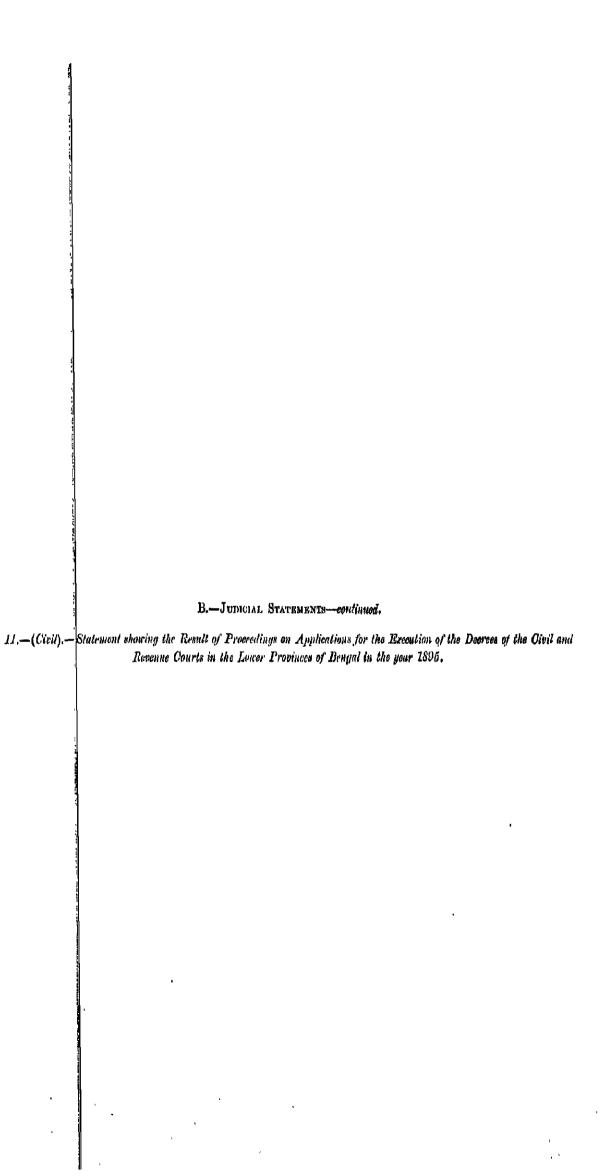
	Вемавка.	18		(a) Of these, 11,849 were pending from the previous	(b) Of these, 161 were pending from the pre- vrous year.		<del></del> -			(c) Of these,	ing from the previous year.		,
- <b>308</b> TO To X J	barr ancidosidO loA ,108 moit .7781	7.7	:	779 499	: :	1,278	;		36	159	:	195	1,473
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Buibn oordt	tog oroll 10 unit eron unituen	15	;	2,609 5,159	;	7,709	1.1		564	1,895	4	2,453	10,293
	_າ ງງຸກຄົນເອ ^ດ ໄ		:	3,283 5,167	:	11,503	165		656	2,506	11	3,173	14,841
	Болиндод	13	:	671 1,030		1,792	46		rg.	140	ଟା	147	1,985
<u> </u>	Печотносі.	12	:	2,160	62	8,523	<b>2</b> 0		4	22	4	281	3,701
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	Confirmed.	10	•	6,755 8,683	341	10,678	926		808	1,156	10	1,400	12,434
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ev parte.	. Burrovoft :	<b>50</b>	:	116 86	1,0	167	;	<u> </u>		:	:	1 ;	135
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單	Conditional,	·	1	194	: 89	354	н		ì	:	;	;	355
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ot[] 0	Tobil numba appanta batar Sourta	- 8		15,731	: 664	(a)32,239	E <u>e</u> 7(6)		1,000	4,358	(e)15	5,373	38,335
	Chass of Courses.	<b>F</b>	COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. Appeals from original decrees	District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts Clouds of districts Chief Appellate Courts of districts Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief	Courts of Province Givil Courts of Province Angul, the Sominal Parganes, and the Christogong Hill Traces	Total	B.—Bavzxus Cours. Collectors' Appellate Courts	COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.	Chief Court of Schwees	Chedi		Total	GRAND TOTAL

B.—Judicial Statements—continued.

10.—(Civi).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Recenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895—concluded.

APPEALS.
MIECELLANEOUS
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	Bemarks.	18		<del></del>				•								•	•		
VIX	Objections under tion 661, Act 26 1889.	11		9	<del> </del>	;	;	10			;	•	<del></del>	:	:	:	:	93	-
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	Pending	14		908 208	}	:	Ø	383		<b>b</b>	15	23		64 69	お	H	377	<b>28</b> 1	
	Remanded.	113		84 g	3	;	13	36		69	m	و	<del></del>	Ļ	13	:	ြို့	126	
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	Remanded,	6		Ø	ř	:	г	~			:	: 1	- <del></del>	:		:	:	t-	, column
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-c(a ) odt	o reduing InfoT orolod alno([ *etyreO	61		498		:	126	2,425		\$5. \$3.	89	102		475	351	¢η	\$23	3,355	
	Grass of Courts.	Ħ	COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.	District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of district Appellate Courts of district Chief Chief annual to Courts of districts	Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief	Civil Couries in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunas, and the	Chithagong Hill Tracts	Total	B.—REVENUE COURTS.	ollectors' Appellate Courts evenue Courts in the acheduled districts of	Angul, the Southal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Total	COURTS AT THE PERSIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.	Chief Court of decrees from original	decrees decrees	the Southal Fargands, and the Unitagong	Total	GRAND TORAL	



 $\mathbf{B.-J}_{\mathbf{UDIGIAL}}$ 

11 .- (Civil) .- Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the

	-BCD-	Ar	PLIONTION 8	DISTOSED OF	?—		than		
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execu- tion of decree before the Courts.	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructnous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more three months as the close of the year.	Amount reslized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.
1	2	3	4	5	G	7	8	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR								Rs.	
I.—Cryil Courts.  Unpaid Tribunals	469,647 12,582 22,720 1,287 9,964	9,192 278  1,560 191 5	116,806 1,225 1,225 3,458 278 2,487	94,935 1,914 3,890 207 1,601	102,772 7,724 9,607 906 4,483	35,882 1,441  4,204 310 1,638	22,669 29 1,962 178 193 24,804	1,11,24,852 1,03,142 79,41,180 2,70,602 1,20,121	416 17  42 1
Other Subordinate Courts District Courts Rovenue Courts in the schoduled districts of Angul, the Son- thal Parganas, and the Chit-	9,818 1,478	108 588	3,486 304	1,106 105	2,984 403	1,234 128	284 26	25 <b>0,2</b> 94 31,910	13
tagong Hill Tracts Total	309 10,095		268 4,048	1,217	2,790	1,395	88 843	5,476 296,679	13
COURTS AT THE PRESI- DENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. Presidency Small Cause Courts	28,820	1,580	4,476	17,383	4,510	896	169	548,502	60
Superior Courts  Total	30,151	1,632	4,521	17,417	4,592	1,094	1,008	KAS Kon	***
GRAND TOTAL	566,446	13,494	132,479	121,087	192,283	98,769	1,177 26,414	548,502 20,419,168	668

STATEMENTS—continued.

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NB	APPLICATIO	NUMBUR 0				
	was effected preceding	귛	100 Will	possession ven—	On which was g	proporty-	immoveable	On which	n moveable certy—	On which prop	but re-
Вимавке.	On which execution was otherwise than the pr	On which partition was effected.	On which specific parformance enforced.	Of immoveables.	Of moveables.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Was dealt under sections 905, 922, or 326, Art XIV of 1888.	Was sold.	Was attuched, but subse- quently released.	Was sold.	On which he was arrested, but re- leased without imprisonment.
22	31	20	19	18	17	16	15	14 .	18	12	11
	16,868 709  907 148 622 18,766	46 9 2	 128  110	7,508  339 10 646	 183  5 1 11	 44,159  1,082 103 704	 501  25 8	59,230  1,430 91 808	 6,636 828  237 19 1,273	14,019 250 "418 19 1,189	 1,441 139  72 3
	117	046 201 165	155	197 18 18	2	668 109	68	 590 48	 1,171 129	763 80	12 2
	117	101	***	158	2	772	66	696	1,456	865	14
	***	***		70 8	2	19	***	" 9	1,500 20	850 28	312 4
	18,873	60	289	73 8,798	2 2	19 46,789	602	02,210	1,020	873 18,107	916

## B .- Judicial Statements-continued.

12.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

	Λг	PLICATI	ons for	A DECI	MARATTO	n or is	(SOLVEN	OY.			она, опу	POREDIT- N'S DEATA RING THE	Anner .	ount or V n n T 8' Readised Builbell	
		rince,	Gran	led.	$\mathbf{R}_{i}$	ojeotad.		the year.	discharged 355.	estates in the th proceedings he year.					
Class of Counts.	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	A Receiver being appointed.		Penal proceedings under section 369 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under sec- tion 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	se of	~ H	Number of insolvents' esta of Receivers in which I thally closed during the y	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	Renibes.
1	2	3	4	Ď	6	7	8	9	10	П	12	13	14	10	16
Courts other than Ohief	164	69	14	18	27			41	28	14	Rs. 26,052	Ra, 14,612	J≀ ₄ . 1,294	Rs. 703	
Chief Courts of districts Superior Courts	948 	90	88	75 	80	***		70	108	20	66,298	43,065	14,877	40,408	
Total	612	160	47	88	107	***		111	134	34	92,860	57,677	16,171	47,199	

13.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the use of Juria and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of Benyal in the year 1895.

				=:==:						
	of juries or prescribed		NHER C BROBIN AIRT				NI BE	P ACCUS TRULIS Y PORS—		
Charges of Courts in which	number ose, and			to whon Judge-			Дн	to whom Judgo—		
JURORS OR ASSESSOUS ARE SMPLOYED,	Established or average number of juries or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Tried.	Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Tried.	Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	ß	Ö	7	В	0	10	LI LI
Magistantes' Courts under Chapter X, Jurors	5	718	702	16	•••	100	412	1+4	***	Trials are hold by Jury in the districts of Bardwan, Dasca, Hooghly, Murshidabad.
(Jurore(a)	5	625	636	90	89			·	,,,	Nadia, Palma, and the 24-Pargams. Trials by Jury are res-
Courts of Sessions	2				***	2,026	1,451	252	828	trieted to offences under Chap- ters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal
High Court, Original (Urimusal) Jurors (b) tion.	9	18	} 	. P3		<b></b>		1 111	•••	Code, and abetments of and attempts to commit such offences. With effect from the
Courts of Session in the scheduled districts of Augul, the Southal Parganas, and the Chittegong Hill Tracts.	2	•	*1*	,,,		48	87	4	5	16th Soptomber 1895 by a no- tification of the Government of Bougal, dated the 2nd idem, all offences and abstracts of and attempts to commit offences under Chapter XX (offences relating to marriage) were
, Total		1,861	1,287	106	39	2,072	1,488	256	828	also triable by Jury. Other cases were tried with the aid of Assessors.

(a) Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure

B .- JUDICIAL STATEMENTS-continued.

14.—(Criminal).--Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British
Subjects in the Province of Bongal in the year 1895.

B.—Judicial.

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European

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	us year.	,	With!	N TO	E YRAI	ι,	other di		BY	1)19TK: 181	OT MA	GISTH MAG	atks Isthat	ard o	TÜÜK	נו	r Gov	ите о	и Ижне:	ion.
desoription of Oppenor,	Remaining at the close of the previous	On complaint, nection 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, lection 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate and mote, section 101 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province. (1)	Total,	Dred, escaped, or transferred to provinces. (1)	Number actually, brought to trial.	Beceived by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged.	To Court of Session.	To Kigh Court.	Transferred by order under section 451B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	<u>.</u>	Arquitted or discharged,	Transferred to High Court under section 440 of the Code.	1 2
1	2	a		6	6	7	8	p	10	11	12	13	14	16	16	17	18	10	20	21
Offines against public tranquility, Chap-		†		<u> </u>			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			ļ			 	<u> </u>	j-	j -	<b></b>
False evidence and offences against public justice, Ohapter XI	141	2	<u></u>	"·	2	1	9	1		1 ".		-"   	***	B	3	-		***	***	<b>""</b>
Offences affecting the public health, salety, convadence, decency and months, Chapter XIV					'''	ı	<b>""</b>   .,,	3		ָ פ	""   1	101	*11	***	8	111	100	""	) *** 	411
Offerces affecting the haman body, Chortes XVI,  Cofferces affecting the Wrengful restraint and wrongful confinement  Cofferces affecting life  In the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinement of the confinem	2	11 1 30	3 3 1	1	1 ) 711 101	4 12 5 83 1	111	8 12 5 5 1	111 111 110 110	a	1 9 2 20 1	1		101 100 104 104	18 18 33	er or tu	100 100 100 100 100		100 100 277 287 189	*** *** ***
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Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	<b></b>	1				1	144	1		.,,		1			ı	, }	,	1		1
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	1	•••				1	٠,,	<u> </u>			ı			,	1			149		
Defauation, Chapter XXI ,		4		11)	10	أيا		4			2						ľ			
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoy- mice, Chapter XXII		1	104			1		1	,	1	1		"	"	3		***	***	*	***
Offences under special and local heads		129	20	1		<b>3</b> 0		30	.,,	38	1		]		90 90		***			<b>"</b>
. Potal		67	46	3	2	120	3	117		03	47	<u></u>  -			113		_ -	.		

STATEMENTS-continued

Brilish Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1895.

181	106	io c	)  <b> -</b> -				NUI	TILIER JASIES	OF,	Court for	who applied transfer or	ich Court r of their		<del>** **</del> *	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>					===
	r Uto OVRI		Tota	J, POU	alt, C	ourta.				the High (	number wh 1884, for tr	to the High (											
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total,	Convirred	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial, (9)	Draposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who spplied to the an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 6, nu under section 2, Act III of 18 countital of their cases.	Number of persons who similied under section 626 of the Code for the coses.			•	SU	BSIDI	aby ta	ABLH.				
22	23	24	25	20	27	28	20	80	31	82	33	34 25 30  Of this total number of persons () prass shown is											,
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113	#	*	"" 1	3	2		נ	1	'41		**     ""	j	Column 16, Culumn 21. Column							Dispo Magi	sed of sy etrotes.	Diap by S	cand of sealons dgrs.
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 	1	1		9	2 )2	141 141	9 D	D	9.   •	411 191		#     #	Number who claimed to be tried by a wixed Jury, section 451A(1) of the Cods.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (1) of the Cods,	not so claim,	British subjects	Buropean British sab	Baing European British subjects	Other then Kuropean British jects.
141	<b>,</b>	41	7	9	4	i	ħ	4	1			144	claime Jury, 1	did 20	nose in were t	o chan Lescenso ode.	did no	claime Jury.	did ac	H 1	edoru)	B.	aegoni a
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	111	***	38 38	'n	50	***	37	27															
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B.-Judiciae

15 .- General Statement of Deeds registered in the

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Number.	1) цети јоги.	Number of registration offices,	Instruments of gift (section 17, clause c).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of eals or exchange of the value loss than Bs. 109 (sections 64 and 119 of the Transfer of Property Act).	riging of the value of	Other merumants registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c), or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	petual lesse (section 17,	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsority registered under section 17, cleuse (4.)	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary iees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value	instruments of martgage of value less than Bs. 140.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	rest or less natrongents of moviso in sec-	7, clanse s).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of descess and orders of court.		Total of optional registrations relating to immorable property.	
	1	2	ł,	(n)	4 (8)	b	a	7	8	U	10	11	13	18	14	16	10	17	18	
	DENGAL, Office of the Inspector- denoral of Registra-		".	`_	140	'		.,,	414		IRN. A.						   	,   		]
1 2 3 4 6	Burdwan Division. Burdwan	10 6 9 20 11 6	436 496 108 112 827 100	4,008 1,093 1,001 4,510 2,852 1,030	10,146 6,900 4,708 18,601 8,960 8,974	5,601 2,101 8,400 6,081 2,316 1,761	050 87 6 108 087 401 340	9,118 018 4,001 1,378 697 1,498	1,103	27,702 13,140 15,294 38,022 18,029 14,120	22,000 0 10,700 12 11,000 8 21,000 8 28,756 8 14,845 0	39 39 30 30	0,880 8,854 5,270 10,782 3,050 2,494	1003	136 23 100 132 101 136	 1 2	48 8 100 88 21 221	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	7,934 4,047 6,010 17,861 9,377 9,379 9,339	10.3
7 8 0 1 1	### Paramas ###################################	10 11 11 7 12	340 UB 108 247 120 80	1,870 1,940 1,521	10,400 #8 2,089 4,689 4,791 2,567	0,278 1,020 1,008 1,407 2,354 2,131	870 868 218 217 205 270	8,072 06 2,054 252 8,433 6,140	4,303 4,303 9,850 27,999	43,860 4,080 12,488 10,701 65,130 25,094	80,050 0 50,464 12 19,166 4 8,770 0 25,864 12 10,765 0		10,010 8 2,770 1,041 0,044 8,455	1 164	1,835 80 147 (k) 140 140		#1 "7 B H7 80	1 1	11,708 48 9,070 9,038 7,815 4,608	1,1
4   14   15   17   18   19   19   19   19   19   19   19	Rujabuhi Drindjour Jalpiugari Jarjeoing Rongpur Hogra Phona Dacca Division	4 7 3 19 19 6 7	314 174 48 7 311 314 308	118 8,010	(TOTA)	590 9,005 1,047 108 2,630 2,630 1,867	100 157 183 () 197 150 176	202 08.1 8 8 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1	1,988 2,487 960 00 11,805 4,902 4,162	3,639 14,770 4,733 354 23,471 10,800 10,000	9,340 0 11,302 0 4,638 19 1,363 19 10,247 4 8,140 19 8,290 8		707 4,533 034 14 1,000 4,352 1,000	104	118 118 248 6 2,048 137 38		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	;; ;; ;;	459 4,507 800 97 6,070 4,603 1,868	2,ji
10 13 13	Dacen Mymonsingh Faridpur Rackergunge	11 10 11 11 21	GUS 230 230 285	1,700	7,008 5,005	4,600 9,802 2,013 6,000	422 872 142 874	719 450 9,078 7,000	13.6.4	25,050 42,651 52,650 40,115	20,718 8 31,017 12 18,030 4 28,401 8		0,000 8,673 3,720 10,150	443 218 108 292	925 075 142 1,319		180 20 80 150	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4,	7,000 9,517 4,070 11,020	1,2 5,8 2,1 0,0
24 25 20	Tippora Noakhuli Chitagong	16 10 91	5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	1,500	1 10.60 L	0,840 4,301 5,366	408 414 840	1,495 4,808 20,787	10,300 11,309 4,850	58,983 55,171 48,078	27,160 4 22,909 0 31,821 8	4.0	7,830 10,264 16,010	808 034 719	61 4 1,220 2,408	! ""	50 711 1,183	1 3	8,800 12,637 20,635	5,0 7,3 19,3
27 29 80 81 82	Patras Division, Paina Gayri Khallabad Suran Chemperan Muzathu pur Larbhanga  Hagatpur Division.	7008	61 87 DS 249 66 184 70	1,687 892 2,620	1.140	9,870 1,632 0,062 4,703 1,667 3,8 io 2,887	403 355 183 399 49 507 130	205 167 17 80 27 151 06	2,471 1,580 947 1,144 1,061 3,008 8,301	16,299 6,495 9,526 9,944 0,802 16,109 16,562	16,110 0 11,920 8 14,123 8 12,085 0 6,848 4 17,811 8 14,488 4	***	1,481 478 1,929 10,340 8,604 7,667 8,742	99 (J 11 020 47 492 43	196 58 39 17 48 87 8	103 100 101 101 101 101	113 113 14 11 030	192 7 E E E T	1,500 6210 1,427 11, 007 (8,778 8,117 4,753	01 34 1,05 2,05 4,75 5,20
84 80 86 87 88	Monghyu Dinagaipur Parma Malda Sonthal Pargamas  ORISSA,	8 7 4 0	61 50 18 89	1,815 1,449 1,602 720 308	1,905 8,498 8,172 8,385	2,501 2,105 1,148 1,236 708	200 050 100 31 02	63 19 018 40 629	3,40n 5,722 8,293 2,028 1,008	10,10t 18,559 14,709 7,510 2,814	11,227 12 17,137 0 11,303 12 5,560 12 0,115 12	1,876	1,327 8,064 1,134 1,401 1,820	10 118 118 38 88 80	05 97 57 45 26	1	17  8 20 2	7-1 670 101 010 010	1,425 3,800 1,234 1,600 8,814	06 1,68 80 1,68
89 40 41 42	Orless Division, Uniteek Balasare Angul Puri OHOTA NAGPUR, Onete Nagpur Division,	4 3 1 6	870 144 ' '86	1,354 558 5 1,224	5,063 1,831 45 8,445	080 927	135 02 116	27 67 27	608 709 401	8,180 3,760 5,014	0,328 0 2,436 4 30 D 4,633 5		850 810 1,064	62 132 139	70 00  00	101	43		068 1,004 1,200	ዕቡ 75 ትህ
48 44 45 47	Hosoribegh Loberdage Paluman Manbhum Elegabhum Lidgisbur of Companies (under Act VI of 1882)		38 80 21 112 19	859 202 574 067 68	594 211 121 1,008 829	089 495 371 1,900 70	45 849 841 136 136	244 820 45 1,480	1,459 8,036 811 8,677 91	8,780 4,918 1,688 8,540 500	4,039 8 4,871 4 9,100 6 7,074 19 443 8	10) 40 40 10)	1,658 691 171 4,780 60	73 11 15 28 d	50 21 57 1	160	p	***	1,005 741 211 4,676 96	1,144 144 2,400 5
14. 14.	GRAND TOTAL FOR	357 889			<del></del>	1,10,541 1,28,187			[ <u>-</u> -]	~ <del></del> -	0,55,452 • 0,67,723 4		1,88,280	0,0(4)	14,730	<b>20</b> 4	,470	201 K	18,870	1,29,40

STATEMENTS—concluded.

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1895-96.

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	 		RIGITY	, HOOK I	MOYABLE V.	PROP-			than those						ans 10, 19,		
Jed.	COMPUL-	property	(section 18,	Section 18,	1				other					<b>4</b>	in columns registration		
Total value of immovable property transferred	Instruments of gift of morable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &t., of moruble ; (sertion 18, clause of).	Obligations for the payment of money (see slause f).	All other documents registered under seccionse (.f.).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited in Book	Number of Wills registered in Book III.	Number of written suthorities to adopt conferred by wills, Book III.	Fumber of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entres in and 2%, and the total hese pend for n columns 23 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure,
E 20	21	22	23	81     4	<u> </u>	1 <u>0</u>	27	<u> </u>	20	30	31	32	<u>14</u>     39	31	30	80	<u>इ</u> अ
Ry.		<u> </u> 	}	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	R4. A.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> 	<u>                                      </u>	<u>                                     </u>		<u> </u>	! 	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. a.p.
140	(H	141	""		****	40		p=+	mi	141	141	111		110	,	10 4 0	63,581 f a
42,58,008 20,17,72 k 10,88,504 47,29,674 28,41,853 20,67,470	8 1 1 75 8 6	111 101 128 309 103 160	2,400 444 638 3,644 2,724 1,210	033 910 817 000 607 689	8,919 769 584 4,660 11,692 2,011	2,600 0 050 18 841 12 3,637 0 2,815 4 1,705 0	121212	180 87 78 98 110 82	1	# () 22 d a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	11 89 1 8 10	118 87 37 125 40 180	100 07 40 119 103 80	1,431 638 956 1,016 1,178 1,182	\$0,516 4 14,216 8 10,103 12 42,210 0 10,545 0 16,876 4	14,025 13 0 4,888 1 0 5,082 14 3 16,180 0 0 9,804 15 0 6,745 kg 0	20,720 IS 0 11,630 7 1 11,018 II 10 80,300 8 6 18,074 8 0 11,010 0 0
91,11,021 8,31,83,784 22,87,941 10,87,684 20,21,875 21,63,020	16 5 18 11 7	868 85 846 70 967 194	8,907 80 6,690 914 20,888 8,870	1,836 410 1,027 206 1,602 007	11,160 680 0,090 710 28,789 0,081	8,123-12 1,710-13 5,331-13 855-4 17,737-0 0,078-0	1 18 18 11	171 78 181 125 71 83		12 9 1 9 4	21 21 30 21	15d 05 08 47 00 20	356 756 197 178 113 71	8,192 7,490 800 614 2,003 1,870	59,582 19 58,3 33 12 59,021 6 11,127 6 40,017 79 20,663 13	18,587 8 0 87,336 11 0 7,335 6 0 6,570 12 0 12,811 17 10 8,019 6 0	93,967 4 8 93,999 15 10 17,953 7 1 13,416 15 0 65,61 4 4 21,237 10 6
8,70,480 20,25,088 10,80,883 19,41,070 28,68,183 11,90,604 14,91,401	15 14 6 18 26 26 10	40 40 40 44 44 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	694 9,710 210 36 1,273 2,408 2,100	341 425 185 40 770 490 021	1,043 2,069 110 88 2,140 8,578 2,810	1,063 8 2,076 4 460 8 141 12 2,128 8 2,729 8 2,831 8	101 101 101 100	76 96 0 0 0 0 24 108	1 1	20 20 6 1 10 1	8 40 17 1 10 10 14	74 74 70 13 13 13 61	76 74 1/6 07 108 17 01	834 440 810 94 803 033 860	5,191 4 10,127 4 4,500 8 1,600 4 22,001 4 19,700 0 12,280 0	1,0/13 4 0 0,3/00 8 0 0,3/14 8 0 05/0 8 0 4,221 12 0 0,080 8 0	6,651 8 2 18,446 15 9 4,104 10 G 1,450 14 4 20,185 0 1 10,748 9 10 11,744 7 8
47,87,015 67,75,878 17,66,765 48,02,987	829 78 11	900 107 169 907	250 438 9,801 9,257	4,763 4,195 1,698 3,597	6,5 ja 6,773 4,000 12,978	0,550 12 6,733 8 8,660 4 9,661 12	ï ï	100 121 66 71	# ::	92 19 1	86 160 16 18	284 617 41 102	829 240 148 17L	2,309 2,474 1,619 2,552	39,010 8 11,024 4 25,217 4 45,647 0	14,784 3 0 10,130 to 4 8,437 14 0 18,847 U Q	23,490 11 0 93,023 B d 93,066 O 2 85,000 L K
\$1,00,008 30,17,067 42,14,478	25 8 4	161 322 201	1,217 4,065 8,620	3,327 7,768 0,806	8,058 13,058 12,019	4,750 4 11,600 12 11,816 0		46 30 61	 "1	41 13 21	74 23 109	129 104 129	103 114 230	1,814 1,550 1,810	87,101 14 41,016 - 4 55,180 - 8	8,163 4 0 7,190 15 0 8,311 0 7	80,078 1 1 81,401 0 7 48,287 5 10
01,39,091 18,60,463 67,65,684 41,28,518 21,25,680 65,06,052 41,15,618	1  1  1	60 47 50 81 47 82 121	321 278 169 482 378 774 704	414 271 886 770 1,156 991 607	707 897 655 1,205 1,865 1,787 1,484	091 8 905 0 702 18 1,924 8 1,970 0 1,867 0	1	23 28 14 80 6 23	1	1 5 0 0 0	4 11 2 6 8 40 10	16 10 49 61 89 90	187 89 109 167 81 181	1,10 5 917 957 910 965 1,431 1,172	18,118 H 18,150 D 14,184 G 20,637 8 10,641 19 21,088 E 10,271 D	18,3(0 1 6 13,0(3 3 0 8,6(3 0 6 7,3(0 4 6 6,491 7 0 11,0(6 8 0 8,705 8 0	10,586 74 11 7,693 8 8 8,693 5 10 14,498 9 6 9,298 8 5 18,627 12 11 14 828 12 10
81,50,407 21,61,182 22,78,400 9,57,723 11,69,957	1 2 1 3	140 403 76 90 427	490 896 701 824 1,206	581 579 501 165 1,421	1,021 1,688 1,069 521 8,648	1,002 12 1,378 8 1,339 0 491 8 1,591 4	1	9 4 3 40 16	5 :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::	1 3 19 10 1	27 40 41 4	75 35 70 10 08	104 84 84 90 181	720 725 1,805 230 494	18,810 0 14,817 8 18,103 18 7,281 0 7,604 19	R.DO7 33 0 5,078 G G 7,300 1 G 8,000 18 G 1,070 7 O	11.678 0 0 12.525 0 7 17.781 18 8 7.386 7 1 0,089 7 1
12.25,861 6,01,777 8,602 6,63,802	1 201 201 201	91 43 33	406 401 1 201	971 303 2 200	700 007 8 608	083 19 580 4 1 0 680 8	1	46 12 100	1	ı i in	<b>* : : :</b>	16 35	134 75 7 70	087 570 103	7,987 0 4,903 19 81. 0 0,400 0	5,091 4 0 2,148 5 10 80 0 0 8,742 10 0	7,280 15 10 . 5,254 19 1 16 5 0 6,079 6 1
13,10,858 7,50,272 7,29,501 17,98,002 1,10,478	9 1	28 50 8 51 5	941 202 43 880 25	408 107 85 991 88	470 616 156 724 89	525 8 513 8 171 0 931 4 82 4	1	1. 5 3 16 9	016 100 100 100 100 100	61 811 8	11111 : :	95 28 3 3 20 1	48 63 39 70 28	274 410 803 044 44	5,780 8 5,861 8 2,533 18 11,357 0 194 4	5,240 12 0 2,431 1 0 1,548 0 0 4,340 2 0 217 10 0 29,481 6 0	0.508 18 7 4.512 0 0 2.400 to 12 8.618 16 4 038 12 3 694 0 0
7,81,79,788	181	6,129	1,04,181.	68,458 80,841	1,04,020	1,80,464 0 1,80,020 0	87 88	2,877 8,810	19	849 359	687 1,008	4,8\D	0,181 0,180	54,452 51,962	0,88,190 19	±,11,207 4 6 8,123,041 6 4	8,08,740 1 9 8,68,081 6 0
7,01,87,871	, 891	0,569	1,10,600	60,581	1,04,457	1,80,020 0	an	e ^t ota	73	nan	,,,,,,,,,,,,	A1000	nêron.	o chieda	A teniento	electrical of 4	ակարկան և Ա

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GENERAL Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2		a		4			5			6			7	
Divisions.	Stations.		Place of confinen	ient.	Class of prisoners.		comm	ined at encomo your 18	ni ol	Roggi thu	vod du yoar 1	ring 895.	<u></u>	Loinl.	
A A							М.		Total.	М.	P.	Polat.	M.	<b>P</b> .	Total
	Bardal. Burdwan		District Jail	}	Convicts Under-trial Civil	1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	203 8	8	211 8 ,	584 246 3	29 21 	618 207 6	787 254 0	97 21	824 375
	Kativa	***	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Umler-trial	,,, ,,,	1 2	,,,	1 2	58 52	<b>2</b> 3	60 65	59 54	2 3	61 57
	Raniganj	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	11 c 111 111	1 6	141 111	1   4   	187 190	8 8 	105 207 1	188 203 1	8 8 	311 190
	Kalus	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	111	4 1	114	4	71 93	13 0	83 102	75 91	19 0	89 101
	Suci	***	Intermediate Ja	iı {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	08 1 1	6	104 1 1	480 175 4	18 19 	498 188 4	678 170 5	21 13 	60% LH!
l	Rampur Hát	114	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	111	8	***	3	257 196	6 14	263 210	260 199	6 14	200 200
	Baukum		District Juil	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	100 714 111	193 6 2	13 1	205 6 2	683 198 8	15 13	5p8 206 8	776 198 10	27 14	80) 213 10
TAK.	Bishonporo		Sulwidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	111	10	1	10	140 73	3	143 70	(50) 79	9	151 83
BURDWAK.	Midnaporo	{	District and tral Jail.	Con- {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	811 811	835 7 	16 2	84L	1,016 419 14	59 29	1,075 448 14	1,841 426 14	76 31	1,910 461 14
	Tamluk	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2	1 1		143 103	13	155 113	103 105	18 10	150 111
	Ghatal	• **	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		1 2		1 2	63 70	9 14	73 81	61 73	9 14	7. 180
	Contai	.,	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	111	8 2	1	8	242 206	14,	256 213	250 207	14 8	26 211
	Hooghly	<b>b</b> (	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	)() ()	347 11 8	8		1,056 162 188	20 15	1,076 177 28	1,108 178 81	28 16	1,43 189 3.
	Jahanahad	41	. Subsidiary Jai	1{	Convicts Under-trial	 L	3		3 3	81 69	4	85 75	81   72	4 6	187 78
	Serampere		. Diito	{	Convicts Under-trial	••• !	6 17	•••	6 17	223 226	5 7	228 283	220 249	Մ	   294   260
	Howralı	11	, Ditio	{	Convicts Under-trial	 	2 7	161	2 7	418 877	14, 10	43 <u>4</u> 887	420 984	14 10	4314 304
	Ulubaria	••	, Ditto	{	Conviots Under-trial	·	1		1	149 85	3 6	152 91	160) 85	6	   65   91
	Alipore	•••	District and tral Jail.	Cen.	Convicta Under-trial	!	1,601 14	45	1,046 14	9,688 863	127 28	2,810 890	4,284 676	172 28	4,466 904
DUG.	Diamond Harl	bour	. Subsidiary Jai	1 {	Convicts Under-trial		8	·	7 8	161 161	1 8	162 157	168 162	1 8	181 181
Principles	Besirhat	••	. Ditto	<del>{</del>	Convicts Under-trial	**; * ***	\ ₆	1.,	"5	140 127	7 6	147 182	140 182	7	147 137
<b>用</b> 、 以	Dum-Dum	, 11		{	Convicts Under-trial	)+1 	"1	ft. <b>1</b> 61	"1	<u>4</u> 5	2	G d	4	2	8
بكتارع		سللح			<del></del>				, 1		1	t	1. 1	1	1

1895-96.]

Parsons.

SUMMARY, confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1806.

	8			9			10			11	
Disoharge	ıl from a	ll causes,	Remaini the	ing at the o year 18	o end of Ob.	Daily	avomgo mm each olass,	nher of	Total d	aily averag whole jail	oof the
М.	انا. 	Total.	Mf,	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.	M.	F,	Total.
023 240 6	90 21	653 261 0	164 14	7	171 14	19441 1471 021	6:41 1:05	200:82 16:76 0:21	209-33	7:46	216-79
69 53	2	55 <b>5</b> 0	8 1	***	G 1	1·25 2·14	0°05 0°02	1·30 } 2·16 }	3.30	0.07	3.46
185 109 1	8 	198 207 1	8 4	**,1 *** ***	8 4 	2·63 5·63 0·64	0·07 0·22	2'60 } 5'85 0'04 }	8·20	0.29	8·49
<b>73</b> 98	12 9	85 102	2 1	))) (1)	2	1·32 8·89	0·21 0·33	1.69 } 4.10 }	5·1 <b>5</b>	0.64	5·8 <b>9</b>
407 163 4	18 13 	425 170 4	171 13 t	 	177 18 1	0.58 8.50 108.88	0 97 0 8 f	1 5'80 8'54 0'28	117:91	7:81	124:62
<b>225</b> 198	6 14	713 781	5 1	•••	5	<b>4·66</b> 6·16	0·06 0·21	4·61 } 6·36 }	10.71	0-26	10.07
<b>5</b> 08 <b>1</b> 99 <b>9</b>	16 14	524 207 9	268 5 1	11 	270 5 1	240°34 7°10 0°36	11:15 0:87 	257'40 8'06 0'36	2 <b>53</b> ·89	12:02	205-91
347 76	3	150 80	9 8	***	3	2·00 3·32	0°02 0°18	2·02 } 8·48 }	6.82	0.18	<b>5</b> ·50
1,015 416 12	<b>6</b> 3 29	1,078 445 12	826 10 2	13 2	838 12 2	865-64 14-84 0-86	14·68 0·99	880°22 15°83 0°80	881-24	15 <b>·07</b>	896-91
141 102	13 10	154 112	2 3	110	3	8·59 8·19	0.18 0.84	9·93 } 3·87 }	0:78	0.63	7:80
64 72	9 14	78 80	111	164 174	#10 181	1.21 1.81	0°05 0°29	1.90} 8.10}	8.32	0.94	8-66
<b>2</b> 40 <b>19</b> 0	14 8	260 1 <b>9</b> 8	փ 17	486 401	4 17	0·77 6·56	0°87 0°14	7·14 } 6·70 }	13.83	1.21	18-84
1,048 160 28	29 15 	1,071 184 28	865 4 8	5 1	900 6 3	920 34 9 58 1 91	0·57 0·75 	382-91 10-93 1-91	997·89	7:92	846.16
84 66	4. 5	88 71	₆	<b></b> 1	,	1·18 2·71	0.04 0.22	1·22 } 2·98 }	3.89	0'28	4.12
225 242	ნ 7	290 240	4		ا 4 1	8·00 0·52	0.08 0.24	8·03 } 6·70 }	9-52	0.21	079
416 876	14 10	430 896	4	114	4 8	5·17 16·12	0°11 0°32	5·28 } 10·44 }	21-29	0.43	21.72
146 84	8	149 90	4	111 711	4 1	2·16 1·64	0.03 0.04	2·18 } 1·68 }	8.80	0.08	8.86
2,810 834	197 24	2,056 858	1,465 42	85 4	1,500 46	1,561 [.] 81 44 [.] 73	40·12 2· <b>27</b>	1,601 ^{.98} } 47 [.] 00 }	1,608-64	42'89	1,648 98
159 160	1 8	160 162	3	#44 	9	1-93 8-10	0°01 0°09	1·94 } 8·10 }	10-08	0.10	10,18
139 131	6 5	145 196	1 1	1	<b>9</b>	2·03 5·41	0.04 0.04	2·07 } 5·45 }	7:44	0.08	7'52
, <b>4</b>	. 3	6 8	101	, 14+ 11+	## ##	0:07 0:16	0.03	6:09 } 0:16 }	0.29	0.02	0.52

 $\label{eq:controller} \textbf{G} \to \textbf{N} \to \textbf{R} \to \textbf{L}$  Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL OLASSES

1	2		8		4			6			Ü			7	
DIVISIONS.	Stations.	]	llace of confinement	-  -	Class of prisoners,		g <b>om</b> me	nod at neemen var 181	i of	Receiv	rod din onv 180	ring IS.	 	Total.	
Dry							М.	P.	Total.	М.	ĮP,	Total.	M.	74.	Total.
	Barracliporo	•••	Subsidiary Jail		Convicts Under-trial		"1	111 111	"1	62 70	1 0	<b>63</b> 70	62 71	1 6	63 77
	<b>C</b> alonita		District and Con- trial Jail.	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	}	1,102 10 5	***	1,162 16 5	1,825 508 122	20 7	1,854 515 122	2,087 524 127	20 7 	3,016 681 127
	Variation.	"	Епгороан	{	Under-trial .		98 1	114 124 114	38 1	459 35 5	 1 	461 36 5	497 80 6	 1 3	490 37 5
	Krishnagur	101	District Jail	.{	Under-trial ,	111	110 2 	 	117 2 	010 167 15	92 16	0 18 182 16	1,026 169 15	30)   16	1,085 184 16
	Meherpur	ou .	Subsidiary Jail	{	TT 1 - 1 - 1	,,, ,,,	4 8	1	6 9	280 277	12 20	801 297	298 28	18 <b>21</b>	<b>30</b> 6
	Kushtia	""	Ditto ,	{	117. 1	1	9 6		9		12 11	27 204	275 100	12 11	287 21()
}	Rannghat	***	Ditto .	{	I Trades Late 1	191 192	 2		2	126 111	8 5	184 116	126 119	8 6	184 118
Presidency—concluded.	Berlampore	***	District Jail .	{	Under-trial	***	202 10	16 1	217 11		20 13	687 188 0	869 885 9	 14 36	901 199 9
T-con.	Kandi	•••	Subsidiary Jail ,	{	I I I	 	1 7		1 7		3 2	117 65	115 80	3	118
SIDEXC	Jangipur	414	Ditto .	{	U 1 Tax of and 1 2 1		14 16	1	15 16		 	213 151	222 167	B	228 167
ER.J	Jessore	1)1	District Jail .	{	Under-trial	•••	195 80 1	 	108 89 1	259	10 3 	840 202 12	1,025 298 13	13 	1,638 301 13
	Narail	<b>,.</b> ,	Subsidiary Jail .	{	Convicts Under-trial	111	3 3	111	3	225 12d		126 126	928 120		291 120
	Jhonida	•••	Ditto .	{	Under-trial	***	1 2 	104 111 486	1 2 1	117 92 1		110 02 1	118 94 1	2 	120 04 1
	Magura	***	Ditto ,	{	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	•11	7	184	7 4	142 60	::	142 50	149 54	***	J49 64
	Bangnon	,110	Ditto .	{	Convicts Under-trial	***	1	***	1	111 78	;; ]	114 79	L12 79	1 3	115 80
	Khulns	411	Intermediate Jail	{	Under-trial ,	151 141 111	2  3 1	 	23 8 1	300 207 9		8 k 210 9	321 210 10	7 3	<b>9</b> 28 <b>21</b> 3 10
	Satkhira	1)1	Subsidiary Jail ,	{	I TIm day ton'-1	''' <b>'''</b>	1	199	1 8	115 78	141	115 78	116 81	***	)]() ]8
	Bagerhat	<b>,</b>	Ditto	<b></b> . {	Convicts Under-trial		2 6		8	201 192	1	292 198	293 198	2 1	<b>2</b> 95 109
	Barasat	- m	Intermediate Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		88 15	144	89 15	418 418	7	426 172	501 170	7 11	508 187

Paisons - continued.

SUMMARY-continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896-continued.

	8			9			10			11	
Discharg	ed from a	ill causes.	Remai	ning at t he year	ho and 189 <b>5.</b>	Daily	avorage nu each class	mber of	Total de	ily average whole jail	of the
м.	F.	Total.	M,	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.
61 60	1	02 72	1 5	917 954	1 5	1·06 1·98	0.03 0.08	1·09 } 2·04 }	3-04	0.09	9-19
1,893 513 123	20 7	1,922 620 128	1,094 11 4	#14 #12 #44	1,094 11 4	1,141·67 16'81 4·83	0.06 0.07 	1,141 [.] 63 16 [.] 88 4 [.] 88	1,169-21	0:13	1,163-34
445 86 9	2 1 	447 97 8	52 ••••2	141 111 111	52 ₂	37·65 1·20 0·15	414 414	87:65 1:20 0:15	<b>89</b> -20	100	39.00
001 169 14	#5 15 	096 184 14	125  1	 	129 129	149·12 1·29 0·79	6 <b>-</b> 96 0 <b>-5</b> 5	155:48 7:84 0:79	167-20	<b>6</b> ·91	164-11
208 263	13 <b>2</b> 0	900 308	2	··· ₁	8	3·90 7·80	0·18 0·65	4:08 } 8:45 }	11.70	0.88	12.53
271 187	11 11	282 108	4 12		5 12	4·20 5·75	0·12 0·30	4:32 } 6:06 }	9.95	0.42	10.37
124 113	A 5	182 118	2	111	2	1·49 9·17	80·0	1·57 } 3·30 }	4:66	0.31	4.87
668 181 8	<b>2</b> 9 18	9 164 085	206 4 1	6 1	212 5 1	205 [.] 01 0.35 0.62	8:81 0:30	213·85 ) 0·74 } 0·69 }	211-91	0.20 -	<b>551.17</b>
113 84	. 2	115 86	2 5		8	1·79 4·82	0.02 0.03	1.81 }	6-11	0.07	6.18
200 103		206 163	22 4	***	22 4	4:15 6:51	0·13	4·28 } 6·51 }	10.68	0.18	10-79
810 278 11	3 	819 281 11	216 20 2		219 20 2	200'01 21'85 1'00	0.12 0.12	212:94 22:30 1:00	232-48	8.78	236.34
224 129	8	227 120	4	904 544	4	3·10 8·76	0.03	8-12 8-70	0.89	0 <b>·02</b>	6.88
117 91 1	9 	119 91 1	9	92 4 94 b 10 1	1 3	1'82 2'83	0.02	1.84 2.33 	4.15	0.03	4·17
147 54	***	147 64	2	144	2	2·23 2·12	•••	2·23 2·13	4.35		4'85
130 78	3 1	113 79	<b>2</b> 1	***	2 1	1 47 1 58	0.07	1·54 } 1·58 }	<b>3</b> ·06	0.07	8:12
90 <b>5</b> 197 8	5 3 	\$10 200 8	16 13 2	<u>9</u> 	18 19 2	16:24 12:67 0:93	1·98 0·07	18:22 12:74 0:#2	20'83	2:05	81'89
1.14 80	) ( ·	1.14 80	9 1	) + 4 1 + 4	2 1	2·23 2·12	614 115	2·23 } 2·12 }	4.36	•••	4:35
283 196	<b>2</b> 1	<b>285</b> 196	10 8	**) ()]	10 9	6:88 6:44	0.01 0.03	5:90 } 6:45 }	12:82	0.08	12.85
891 170	7 11	398 181	110 6	199	110 6	89·89 5·77	0·28 0·17	90·17 ) 5·91 }	96'60	0.12	96 11

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GENERAL

## Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2		8	-	4			5			0	\		7	 نسان
DIVISIONS.	Stations.		Place of confinemen	t.	Class of prisoners.		comme	ned at neome roar 18	nt of 📜	Rocois the y	rod du Joar 18	ring 95.		Total.	
Dra			<u> </u>	<u> </u>			M.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
(	Rampur Boalia		District and Con- tral Jail.	<b>}</b>  1	Und <b>er-trial</b>		644 4 8	11	056 4 9	858 206 10	28 10	886 225 10	1,502 210 13	89 19 	1,541 220 13
	Nator	1**	Subsidiary Jail		FT 1 1		6 2	,,,	0 2	176 180	4 7	180 187	18 <b>2</b> 182	4 7	186 180
ł	Nowgong	,,,	Ditto				4 2	1	4 9	118 108	4 4	112 120	112 118	4	116 123
İ	Dina <b>j</b> pur	<b>63</b> 1	District Jail	. { [ ]	Convicts Undor-trial . Civil .	"  "	114 28 2		119 28 2	900 826 20	7 12 	978 838 20	480 854 22	18 [2	499 966 22
	Thakurgaon	<b>,</b> 11	Subsidiary Jail			 ,	1 2		1 9	64 74	2 4	60 78	66 76	3	67 80
	Jalpaiguri	,111	Intermediate Jail	.∦	Under-trial .	 	74 9 4	 	76 9 4	307 226 11	10 10	817 286 11	881 294 15	13 10 	808 244 16
	Aliporo	<b>144</b>	Subsidiary Jail		TT 8 4 1 5	 	2 2	141	2 2	40 88	1	41 89	42 40	1	43 41
	Darjeeling	111	District Jail	- 11	Under-trial		54 9 2	 1	57 4 2	286 145 8	88 13 	269 158 8	290 148 6	96 14	H20   162   6
IA HI.	Siligari	***	Subsidiary Jail	{	TT 1 1	 	,	***	8	72 94	12 18	84 112	76 94	12 18	87 113
Катэнант.	Kurscong	,	Ditto	{	TT 1 1		1	***	1	94 40	5 4	89 89	85 40	Б ф	40 68
	Rangpur	110	District Jail	{	Under-trial	 	190 6	1 1 	131 6 	564 846 94	19 14 	583 360 34	604 351 34	20 15	714 300 34
	<b>Ç</b> aibanda	,,,	Subsidiary Jail ,	{	Conviota Undor-trial	•••	2 18	·"ı	2 19	157 153	3 2	160 148	159 161	3	162 104
,	Nilphamari	••	Ditto .	{	Convicts Under-trial	***	3		2 1	19 <b>7</b> 159	2 8	199 162	180	2 g	141 163
:	Kurigaon	,,	Ditto	{	Conviots Under-trial	•••	3 6	,	9	101 107	G 4	107 111	104 113	6	110
	Bogra	11	Intermediate Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	111	62 2 1	 	64 2 1	452 392 28	18 20	470 412 28	514 304 29	20 20	534 414 20
	Pabna	.,	. Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	100 100	88	344 344 344	88	984 170 9	11 0	346 179 9	417 178 0	31 9 	488 182
	Sirajganj	10	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	1 + 1		,,,	20 8	195 201	6 4	199 205	221 204	4	220 208
Decos.	Danes	•	District and Conta	al {	Convicts Under-trial Civil State	110 111 111	1,149 17 9	6 2 	1,149 19 8	1,620 404 21 1	28 11	1,648 416 21 1	2,70n 421 24 1	84 19	2,707 484 24
Ŭ,	Manikganj	"	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	111	6 2	1(4	5 2	148 120	•••	148 129	168 181	) 194 143 143-	169 181

PRIBONS—continued.

SUMMARY-continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895—continued.

	8			9			10			11	·
isoharge	d from al	l causes.	Remain of the	ing at th year 18	o end	Daily a	verage num noli class.	ber of	Total dai	ly average hole jail.	of the
М.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.	М,	F.	Total.	м,	F.	Total.
788 200 10	<b>81</b> 10	819 219 10	714 10 8	8	722 10 3	640·59 9·58 1·29	8·11 0·79	648·70 10·37 1·29	651:46	8-90	660.86
177 182	4 7	181 180	6	***	5	4·52 3·71	0·18 0 <b>·</b> 22	4:70 8:99	8-23	0-40	8'6\$
105 118	] 5	100 118	7 6		10 5	9 42 4 36	0·09 0·13	8'51 } 4'49 }	7:78	· 0·22	8:00
840 840 22	7 10 	869 850 22	118 14	5 2 	123 10	124·17 20·47 1·03	4:88 0:20	128.65 20.67 1.08	145-87	4.28	150-25
61 74	2 4	68 78	4 2	### ###	4 2	2·26 4·07	0.05 0.15	2·31 4·22 }	6.88	0'20	6•53
298 228 18	10 10	908 288 13	69 6 9	2 	85 6 2	71:44 18:42 1:05	2.97 0.19	74:41 ) 18:61 } 1:05 }	85-91	<b>3</b> '16	<b>29</b> ·07
40 40	1 1	41 41	2		2	1:44 1:11	0.08 0.03	1·47 1·18 }	2.55	0.05	<b>2:6</b> 0
212 144 6	31 14	249 168 5	78 4	 	83 4	66°68 3°80 0°86	8·61 0·27	69·27 4·07 0·35	69·81	8.88	73.69
78 98	10 18	83 111	2		4	1·78 2·19	0-2 <b>9</b> 0-2 <b>7</b>	1.96 } 2.46 }	3.92	0.40	4:42
81 49	Б 4	86 53	4	***	4	0 <b>:8</b> 6	0·11 0·19	0.97 } 0.95 }	1.72	0.50	1.92
555 833 82	15 18	570 846 82	189 18 2	5 2 	144 20 2	121·21 16·45 2·24	4:08 0:02 	125·20 17·07 2·24	130-90	4:70	144:60
158 <b>16</b> 1	3 8	15D 164	3	***	8	4-89 8-14	0·06 0·18	4·45 } 8· <b>8</b> 2 }	12-63	0.24	12:77
13 <b>7</b> 1 <b>52</b>	2	189 155	2 8	e11	2 8	2·92 4·77	0.04 0.03	2:96 } 4:80 }	7•60	0 <b>·07</b>	7-76
101 110	4	105 114	3 3		5 8	1·85 5·72	0.20 0.13	2·05 } 5·84 }	7.67	0.32	7:89
446 303 29	10 19 	462 412 29	68 1	4 1 	72 2 	70-87 15-71 1-00	8·61 0·70	74:48) 16:41 1:00	87:58	4.81	91-88
996 148 8	9 8	945 166 8	81 26 1.	2 1 	89 20 1	79-87 7-96 0-72	2·21 0·31 ···	82·08 8·27 0·72	88:55	2:52	91-0
208 198	4	212	18 6	 	13 6	5*84 5*03	0·10 0·04	5·94 } 5·07 }	10.87	0.14	11.0
1,766 403 22	81 18	1,797 416 22	997 18 2		1,000 18 2 1	1,074·00 22·29 1 <b>-27</b> 0·70	5.08 0.39	1,079·08 22·68 1·27 0·70	1,098-26	8·47	1,108.7
' 150	***	150 129	1 8 0	***	8 9	9:48	100	9:46 } 8:76 }	18.22		18/2

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ASHMERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2		3		4			5			6			7	
Бгухвіожа.	Stations.		Place of confiner	nont.	Class of prisoners.		comm	sined a oncome year 1	ont of		ivod da yoar 1			Total.	
A			1		<del>,</del> _	[	М.	F.	Total.	М.	ĮP,	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Munshiganj	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Under-trial	•••	2 12 	411 443 184	12 12	237 172 3	4 6 	241 178 B	239 184 8	4 6	249 190 3
	Mymonsingh	•••	District Inil	{	Under-trial	•••	8#4 34 7	9	849 84 7	1,301 541 56	26 6 	1,327 640 50	1,6°6 676 63	35 6 	1,670 680 68
į	Atia	,,,	Subsidiary Jail	{	1 T. 1 (-2.1		4 9	111	4 3	184 160	6 7	190 167	188 163	n 7	104 100
	Jemalpur	•••	Dillo	{	Under-trial		10 9	111 111	16 9 	211 200 2	3 0 	214 316 2	297 318 2	3 6	280 224 2
	Kishoregenj	<b>=</b> #1	Ditto	{	Harden mal		18 17	··· ₂	16 19	303 246	9 6	912 251	819 26 <b>2</b>	0 8	338 270
uded.	Netrokom Netrokom	•••	Ditto	{	#T. 1 h! 1	 	a 9	•••	0	<b>2</b> 00 <b>15</b> 0	2	311 152	215 160	2 2	217 161
Dacca—concluded.	Faridpur	•••	District Jail	{	Under-trial .		332 15	3 •••	835 16	1,141 422 8	12 3 	1,153 425 6	1,473 437 6	15 B 	1,488 440 U
DAC	Goalundo		Subsidiary Jail	{	l lludan tuinl		8 6	111	3 6	141 136	4 2	145 137	144 141	4 2	148 148
ļ	   Madaripur	,,,	Disto	}	Transferred to the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the		16 14	***	15 14	502 303	4 1	861 808	517 377	4	521 878
	Barisal	***	District Jail	{	Under-trial	 	896 20 0	8 1	309 27 6	1,620 551 24	15 14 	1,544 665 24	1,026 677 80	18 15	1,948 692 30
	Piroj pur	114	Subsidiary Jail	{	Hardan Antal	•••	13 8	 	0 13	339 261	9 4	842 208	318 277	3	351 281
	Patnakhali	***	Ditto	{	I Time classes to deal at		12 6	•••	12 5	822 2 <b>5</b> 7	3	823 269	282 282	1 2	335 201
Į	Bhola		Ditto	{	135 1	111	1 3	111	1 3	1 <b>27</b> 118	2 6	118 129	128 [10	2 6	190 121
; '	Comilla	•••	District Jail	{	Under-trial	 	86 16	6 	92 16	47.) 263 19	.7 	474 260 19	656 209 19	10 7	506 <b>27</b> 0 19
	<b>Brohman</b> baria	101	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		1 2	***	1 2	3::9 104	1	<b>3</b> 10 <b>10</b> 5	310 10 <b>0</b>	l I	811 107
	Chandpur	•11	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		6 1	111	<b>0</b>	114 60	2 1	91 116	120 61	3	122 62
Сыттывоже.	   Noakhali	411	   Intermodiate Ja 	il {	Under-trial		98 6 4	1	00 5 4	411 198 16	4 3	416 200 15	509 203 19	 2	514 205 30
O	Fenny	***	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	141	1 4	***	1 4	115 57		135 67	110 01	***	116
	Chittagong	111	District Jail	{	Under-trial Civil	1 51 1 51 6 61	120 5 1	6	126 5 1 2	487 294 11 1	7 9 	491 903 11 1	607 290 12 2	18	(120 308 12
- {	Cox's Basar	***	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts		8	151	₈	70 62	141 141	70 62	- 7ú 70	 	70 70

1805-06.]

Prisons-continued.

BUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bongal during the year 1895-continued.

	В			9			10			11	
Disoliazgo	d from a	ll causes.	Romain the	ing at th your 18	e end of 95.	Daily w	rorngo mun cach class.	iber of	Total d	aily averns whole jail	e of the
м.	`F,	Total.	М.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.
227 179 8	4 6	231 185 3	12 5	) 6 0 ) 1 1	12 5	4·06 7·98 0·05	0-06 0-26	4·12 8·21 0·06	12.09	0.32	12:41
1,842 559 58	27 6	1,960 558 58	298 29 5	 	801 22 5	311·97 30·82 3·34	4°55 0°15	316·52 30·97 3·34	940-19	<b>4</b> 70	350-83
178 152	5 7	183 159	10 1	1	11 1	6·46 5·23	0°05 0°08	6·51 6·31 }	11:69	0.18	11:62
224 218 2	8 6 	227 224 2		••• ••• b:•	 	12:88 9:12 0:08	0·90 0·19 ···	12.68 0.81 0.08	21.28	0:40	22:07
285 251	0 8	204 250	84 11	···	94 11	9·95 15·95	0·20 0·28	10°24 } 14°18 }	23'90	0.63	24.42
208 154	2 2	205 166	12 5	***	12 5	8·03 4·75	0·14 0·11	8·17 } 4·80 }	12.78	0.25	18.03
1,159 400 6	10 8	1,169 412 6	314 28		319 28	904·87 29·92 0·69	8:69 0:00	308.66 80.01 0.69	B96·38	<b>3·78</b>	3 <b>8</b> 9·16
143 133	4 2	147 135	1 8	111,	1 8	9·00 8·69	0-07 0-09	9:15 } 9:67 }	0.73	<b>0</b> .T0	6.82
491 874	4 1	495 375	26 3		26 3	12:00 16:45	0-08	13:07 } 15:40 }	28-41	0.08	28.52
1,469 624 30	10 18	1,470 537 80	450 58	8 2	494 56	409·78 49·98 2·23	g·69 0·81 •••	416:40 50:19 2:32	491:32	7:49	468:81
840 205	9 4	343 260	8 12	***	8 12	6·63 11·42	0.02 0.09	5.65 }	17:06	<b>0</b> :11	17:16
308 267	1 2	909 <b>25</b> 9	26 5	1114 1117	26 5	5·33 9·21	 0.07	5:38 } 9:28 }	14:54	0.07	14.6[
123 113	2 5	125 118	6 8	164	5 3	1·62 4·51	0 03 0·10	1:05 } 4:04 }	6.16	0.13	6-20
424 213 18	5 5	420 247 18	132 27 1	5 2	187 20 1	116:57 16:45 1:79	4·00 0·65	120·57 17·00 1·79	194-81	4.29	189-96
29.3 103	1 1	294 104	17 8	***	17 8	5·98 4·47	***	5·98 } 4·47 }	10.45		1045
110 64	<b>2</b> 1	121 65	1 7		1 7	2·89 2·20	0.00 0.01	2·95 2·30	5.18	0.07	<b>6</b> :26
432 203 18	5 2	437 205 18	77	101	77 '''1	85·15 8·79 1·81	0°64 0°20	85:69 8:99 1:61	96-55	0:74	90:29
116 60	111	118 60				2·53 1·80	m. 	2·52 1·80 }	4:52	4,1	4:82
463 291 10	7 9 ₁	470 800 10 2	144 8 2 1	6	160 8 2 1	142:14 18:01 1:85 1:05	7·18 0·68	149·27 18·69 1·85 1·05	158.05	<b>7·8</b> 1	16 <b>5</b> ·8 <b>6</b>
d <b>6</b>		66 70	5	140	5	2:68 1:97		2.68 }	4.65	141	4:05

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GENERAL Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2		3		4			5		<b>***</b>	0	י ייידי.	\: 	7	. ′ -
DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.		Place of confiner	nont,	Cinss of prisoners.		comm	nined o tencem your 14	ml of		oived d			Total,	
A	<u> </u>				<del>,</del>	[	М.	ľ.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.	M,	F.	Total.
ſ	BIHAR. Buxar	*	Control Jail	\$		,	1,018	101	1,018	921		021	  1,080		1,989
	Bankiporo	111	District Jail	{ {	Convicts Under-trial		220 27	10 	248 27	1 080 11	38 19	868 599 11	1,059 1,059 11	67 59	1,1 to 1,1 to 020
	Barh	***	Subsidiary Jail	{	37 3	441	2 2	***	2 2	162 187	8 3	146 149	164 189	3 2	
ļ	Billar		Ditto	{	The transfer of	•••	() <b>2</b> ()	101	0 20	231 271	8	239 279	237 20]	N	246 209
	Gaya	•••	District Inil	{	Under-trial .		379 14	6 1 	385 15	1,066 1,624 14	29 ⁽	1,094 1,601 14	1,444 1,638 14	38	1,479 1,076 14
	Nawada		Subsidiary Jail	{	11. 1	•••	8	111	8 1	169 119	5 7	108 120	114 f06	6 7	111
1	Jalmanbad	.,,	Ditto	{	71	•••	5 18		5 19	175 176	3	178 180	180 180	3 4	
   	Aurangebad	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	,	9 7	1	10 7	174 230	8 7	182 240	183 246	9 7	103
	Arrah		District Jail	{	Under-trial		197 16	14	211 16	696 378 27	89 22	784 400 27	802 804 27	59 22	916
Ì	Sasaram Sasaram	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Under-trial	, ,,,	4 19	2	4 21	246 278	16 19	262 297	250 297	16 21	266 318
Patra	Buxar	""	Ditto	٠{	Civil Convicts Under-trial	•••	" " "10	111	"io	120 220	7	4 133 204	126 230	 7	133 241
P	Bhabhna	***	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	I 11	1 3	2 14	168 206	5	168 215	164	6 12	170 229
	Сћарга		District Juil	{	Convicts Undor-trial Civil	••• •••	259 18 1	8	207 18	1,219 665 <b>26</b>	84 92	1,297 687 26	1,472 678 27	02 83	1,564 70a 27
	Siwan		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	6	144	6	265 231	18 16	281 244	271 207	16 13	287 260
	Gopalganj		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	,,, ,,,				308 244	42 26	850 850	314 234	42 26	366
	Motihari		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	 	297 8 4	9 1 	300 9	618 660 27	42 21	860 880 27	1,116 607 111	46 22	1,160 589 81
Ì	Bettiah	145	Subsidiary Jail	{	l Indone to		2 6	) )))	2 5	313 861	16 20	329 401	315 380	16	991
	Museffarpur	•••	District Jail	{	Under-trial		205 10	,10 1	805 1J	893 947 20	87 19	870 866 20	1,128 357 20	47 20	1,175 1,175 377 20
	Hajipur	111	Subsidiary Jail	}	Under-trial	•••	4	₂	₆	901 184	10	911 190	801 188	10 	811
	Bitumarhi	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Truden total	••• •••	10	141 141 101	10	248 248 218	4 7	262 263 226	248 248	 4	196 2 262
det.	Darbhanga	, ! ***,	District Jail	{	Under-trial (	;;;	314 20	10	924 20	908 226 10	28 10	1	226 1,182 246 19	7 88 10	236 1,220 255 19

1895-96.]

PRISONS—continued.

SUMMAUY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Juils of Bengal during the year 1895-continued.

	8			9			10			11	
Discharge	od from a	ll cansos.	Romnini tha	ng ni the your 18t	ond of 95.	Daily a	vorage num each class.	ber of	Total de	ily average whole jail.	of the
м.	F.	Total.	M.		Total.	M.	r.	Total,	М.	F.	Total,
815 808 594 10	42 19	815 860 618 10	1,121 1 251 19 1	 15 	1,124 1 260 13	1046-07 0-70 250-65 21-48 0-50	 14:50 0:42	1046:07 } 0:70 } 265:15 } 21:90 }	1046:77 272:72	14-92	10 <b>4</b> 6·77 287·61
101 185	8 2	164 187	3 4	***	8 4	2º50 6º40	0·05 0·2	2·61 } 0·42 }	8:00	0.07	9.03
234 285	8 8	242 208	3 0	***	8	9·62 11·37	0·10 0·14	8·72 7 11·61 }	14.99	0.34	16-28
1,083 1,001 12	28 88	1,0 <b>61</b> 1,089 12	411 87 2	, ;;;	418 37 2	948-61 81-75 0-04	7:88 0:02	856·49 } 93·37 } 0·04 }	881.00	8:50	380-50
103 110	5 7	108 11 <b>7</b>	8 4	111	3 4	2·4·1 2·6·1	0.07 0.07	2·61 } 2·71 }	5.08	0:14	6·22
178 187	8 4	181 191	2 2	111	2	2·52 8·20	0.04 0.26	2 56 8 46	10:72	<b>V</b> 30	11:02
173 284	8 7	181 241	10 12		11 12	5:0 <b>0</b> 10:2 <b>2</b>	0·15 0·27	5·24 } 10·49 }	16:31	0.42	16:73
669 <b>374</b> 29	46 21	715 395 23	223 20 4	 7 1 	290 21 4	213:01 28:29 1:93	12-00 1- <b>5</b> 9	225·70 } 24·88 } 1 92 }	288-82	19:68	252:50
247 208 4 124	16 20  7	269 313 4 131	3 4 ₂	" 1	8 5 ₂	8:20 16:59 0:09 0:28	0·29 0·88 0·04	8.66 } 17.47 } 0.00 } 0.82 }	24:04	1°17 0°44	26:11
214	1 <u>2</u> 3	220 184	16 8		18 6	8·26 6·25	0·40 0·14	8 66 } 6·39 }	8.63		8:97
211	13	223	6 268	, , 9	ğ 277	8·86 242·16	0.40	9·25 } 255·23 \	15.10	0.54	15.04
1,204 626 23	81 	1,987 667 28	47	1 	48 4	48 69 1 3 1	1.31	50 00 }	292-19	14:38	806-57
267 223	16 12	289 285	4 14	1	4 15	9·82 9·67	0 <b>·24</b> 0·6 <b>7</b>	4'06 } 10'24 }	18:40	O.BT	14:80
313 327	42 Ձ հ	365 251	1 7	2	1 9	4·27 8·21	0·46 0·46	4·73 } 8·67 }	12:48	0.02	18.40
846 649 81	85 21	880 564 31	276 24 	10 1	280 26 	203·10 60·79 1·69	8·49 0·96 	271.53 51.75 1.59	81 <b>5·48</b>	9-30	324:87
909 972	16 19	925 991	6 14	·"·1	6 1 <b>5</b>	4:84 18:91	0·18 0· <b>00</b>	4·47 } 14·51 }	18:25	073	18:98
884 963 20	81 19	865 372 20	204 4	16 1 	310 5 	268·47 10·92 0·88	12·27 0·92 	275·74 ) 11·84 } 0·83 }	275·2 <b>2</b>	19:19	268:41
301 185	10 8	811 198		***	9	2.00 5.62 0.21	0·12 0·26	8:08 } 5:78 } 0:21	8-09	0.88	9.0.
246 227	 4 6	25() 238	 2 1	 1	 2 2	8.68 5.60	0·11 0·03	8·66 } 5·71 }	. 0.38	0.14	0.87
948 284 19	អ្នក ១ 	978 240 19	230 11	8 1 ,	342 12	262·57 12·09 0·96	8:51 0:05	271 08 } 12 68 } 0 96 }	275.56	9 [,] 16	28472

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GENERAL Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2		8	Î	4		<del></del>	6	747 Fe esc	······································	<del></del>	سئدال ليسد	-=	7	
DIVISIONS.	Stations.		Place of confinemen	nt.	Class of prisoners.		COTRUM	uned a encome year 18	nt of	Roen thu	ived da your 11	ring 895.		Total.	
urvi							М.	F.	Total.	М.	F,	Total,	М,	<b>الا</b> [	Total.
	Madhubani	•".	Subsidiary Jail	{	Conviots Undor-trial		2	1	9 2	160 147	4 11	164 158	140 140	B	107 160
Parna-	Samastipur	,,,	Ditlo	{	Convicts Understrial Civil		4 14 	1	4 15 	170 169 9	11 10	181 179 3	174 183 3	11 11 	185 104 3
	Monghyr	<b>,,</b> ,	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	••• •••	263 17 3		<b>272</b> 1 <b>7</b> 8	1,246 708 40	42 24	1,288 732 40	1,569 725 48	61 24	1,500 740 48
	Jamui	**1	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		1 <b>17</b>	P01 861	1 17	941 960	8	360 360	319 977	   0	8 <b>6</b> 1 883
ļ	Begusarai	***	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		8	***	••• 8	277 245	11 8	288 263	277 248	] ]11 	288 260
!	Bhagalpar	,,,	District and Central Jail.	·{	Conviots Under-trial Civil State	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,248 8 2	62 1 	1,310 0 2	1,554 299 18 1	58 4 	1,012 203 18 18	2,802 807 20 1	120 6 	3,022 312 20 1
	Banka	•••	Subsidiary Jail .	{	Convicts Undor-trial	•••	17	144	17	178 187	5 4	178 191	190 187	5 4	195 191
	Madhipura		Ditto .	{	Convicts Undor-trial	•11	2		2	90 72	191	90 72	92 72		1)2 72
LPUB.	Supaul	***	Ditto .	{	Convicts Under-trial	•11		"	i	200 181	8 8	209 184	207 181	3	210 184
BRAGALPUB.	Purnos	14,	Intermediate Jail.	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	171 7 1	 	174 1	468 182 14	10 i	473 183 14	034 180 15	13 1	647 190 16
	Kishanganj		Subsidiary Jail .	{	Convicts Duder-trial	***	5 2		5 2	22] 137	2 4	228 141	226 180	2 4	228 143
	Araria	•••	Ditto .	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	*** *** ***	4	*** ***	 4 	181 181	1 1	186 182 1	1 186 186	   	130 180 J
	Malda		Intermediate Jail.	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	***	40 8 1	 	43 8 1	325 262 18	14 8 	880 200 12	965 290 13	17 8	888 898 19
	Naya Dumka	•••	Ditto .	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	<b>52</b>		<b>5</b> մ 1լ	840 252	16 12	365 204	40 t 203	18 12	419 276
•	Dooghur	,,,	Subsidiary Jail ,	{	Conviots Under-trial	111	1 8		8	<b>27</b> 8 <b>2</b> 30	8	270 230	274 283	6 6	279 239
	Godds		Ditto .	{	Convious Under-trial	 M•	1	***	1	111 99	2	111 101	112 100	₂	112 102
	Rejmahal	***	Ditto .	{	Convicts Undor-trial	984 984	7	411	7 7	294 244	9 14	303 268	162 162	0 14	910 265
ORINSA.	Orisea.	•••	District Jail .	{	   Convicts   Under-trial   Civil	::	248 U 1	 	25% 0 1	847 860 9	46 18	808 978 9	1,CD5 889 10	57 18	1,146 887 10
δ( - <u>(1)</u>	Jajpun	, ••, • -	Subsidiary Jail	.,. { 	Convicts Under-trial	•••	. 1		4	155 04	20 7	176 101	159 95	<b>2</b> 0	179 102

PRISONS-continued.

S U M M A R Y-continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895—continued.

	8			9			10			11	
Discharge	od from a	ll causes.		ing at the		Daily a	vorage num each class.	iber of	Total d	aily averag whole jail,	of the
M,	J².	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total,	м.	F.	Total.
159 148	ь 11	164 150	<b>8</b> 1	111	<b>3</b>	2:76 4:65	0:08 0:27	2:86 } 4:92 }	7'43	0:35	7:78
170 179 8	11 11 	181 190 9	4 4 	)+) 	4 4	2·26 5·43 0·07	0.00 0.13	2:32 ) 5:55 0:07 }	7:78	0-18	7:94
1,265 000 40	4() 24 	1,911 72× 40	244 26 3	 	249 26 3	263·09 28·90 2·54	8·11 0 <b>·9</b> 0	261:20) 20:98 2:54)	284:62	9-10	298-79
311 371	<b>9</b> 0	350 377	] 6	••• •••	1 6	4:77 13:60	0 <b>·07</b> 0·10	4·84 } 14·00 }	18:67	0-17	18 [.] 84
27 J 147	11 8	282 255	6 1	 #11	<b>6</b>	4·77 7·78	0·18 0 <b>·21</b>	4:96 } 7-97 }	12:53	0.89	12-02
1,820 809 20	62 5 	1,883 308 20	983 4 	5B	1,040	1,149·16 12·21 1·43 0·78	61·62 0·24 	1,194-07 12-45 1-48 0-78	1,157-67	61.76	1,209-3
178 161	5 4	178 185	17 6	111	17 6	3:28 6:67	0·0 <b>2</b> 0·19	3.30 }	9-95	ს აუ21	10:16
89 71	111	89 71	<b>8</b> 1	111 141	3 1	1'64 1'92	***	1·64 ) 1·92 }	3.26	199	. 8 56
206 174	8	209 177	1 7	***	1 7	2·79 6·48	0. <b>08</b> 0. <b>08</b>	2·84 } 0·64 }	9:27	0.11	. 9:36
482 183 18	8 1 	490 184 18	152 6 2	 	157 6 2	150·34 7·81 0·90	2:40 0:02 	152-88 7-88 0-90	158:55	2:51	161:00
221 · 134	2 4	223 138	5 5	***	5 5	2:70 4:09	1 <b>8</b> ·0 02·0	2:80 } 4:20 }	0.88	O21	7'01
133 160 J		194 101 1	2 25 •••	***	2 26 	1·87 7·20 0·01	•••	1.87 7.26 0.01	9-14	•••	9:14
299 279 13	14 8	818 287 12	06 11 1	 	69 11 1	47·14 12·29 0·67	2·93 0·24	50·07 12·53 0·67	60°10	8 17	69-27
850 260	16 12	300 272	51 3	2	5B 8	01·67 9·35	2·97 0·41	64-64 } 9-76 }	71:03	8.38	74:40
270 230	5 0	975 286	4 8	111 111	4 8	4·69 6·78	0·04 0·10	4·78 } 6·04 }	11:47	0.20	11:07
108 98	2	108 95	4	111	4 7	3·08 1·08	 0·10	8.08}	<b>8</b> 08	0.10	6.16
300 243	1 <u>2</u>	39 264	1 9	•"3	1	2·75 14·13	0.04 0.67	2·79 } 14·80 }	16.88	0.71	17 '59
909 867 8	41 17	949 384 8	187 2	10 1	197 8 2	220:48 16:91 0:89	0·16 0·72	220·64 17·63 0·89	297:78	6.88	244.00
157 94	20 7	177 101	2 1	181	2 1	2·77 2·23	0·18 0·11	2·95 } 2·84 }	5.00	0.78	5-20

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GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

]	2	8	4	·	5	r		ď			7	
DIVISIONS.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	comm	nined a Jeneema Johr 13	յր կու		o year			Total	4
Pres	<u> </u>			М,	J.	Total	. м.	F,	Total	М,	14.	Total.
	Kendrapara .	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil		111		3 71 L 00	ı) i		'] 6		
	∆ngul	. Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	23		21	3 74 88					
reld.	Khondmals	. Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	4		4	60 102					
ORISSA—coneld.	Balasoro	Intermediato Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	100	4	104	318 178 1		,		13	
Ó	Bhadrak	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	'' <b>.</b>	₁	2	110 100		103	101   101		đ11 aoi
	Puri	Intermediate Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	86 16 8	. 8 	89 16 8	132	14 10 	287 142 8	810 148 11	i io	876 168 11
ĺ	Khurda Chota Nagrun	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	4. 4.		5 4 	141 196 1	2 2 	148 137 1	188 188	) 3	148 141 1
[	Hazaribagh	District and Con-	Convicts Under-trial Civil Stato	604 5 1 2	 	012 5 1 2	891 273 11	26 18	917 291 11	1,405 278 12	18	1,520 206 12 2
	Giridih	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	4 8	***	8	258	6	259 268	267 268	· a	263 271
Касртв.	Ranchi	District Jail {	Conviots Under-trial Civil	108 17	4 6	202 23	4 03 5 8 6 9	42 56	630 692 9	792 558 0	02	838 616 D
Cnora Nac	Daltonganj	Informediato Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	25 4	 	26 4 	203 195 2	7 1	210 199 2	228 199 2		238 209 2
Ğ	Parulia	Dillo {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	90 14 1		100 14 1	480 13	17 26 1	506 508 13	585 494 13	26 20 1	606 620 14
	Gobindpur	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicta Under-trial Convicta	"11	***	"1L	182	2	134 167	132 164	5	134 168
ł	Chaibessa	Intermediate Jail	Under-trial Civil	93 48		95 38 	453 440 6	28 28	481 474 6	816. 484 6	58 81	679 21a 7
		Total of Jails {	Convicts Under-trial Civil State	14,959 671 64 8	901 20 1	15,320 591 64 4	97,141 16,728 781 4	1,230 701 1	38,371 17,420 785 4	52,100 17,299 818 7	1,501 721	63,701 08,020 819 8
			Total ,,,	16,597	382	15,97D		1,092	å <b>6,</b> 589	70,264	2,311	72,578
		Total of Sulisi- diary Juils.	Conviets Understrial Oivil	369 453	10 17 	978 470	15,087 13,293 19	480 489	15,507 1 <b>3,</b> 783 19	15,460 19,740 19	490 600	16,010 14,252 19
		,	Total Convicts	816 15,822	27	<b></b>	28,800		29,868	20,216	000	30,211
, <u>,</u>		GRAND TOTAL {	Under-trial Civil State	10,522 1,024 64 8	971 97 "1	15,609 1,001 (14 4	62,228 30,021 803 4	1,710 1,190 1	58,938 81,211 804 4	07,550 <b>81,04</b> 5 807 7	2,081 1,327 1	00,041 112,273 868 8
	1.2, 2, 3		Total	16,413	409	18,822	89,058	2,901	85,957	99,449	9,310	1,02,779

PRISONS-continued.

S U M M A R Y-concluded.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895-concluded.

·	8		ļ	9			10		-	11	
Discharg	god from a	ıli causes,	Remai of t	ining at t he your l	he end 1895.	Daily	avorago nu oach olass	inber of	Total	daily averag whole jail	ge of the
М.	ŀ.	Total,	M.	F.	Total.	M.	Ī.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.
81 66 <i>1</i>	9 1 	84 91 1	1	141	" 1	1·10 1·0± 0·08	0.07	1·17 1·04 0·08	2:22	0.07	2:2
02 89	2 2	91 85	5 5	, ,	5 5	18 <b>·66</b> 2 <b>·6</b> 5	0 01 0·14	13·57 } 2·69 }	16-11	0.12	16:1
60 102	8 9	68 101	8	(**	3	4.73 2.21	0.01	4·82 } 2·22 }	6.94	0.10	7.
- 841 - 168 - 1	14 12	965 180 1	77 6	 	83 6	02:55 7:71 0:08	4:62 0:35	97 17 8 00 0 08	100-84	4:07	108
102 101	5 4	107 106	8	161 168	8	2:37 2:17	0·19 0·15	2·60 } 2 82 }	4.04	0.58	4.
310 141 11	15 10	825 161 11	49 7 	 	51 7 	62°67 8°47 0°89	2:83 0:48	65.50 5.90 0.83	68:07	3.26	72
186 180 1	3 2 	188 141 1	 10	110 110 111	10 	8:71 4:80 0:02	0·04 0·01	8.75 4.91 0.02	8:03	0.02	8-
632 270 11 2	81 81	660 288 11 2	861 8 1	  	870 8 1	768-60 10-10 0*07 0-95	8:35 0:81 	776:95 11:00 0:67 0:95	780-41	B 10	789-
<b>2</b> 53 284	6 13	259 247	4 24	***	4 21	6.08 6.81	0:09 0:29	5·12 } 6·04 }	10.84	0:93	11.
007 612 8	4.3 61	650 673 8	185 41 1	<b>8</b> 1	188 42 1	165 87 32 60 1 06	7·54 8·69	172.91 41.28 1.06	199.08	16.22	215
170 197 2	6 4	201 184	52 2	2	54	30:15 6:27 0:15	2.65 0.15	98:80 6:42 0:15	42.24	2.80	4ŏ;
469 476   12	16 21 L	484 600 13	116 18 1	6 2 	122 20 1	90 <b>·61</b> 1 <b>7·1</b> 0 0· <b>6</b> 9	4·46 0·74 0·01	96°07 ) 17°84 } 0°70 }	108:40	5.51	119
120 163	2 4	129 107	6	***	1 Q	2·48 5·28	0·07 0·18	2·55 } 5·40 }	7.76	0.52	81
4418 478 4	82 28	495 501 4	82    11  1	 	84 11 1	99-11 18:37 0:24	3·64 0·90	102:05 19:38 0:24	117:72	4.20	122:
7,158 1,623 787 3	1,247 694 1	38,400 17,317 788 4	14,947 676 61 4	844 27 	15,291 708 61 4	14,861:79 512:96 49:70 4:18	862:28 85:13 0:01	15,204·07 848·09 49·71 4·18	15,718.68	387'49	16,106-6
1,560	1,949	5(1,500	15,098	97 L	16,059	16,718'03	887.42	16,106 05	454		714
5,009 8, <b>362</b> 19	478 494	15,487 18,858 19	441 984	12 . 12	468 906	318-10 489-62 0-65	7·42 18·45	825·52 497·07 0·05	802:97	20.87	8 <b>25</b> -1
8,390	972	29,862	825	24	840	602·87	20.87	828-24		<b></b>	***
2,1 <b>62</b> 9,085 8 <b>0</b> 6 8	1,725 1,188 1 1	59,887 31,178 807 4	15,888 1,060 61 4	856 89	15,744 1,099 01 6	15,169·89 1,296·68 50·85 4·18	869·70 ,48·58 0·01	15,529·59 1,845·16 50·96 4·18,	16,251-00	408:20	16,929*
2,966	2,015	85,871	16,518	895	16,908	10,521.00	408:29	16,929 29	111		in

G. - Prisons-continued.

STATEMENT No. I—(Judicial)—(For Convicts only).

1	 	63		60							10					<del></del>		9				
•										RECEIVED	D BY	BY TRANSFER.	FER.			 				Telnspers to other Jails.	TO OT	ва Јапв.
	<del></del>								4				<b>1</b>	, ri		 				4		ei
•	Rema	Remained at		soned	Total.	7		Tor	CNDERGO	To experse Sentence.	ŗā.		IN TRANSIT FOR TRANSPORTA- TION TO OTHER JAILS.	T FOR T O OTHE	TRANSIT FOR TRANSPORTION TO TO OTHER JAILS.	£14-	GEA:	Grand Total		F		
,	premin	previous year.	present year.	t year.			From jails in the province.	iils in ince.	From subsidia jails to distrijails in the province.	From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.	From outsid provi	From jails E outside the t	From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.	- r				sentence.		tion beyond seas, etc.
	Ħ	Fi	K.	E :	ķ	E.	Ħ	ļ _E i	77	ři.	Ħ	Fi	M. F.		M. I		   <del> </del>		Total.	M. E.	Ħ I	H
Total	15,322	371	52,145	1,101	47,467	1,473	8,368	264	10,853	316	67	 ;	349	, ie	484	34 67	67,550	2,031 9	: 189'68	19,170 , 570	0 , 415	9
		-					80	STATEMENT	KENT :	No. I—(Ju	I—(Judicial)		-(For Convicts only)-concluded.	型y)	oncludes	7.						
					œ						<u> </u>	10			हा		13	<del></del> -	14		151	
			RELE	SED ]	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.	THE	YEAR.							<del></del>				,				
	.A.	 	ρά	'   	C.			Ä.		<del></del>	<b></b>		·	_,			<u>.                                    </u>	~· -		•		
		•		ļ. <b></b>		***	Вт одред от Сотеви-	B OF GO	OVEEN-	Transported berond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylums.		Escaped :	Executed.	rted.	Died		Remaining at the end of the present	Daily ev	Daily everage number.	ım'yer.
	On appeal.		On expire of senter ce.		Under remission rules.	ssion	Ğ.		Ď.							-	<u>-</u>	, B.	year.	_		
,						-	On account of sickness.	<u>.</u>	On other grounds.	;												
	Xť.	ы	 ∺	h <del>i</del>	ж.	E	M. F.	ж	면.	Ħ	   ည	א	E AL	Þi ,	Ħ	ы ы	M. F.	X	fa.	Ħ	Įz,	Total.
Totel	1,8,1	<u>&amp;</u>	24,892	93ē	4.55.	117 5	다. 기타	:	: 	396	36	so.	1	÷	11	:	8 017	. 15,888	356	15,169-59	359.70	15,529-59
				-													: ! !	į				

C .- Persons-continued.

STATEMENT No. II-(Judicial)-(For Corriets only).

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education, and Previous Occupation of the CONVICTS admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

ı	<u> </u>		<del></del>	<u>.</u>		<del>                                     </del>	ï
		Ä		O years.		54	34
		H		Above 6		¥	888
i				years.		Fi	374
	l ei	ິວ		40 to 60		Ħ	7,330
m	AGE.			rears		Þi	749
		Ŕ		Under 16 years. 16 to 40 years. 40 to 60 years. Above 60 years.		JE.	28,621
				years.		Þi	88
		4		Under 16		×	306
				ther ses.		땓	88
		臣		All other		Ħ	1,023
				sts and		12	41
		Ġ.		Buddhists and Jains.		K.	<b>₽6</b>
						百	738
		C.	C. Hindus :			N.	18,245
	0X.	<del> </del>	B. C. C. madans. Hindus		ř	285	
ଜ୍ୟ	RELIGION.	æ		Muhamm		'n.	12,261
ı					res.	ъ.	6
i	•			ئ 	Natives.	M	79
ĺ			FLANS.		ians.	F.	©1
		4	CERISTIANS.	. <u>.</u>	Eursaisns.	M.	<u>8</u>
					Europeans.	Œ	:
				ā.	Iong	M.	898
-	 	<b></b> '			<u></u>		:
							Total

STATEMENT No. II—(Judicial)—(For Convicts only)—concluded.

ı	<del></del>					<del></del>
					Total,	33,246
8			TOTAL.		Males. Females.	1,101
					Males.	32,145
			M	Prosti-		126
		OF FEMALES.	J.	Widows.		484
		ő	H	Un- married		83
			Ħ	Married		459
	  -  -		අ	Miscel- laneous persons not		6,392
ī0	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION-	:	Æ	Persons Persons Persons Persons employ- tions. In service engaged engaged ed in mechanical signal or per- in spir- in com- persons, forming outleave merce tures, and engi-	neerng operations, etc.	. 441
	REVIO		គ	and trade.	1,067	
		OF MALES.	Ą	and with animals.	18,959	
		0	ຕ	offices	3,402	
			B.	Profes- sional persons-	 1	1,108
			Φ.	Persons em- ployed under Government or gional Municipal or persons	enthorities.	786
	Į.	٥,		Iliterate	땨	1 27,800 1,100
;	CATIO				M.	27.800
7	EDU	ei ei		Able to read only.	臣	
	STATE OF EDUCATION.				K.	1,588
	STA	,		te nd	티	
		4		Able to read and write.	; —	2,757
						Total 2,757

C.-Prisons-continued.

STATEMENT No. III.—(Judicial)—(For Carriets only).

Shawing the CONVICTS admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during ths year 1895, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

	<del></del>	•					Total		36,178	15,698
63				Tozas.			편		1,444	37.1
į							i i		34,734	15,322
			ış	Sen-	tenced to death.		14	_	!	į
					18 A		<b>K</b>	_	8	1 8
		İ		ortatio	pá l	For a term.	Pi —	_		
		ļ	H	transpi   sers-		For	×		37	314
		ļ		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas	<b>A</b> .	For life.	Ħ	-	11	11
				Semte			Ħ	_	127	330
!			声:		ing teo Fig.		E		:	:
			щ	,	Exceed yea		뉨		10	125
		TEST		E 4e	ten t		Fi	Ĺ	٦	30
	300	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO THE LENGTH OF CERTIFICE.	ىن ن	Above	year and not years and not years and not exceeding ten exceeding two exceeding ten years.		Þ		355	1,691
		ENGLE		two the	d not	į	ß		24	63
8		기 (1812년 0	뗘	АЪоте	gers en exceed	nye ye	¥		1,056	3,000 63
		ine h		опо	d not	gi.	F		8	7.1
		ACCORD	pi ———	Above	year an	years.	<b>4</b>		2,351	2,868
		MBER			and Sding	Ä,	Œ	-   ^ -   -	98	£.
		Ä	Ġ	4 hove	months and months and not exceeding	ome ye	<b>*</b>	i	4,628	3,065
				944	eding	ths.	Fr.	-	164	57
			ರ	A Lorent Arrange	month and not months and exceeding not exceeding	TO TIE	2		6,171	8,302
			.		nd not ling	onths.	p	4	310	84
			, eq		Month and not exceeding	three months.	_   _	į	7,584	1,268
					eding ath		F	Ė	778	88
			4		Not exceeding one month.		;	zi Zi	066.11	467
	1	,	,			,	<u> </u>		Total of admis-	Total remaining on the 81st December 1896

STATEMENT No. IV-(Judicial)-(For Convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895, who have been previously convicted.

( <u>.</u>	, t	<i>_</i>	e de la la la la la la la la la la la la la	Total	27
	STATE STATE	щ	Number previous ly convicted.	F. Total	:
ľ	CODE)		Numb ly e	N.	12
ا <b>م</b> ا	JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 399 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).		nitted year.	Total	377
	ers Pri (Section)	4	Number admitted during the year.	μi	88
	Juven Age		P P P	Ä	306
		# 12.		Total   M.	11-55
4	ļ   	Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.		F.	18-91
		Rati		Ħ	64 3.843 12.08
				M. F. Total. M.	3.843
		Ä	Totel.	Fi.	1 1
	CICIED.			Ħ	5 , 3,779
	PREVIOUSIN CONTICTED.	່ວ່	More than twice.	H H	۵ <i>ه</i>
m	STOLY		More	Ħ	454
		) pá	Twice.	μi	11
	NUNBER		[   	H	637
		A. Once.			
<del>-</del>	·  ' '., -,,,				
		itted		Total.	33,246
N		Number admitted during the	į	E.	1,101
		an Ki		Ħ	32,145
					i
Ħ			,		Total
		,		,	

C.—Pelsons—continued.

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of CONVICIS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895. STATEMENT No. V-(Judicial)-(For Convicts only).

				£T.
		ä	Remaining portion of life.	
	ON OP SENTEN	Ö	Above seven years.	æ
9	Uyerpied politica op sestence.	e,	Above one year and under seven years.	00
	Uz	A	Under one year.	18
	TCRED.	O.	Total	88
IG.	REMAINED UNCAPTURED.	ค่	Of the year.	4
·	Везил	4	Of previous years.	94
	(B YEAR,	C.	Total.	19
큠	BECAPTURED DUBING THE YEAR,	ei ei	Of those who escaped during the year.	16
	ERCAPTU	4	Of those who of those who escaped in escaped previous during the years.	8
ı	E TEAR.	Ö	Total.	82
<b>69</b>	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.	Ŕ	From outside the jail.	11
	Becaper	Ą	From inside the jail.	ετ
89	pectrose	ALITO	ning strong the strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong strong	42
				:
<b>,</b>		] f	, (	Total.

Showing the Offences committed by the CONVICTS and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengul during the year 1895. STATEMENT No. VI-(Judicial)-(For Convicts only).

H	1				<del></del>	
12			.В д	mu lo	Ratio of column 78 to c	
n			18	ռառլ	os os B namios de oiteA	246-58
07		,	g uw	urlos	ot V antaloo to ollass	15-25
6			' <b>ह</b> प	rium jo	e of 'h manles do citasi.	231-33 15-25
<b>&amp;</b>				.ehmoi	milainng 30 latot buard	38,293
				J.	LatoT.	467 2,367
			Į	6	Other punishments.	467
			jė	đ.	chroundaining Invogreo	185
2	· .		Major	ن	Potheru.	120 1,550
	THE		}	· 4	L'onal diet with soll- fary confinement.	27
	TIC	SE.		4	bun rainilee estrated sustany confinent	*
	PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED	By Superintendents	!   	*	,[b]o[f],	35,926
1	HME	y Sura	 	Ġ.	•stanmakinng xofNO	9,561
9	PUNT	PA	Minor.	rė	Mail han gailine and link fottors.	15,010
	1	1	Ħ	\ \ \ \ \	Soparate and soldary confinement.	851
:			   	. b.	Comel diot.	403
				4	wgnintoW	9,712
و.					By Criminal Courts.	88
	•	×		<b>6</b> .	.fatafi	38,293
		ы.		4	lo sedesord redio IIA selar fini	14,667
4		DEAL		-6	Relating to assentes, multiples, multiples,	8
		ENCES DEALT WITE SUPERINTENDENTS.		<b>13</b>	hedididorg of ynithloff seleitra	3,624
		O		4	Relating to work.	19,468
69	.83	TroD	Larrin	uhO ,	offences dealt with by	7
8				,noi,	Daily sverage popular	15,529-69 41
		;				•
-		,			:	Total

O.—Prisons—continued.

ETATEMENT No. VII.-(Judicial)-(For Convicts only).

Showing the Employment of CONVICTS as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

				1
9	eductions or ishments.	ä	19	
	Number of reductions or other punishments.	M.	1,610	
6	Total number employed as prison officers.	B.	* 88 91	     
	Totsl number prison	M.	2,186*	
	Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.	Ħ	4.19	
4	Batio per cen to coli	M.	6.25	Ferrale.
	Average number employed as prison officers.	рi	15.09	Male.
	Average nun as prisor	W.	948 68	Warders Overscers
8	Average number of convicts.	É	369.70	
	Average numî	<b>W</b> .	15,169-89	
			:	]   
			F	
74			*	

STATEMENT No. IX-(Financial).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, afterations, and repairs.

				<del></del>	,	
			Ei	Cost per hoad of the control of a control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of control of	ES. 4. 2.	
			<b>ы</b>	чже рајод,	ES.	4,56,975
		HARGES.	Ą	to noilvoyors.	Bs.	29142
	4	DIETING CHARGES.	ಭ	Charden and agri- oultural ox- pongos.	   #	5,563
		A   	мi	anound to a si K, so yando yailo hilo yailo ja ja ja ja ja ja ja ja ja ja ja ja ja	P.S.	22,161
eyusi s.			मं	жиојлиЯ.	SE.	4,97,089
jaris, oj idalitions, unerations, una repusts.			Ģ	Close yer liend of avovere strongth	सं १ के अ	2S I I6
EZGittons, uit	en .	ESTABLISHMENT.	Ö	-դությ լսիզ,	SE Be	4,75,853
מננג, פו ו		Esta	Ä	Temporary.	~ Å	\$,654
outesing new ]			Ą	,Advigatizae ⁽ .	- :	4,72,229
our		2150STE		.IntoT'		16,925-11
		BER OF P		TiA!)		56 38
	i es	DALLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.		.Inird-rahaU		15,529-59 1,345-18
		DAILY AV		ян <b>и</b> чпоО .	-1 •	15,523-59
					-	1
	ī					3
			.			Total

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Onront office expenses (in-cluding country grenotials

Telograms and tolog ap hon o chrrges.

Service postage.

Denia, raios. and taxes.

Oost por hond of ayovage strength.

Total cost.

Total cost.

C. - Priens - continued.

STATEMENT No. IX-IFinancial)-continued.

				10			ļ	,		<b>'</b> D			1		,	<del></del>	;	Ø		
			Ho	HOSPITAL CHARGES	EABGES.				CLOIME DING OF	CLOTHING AND BED- DING OF PELSON ERS.	-13	SANT	SANITATION CHARGES.	HARGES.		CEA	CHARGES FOR MOVING PRISONERS.	KOVISG	PRISONER	- di
·	4	<b>#</b>	ರ	D.	Ä	<b>е</b> і	 	o o	<del></del>	pi Pi	   <b>*</b> 	м́ 	ပ်	ű	戶	*  		, m	 'C'	, i
	Sielk diet and exigns for yu- tients.	Extras or special dist for wonkly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospi- tal bedding, elothing, &e.	lo noirreporti.	Total cost.	Cast por head of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of the port of t	To basil roq 4800	Der siek.	Total cont.	Cost per head of the cost of a cost of a cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost of cost	Charges for con- a consing, and consing, and puritying.	rol no hand O . Liqqus-rotuw	Lextra ordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of a vor a go a rown to a strongfile,	-yando tolanat'l' buot bua so lo conclusadus hua albivico	ing laint roban senors.	olinayos. Total oost,	- hear rog teo'	ol averago strengih,
	ä	₹¥	Hs.	Bs.	Bs.	े हैं। विक्र. क		Bs. 4. P.	.sy	Rs. 4 P.	P. Rs.	<b>8</b>	is H	Rs.	Rs. 4. P.	BS		s Bs.		Rs. A. P.
Total	45,807	9,711	16,738	11,504	83,760	4 15	1 116	6 12 7	67,255	-		16,081		27,564	1 2	44,728			80	10 4
								STATE	EMENT :	No. IX—(.	EMENT No. IX—(Financial)—continued,	continued	<u></u>							
	<del></del>	i			6					01	-					11				
		CHABG	CHARGES FOR OTHER MISCELLANDOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.	HEB MISC	KELLANEOU	US SKRVI	CES AND	SUPPLIES		TRAVELLING	TRAVELLING ILLOWANCES.				CONTIS	CONTINGERCIES.				T
	<b>₹</b> 		<u>.</u>		Ä	<u>ല</u>	E-	٠ <u>.</u>	Ħ	Ą	Pi Pi	4	pri	2	D.	놟	E	ئ	Ħ.	
	For lighting,	To right to a i C	sesnoqzo lennaA bua mroliuu rol stameminosa	Money pryments	as reward for recapitite and services.	Facontion charge.	-loosint rollo seyrado suconal	Potal cost.	des per head of avorage strongth.	lotal costs.	lost per head of average strengil.	lents, ratos, and taxos,	orvice postage.	elograms and tolephone chryges.	osfice office expenses (in. cluding country elationery.	-orniand sofficers -or joi souradi	gisters and sta- tionery (8ta- tionery Depart- ment charges.)	,żson fujol	hach ned tack of average of arength.	arreng kau-

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATELENT No. IX-(Financial)-concluded.

	оВизэл	n 30 <b>b.s</b>	Total cost por ho etrength,	R3. A. P.	74 9 10
13	,oru	hbaad	ko lo Indol husuĐ	Rs.	12,69,973
		T.	Oost por hoad of ayou be go a gy a gy a gy a gy a gy a gy a gy a	BS. A. P.	22 1
	ND UPWARD	ᅿ	Tolal cost.	RS.	19,234
	FOR THREE YEARS AND TPWARDS.	H	-hilonain rollo -haob ancon -haobs,	Rs.	2,611
	TO LAST FOR THE	i	Dranght oattle (v x ol u d i n g koop, which goos undor 91),	Bs.	1,080
	TOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT LIKELY D	H.	Pairy live-stool nald plant (ex- entaing maint- nium gubuto tonnuo).	å	3,042
81	TE AND PL	.6	-on ban amah sunomentinon sunomentinon (Jeon lanigian)	RS	909
	AND TO		Vin nilqioni U doota-bacob.	ğ	1,342
	IVE-STOCE	Ħ	Lighting doad- stock,	<b>B</b> 8.	265
	Extraordinary charges for live-s	D.	Gardon and and a said a said a shart.	Bs.	429
	IARY CHA	ນ່	Hospital dead.	ES.	1,183
	TERACRDITA	Ŕ	Diotary dend.	Ŗ	3,257
	<b>A</b>	Ą	Conservancy and v to the resupply dond-stook.	Rs.	5,043
					:
:					:
		, ,			Total

STATEMENT No. X—(Financial).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONBRS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895 (excluding the cost of building now jails, of additions, afterations, and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

	_																							
<b>r</b>	·—-	<b>6</b> 1					co		 		4				ıa.				9			P=		
	Cost of e	Cost of establishment per head of average strength.	trength.	head of	Cost of dieting charges per head of arerage strength.	ff dietin of aver	ोड क्षेत्र सहस्र	ges per ength.		of host	oîtal ch	Cost of hospital charges per ding of prisoners per head of average strength heed of average strength.	r Cost herd	of cloth g of pr	ing an isoners	d bed- per eng:h		t of san	Cost of sanitation per ad of average strength		Cost of prisoner	Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.	for mo	ing erage
` ,	1892.	1892. 1592. 1593. 1593. 1593. 1594. 1595.	1881	1895.	1882.	1593.	1894	1595	1592	1893.	1594	1592, 1594, 1594, 1595, 1892, 1593, 1595, 1592, 1593, 1894, 1595, 1894, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1895, 1	1892.	1593.	1887	1595.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894	1895
	Rs. 4.	Rs. 4. Bs. 4. Bs. 4. Bs. 4. Bs. 4. Bs. 4. Bs. 4. Bs. 4.	Rs. 4. 2	- FE	후 경임	B. 4.	A. B.	B.	. Rs. 4	Rs. A	Bs.	Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4.	. E.	. Es. A	- ES. 4	Bs. A	: Bs. 4.		18. 18.	Bs. A.	를 함: F	Bs. 4	<u>P</u>	Bs. A.
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							I				-				,	.,					•			

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. X-(Financial)-concluded.

Cost of miscellaneous services and etherogram         Cost of travelling allowances supplies per head of average strength.         Cost of extraordinary charges for strength.         Cost of travelling allowances strength.         Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.         Total cost per head of average strength.         Total cost per head of average strength.           1892.         1893.         1894.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.         1895.											}										
Oost of miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average supplies per head of average strength.         Cost of extraordinary charges for strength.         Cost of extraordinary charges for strength.         Total cost per head of average strength.         Total cost per head of average strength.           1892.         1892.         1894.         1894.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.         1896.		, ,	<b>80</b>				Ga				9				11				1	     	
1892.     1894.     1895.     1895.     1894.     1896.     1696.     1692.     1893.     1895.     1893.     1893.     1894.     1896.     1896.     1897.     1893.     1893.     1893.     1894.     1894.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.     1896.	1	fort of	miscellane lies per he efren	sous serv sad of ave gth.	ioes and rage	Cost of Pen	travelli r bead of stren _l	ng allow t average		Cost of o	sontinges average	reies per strength	head	Cost of ( jive-stoc) head	extraordin t and tool of averag	ary charg s and plan re strengt	es for tt per	Total	cost per b streng	esd of av	erage
Ba. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.     Bs. A.            1138       12     69 15     67 13     74 12		1892.	1898.	1894	1895.	1892.	1893.		1895.	1592.	1893.	1894.	1895.		1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.		1895.
3 0 0 5 118 12 69 15 67 13 74 12		B. A.	BE. A.	Bs. A.	B.S. A.	Rs. A.	B3. A.		Bs. 4.	Rs. 4-	В\$. 4.	Bs. 4.	Bs. 4.	Rs. A.	Bs. 4.	Bs. A.	Bs. &	B.	Es. 4.	Bs. 4.	Bs. A.
	Total		!	:	O 69	ŀ	:	i	0 5	1	•	;	1 13	i	:	 ł	81 FH	69 15	67 IS	74 19	74 10

STATEMENT No. XI-(Financial).

Showing the Employment of CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

	XI. ON	THORE	A A B		.(N 7) serretendunam nO	37-41
6	RATIO PER CRAT. ON	COLUMN 3 OF THOSE SMPLOYED ON	WOBEING DATS AS		Prison servents,	11-38 37-41
	BATTO	COLUTA	WOBEL		Prison officers.	12.9
×	la hirai	retired!	արաս	- 8   0 0	Aumber of prisonors hi palities, private individ other than the Public	192-74
	-	H			Public works in camp.	:
		×			RoundastunaM.	5,743.50
- -	gri		aîls.	J.	Under Public Works Department,	8299
	EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS	ULL DINGS.	New jails.	H	Indor Superintendent	14.66
	WORKI	OF JAIL BUILDINGS.	Additions and alterations.	Ħ,	Under Public Works Department.	11.18
	ED ON		Additions an alterations.	ம்	Under Superintendent,	607-62
7	MPLOY		표		.erincea lia <b>L</b>	203-74
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ц	*0	ուՈսմ	bua t	NOOEO	Атогадо патьег сопта	747-38 1,287-86
4					Ayorage number nok.	747.38
8	pour	ol to	орио	ļuos	Avorage manber unider on working days.	15,351-99
8	120	rodal	ot be	onequ	os ton redmun egererA	134-80
·						Total

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. XII—(Financial).

Showing the net Cash Barnings of CONVICTS sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

7.0	Q	60	4	ī	9	7	S	G	01	11	13
	Average num. ber employed in a account for labour.  Average num. ber employed in a account in hand on the during factures. 1895.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufactur- ing account in hand on the lat January	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the during all January the year 1895.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1895.	Total,	Cash earnings, Average earu- being total of ings per head column 9 less total of column 6.	Average erru- ings per hend calculated on column 2.	Average carnings per head calculated on column 3.
Total	15,351-99	5,748-50	Rs. 4.	Rs. 4. 9,68,523 12	Bs. 4.	Bs. 4. Bs. 4. 9,64,005 13 12,43,779 0	Rs. 4.	Rs. A.	Rs. 4-	Bs. 4-	Bs. 4-

STATEMENT No. XIII-(Financial).

Shouring the net Cost of PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

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Į.	er Net cost to Government Average net cost per head of average strength of average strength	Bs. 4.
	100	
9	Net cost to Governm column 2 minus colum	Rs. 4. 9,82,966 10
	1964 1964	
16	Average cash earning: head of average stren	4 8 9F
*	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XII).	Вs. д. 2,80,008 в
8	Average cost of mainten.   Total cash earnings average cash earnings per Net cost to Government unce per head (column 13 (column 10 of statement No. IX).  No. XII).	H
84	Total cost of maintenance (column 13 of statement No. IX).	Bs. 4. 12,62,978 0
		:
1		;
		•
		Total

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. XIV-(Fital),

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

	-	f sick	Total	
		Number admitted into hospital Daily average number of sick.	F.	
1		Daily avera		709-52
•		to hospital	Total	21.104 709:52
	ıc	admitted in	뜐	396
		Number	뉟	20,708
		Hop on	Total.	23,491 20,708
	4	Maximum population on any one day.	Ei	916
		Maxim	Þi	22,675
		ength.	Total.	408-29 16,925-11 22,575
	នា	Average dally strength.	Ħ	408-29
		Averag	×	16,516-89
		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prismers respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.	Total	20,528
	Ò	under of persons that can be anor the in the parts of the jails de- to convicts, under-trials, and of risoners respectively. But excli of hospital and observation cel	БĘ	1,100
		Number of pedated in the to convicts prisoners reported of hospital	.¥.	19,438
				i
1	4		.	ï
				Total

STATEMENT No. XIV—(Vital)—concluded.

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			牌	Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hosnital	,	F. Total		9.7	
İ			"	deaths anses l		Fi -	_	7	
				<u>P. 2. 1</u>	-	Zi.	_	P-12	
				om all		F. Total. M.		26.5	
		نا	Ą	deaths from sother causes.		F		22-0	
		RENGIL		Of de		K.		1.9 25.6 22.0 26.5 27.4 94.4 97.4	
		AGE ST		from a.	-	otal		6 1	
	디	C.	Of deaths from Of deaths from all causes both in cholers.		F.	~	7ª		
	7	LE OF		8		ķ		1,8	
		ER MIL		irige Jr.		Total.		42.8	
		RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.	Ħ	tily ave		F. Total M. F. Total M.		33-8	
		e4		Of da	ĺ	Ä	-	42.5	
				nospital.		Total.		1,216-9	
			Ą	Of admissions into hospital.  Of daily average number sick.	}	Ř	-	969.8 1,216.9 42.5 33.8 42.9 1.8 2.4	
				Of admiss	-	M.	Ì	1,253-7	
			T cholore			Total. M.		82	
25			from			<u>B</u> i		-	
			Denths	•	-			331	
	1		owel-			F. Total. M.	-	182	
6.		Deaths from Denths from bowel-		from } mplain		- 	Γτ	-	ㅋ
							-	178	
	-		From -	<del> </del>		T. Lotal M. F. Lotal M.			
90			aths ; fevers		- ·	ži	_	;	
<b> </b>	L				<u></u>		ē	07	
			Number of deaths in and out of	.	E T	T Ctar	100	90	
1			ner of		þ		Ş	3	
			Numi s ai	1	Þ		455 10 405		
							North I		

D = Feetis

A = Almas cm.

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. XIV (a)-(Vital).

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS, including the moribund prisoners released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code during the year 1895.

10 to tail number of doubles unongest con- doubles unongest con- yietes,  21 A Wamber of moribund  22 A Diagonal chown to to war britands of moribund  24 Diagonal chown to to britand to to to to to to to to to to to to to	90	GE. CLASS OF MORIBEYD BRIEASED BY LENGTH OF TIME PASSED IN JAILS.	D. A. B. C. D. E. F.	Over 60. Under 6 6 to 12 1 year to 2 2 to 3 years, 3 to 7 years. Over 7 years.	8
25 of the interpretation of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the cont		IME PASSED IN J	Þ	8 to 7 years.	:
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25 - To tal mimber of double unongest con- double unongest con- double unongest con- prisoners relonsed.  4		CIASS	4	Under 6 months.	50)
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'					:

Milled or motivated prisoner, who were released under Bule 4% of the Jail Code and shown in column 3.

STATEMENT No. XV-(17tal)

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

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	RAIIO OF ADMISSIONS AND DEALES PER MILLS OF ATERLEE SIRENGIH PROM—	Dysentery and diarrhosa.	D. 4. D. 4. D. 4. D. 4. D. 4. D. 4. D. 4. D. 4. D.	395 . 5.195 75 19,583 414 351.5 0.5 714 1.0   3.0 1.7 884.8   0.9
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	BAE	Total   Remittent and deaths. and deaths.	+	51.5
•	Ħ	Total number of admissions and deaths.	'n	114 8
			<u> </u>	19,588
	Li.	all other diseases	A	16
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	١₫	Licers and boils.	Pi.	:
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		Dysentery and diarrhæa	4	5.666
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154	رن ن	Anemia and Jenural debility.	Ä	!
	_	हा है। स्टब्स् स्टब्स्	4	83.5
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	-		D. A. D. A. D.	<u> 5</u> 91 93
	ьi	Cholera.	-4	<del> </del>
	ų	Other ferers.	Ü.	
		-	4	133
	ن	Remittent and ron- tinued fevers.	4     H	1,110 17 13
			D. A. D. A. D. A	9 1,1
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	7	Small- Intermut-	إم	из 
H			* !-	
ļ	Ι.			Total
•	٠,		,	A

## C.—Prisons—continued.

## STATEMENT No. XVI-(Fital).

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS in the Jails and Subridiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895 according to length of original sentences.

		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	89.8
7	Total.	Deaths.	*418
		Ratio of deaths.  Deaths, per mille Averege of average number.	15,529.59
	PS.	Ratio of deaths per mille of arerage number.	20-0
. 9	ABOVE 7 YEARS.	Deaths.	92
	AB(	Average number.	1,294.82
	AND NOT	Batio of deaths Deaths. Per mile of average number.	22.3
103	SOVE THREE YEARS AND IN EXCEEDING SEVEN YEARS.	Deaths.	99
	ABOUE THREE YEARS AND NOT EXCEEDING SEVEN YEARS.	Average namber.	2,916-14
	ND NOT	Batio of deaths.  Deaths. Per mile Average of average number.	27.5
	ABOVE ONE YFAR AND NOT EXCREDING THREE YEARS.	Deaths.	111
	ABOVE ONE YFAR AND NOT EXCREDING THREE YEARS.	Averege number.	4,086-01
	AND NOT FEAR.	Ratio of deaths deaths. Per mille of average number.	5.4.2
60	OVE SIX MONTHS AND : EXCREDING ONE TEAR.	Deaths.	79
	ABOVE SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCREDING ONE TEAR.	Batio of deaths deaths. Deaths. Per mille Average. average number.	3,233-05
		Batio of deaths per mille of average number.	3-86
14	DING SIX	Deaths.	186
	Not exceeding six months.	Average number.	4,049-57
		,	•
			Total

Including 8 moribani prisoners who were released under Rule 235 of the Juli Code.

STATEMENT No. XVII-(Vital).

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895 according to length of time passed in Jail.

1.	·		
		liatio of deaths per millio of average aumher.	418 26-7
, m	1 3	Doaths.	418
	TOTAL	Аленьке питрег.	15,616-73
	LARS.	of a deaths por millo.	28.2
F	≱i 1≻ 60	Deaths.	i-
	AROVE 7 TEARS.	Атопако вишрет.	247.55
	SEVEN	Ratio of deaths per millo	8.61
•	HEEE YF TEABS.	Denthia.	<b>S</b>
	Above three years and not excreding seven Years.	улониво инпрок.	1,513:54
•	VE TWO YEARS AND EXCREDING THREE YEARS,	Is a fio of deaths per mille recognition of a second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second secon	144
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	ABOVE TWO YEARS AND NOT EXCEDING THREE YEARS,	Ачотаце патьют.	1,387-31
	IE YHAB AND Kadenye Two	Itatio of deaths por millo of average number.	25.5
-₹		Dentha,	51
	ABOYE ONE X: NOT EXCREDI	Average number.	2,228-59
	EHS AND	Matic of doubts per mille reduing minibor.	25.0
<b>a</b> p	S SIN MONTHS AN EXCERDING ONE YEAR.	Douths.	23
	ABOVE SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCERDING ONE YEAR.	Ачогаво пильбег.	2,860-48
,	e six	ellim roq sdlash to oktaff rodmin egatora to	31.3
a	OT EXCERDING SI WONTHS IN JAIL	.Dentlis.	231
	Not excerding six	Average number.	7,379°28
1			:
			Total

18,998-91 16.924-95

393-33

5-14

19.01

1,284-69

0 0

**55.67** 

17.127

1.01

ဖ

24

1,613

33.

SS

1,834

:

Total

... 1 1 018-35

Total average popula-

1,23,086

C .- PRISONS - consinued.

## STATEMENT No. XVIII.

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

															•				-		
<del></del>	รก		4			ΙĊ		·	9			1		S		en en		10		11	
Number re- naining at the close of pre- vious year.	Number re- ceived during the year.		Total.		Daily	Daily average number.	aumber.		Released.	id.	Con	Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred		Essaped		Died	Rema 31st	Remaining on the 31st December 1898.	the er
¥	Fi Fi	K	ři	Total.	K	Fi	Total.	2	<u>Fi</u>	Total.	Ķ.	표.	Total	į,	Ŀ	ж. 		<u>F</u>	Ħ	<u> </u>	Total.
30,08	1,190	31,045	1,227	32,272	1,296-68	48-58	1,345.18			13,639	14,619	119	15,260	2,147	08	- 7		69	1,960	39 1.(	1.089
wing th	e nature	and ame	runt of	Аесотя	nodation	for each	-1	STA!	TEME	NT A.	Jails	and St	ubsidiarg	y Jaiks	of Ben	ıgal dırı	ing the	year 18	.95.		Í
81	<b>S</b>	4		10	10	7	60	Gr.	유 유	11		9	13	I	41	13			Ħ	18	
A	OMERCE O	F PRISON	TERS WE	TT100 0.	BE ACCO	TACOCAT	ED ON TH	E 31er ]	Овсем	ær 1895		Zafa:	OF THE	JAIL DE	TOTED	  -   101	TORONI -m or	-nonic -nonic -hoult 	SPENT	OX JAI	
		<del></del>															aq aoq Duri a	apa kija Lipo b Lipo b	IES	- E7E	
<b>#</b>	ospital.	Obser	vstion ce		ril prison	ers.	Vader-tr	isls.	<u></u> 혁	горевнь.	Juv	enile ricts.	Female convicts		ale i ricts.	Grand Total		! เหมือนกลอ 63	By Jail Depart-	By Pa	igi Sign
Þ	표	M.	E.			r.:	Ŋ.	먇	Ħ	Æi							moque pa ni	W RATO	ment.		1 1
01	:	111	: 		 	 :	161	19	2	; {		<u> </u>	100		££.	1,062	- 1	<del>-</del> -	Be.	#   	`` ا
1,219	31	+ <b>3</b> FH	!!!	108 225	·		508 945	22 36	33.5	φ ;		<u> </u>	267 562	5.5 10.4	7.0 114	7,745 13.6 9	<del></del> -^-	88	24.248		980
	M	1 1,219	M	M	1 1,219	M	M	His year   H.   F.   Total   M.   F.	His year   H.   F.   Total   M.   F.	His year   H.   F.   Total   M.   F.	His year   H.   F.   Total   M.   F.	His year   H.   F.   Total   M.   F.	High year   H.   F.   Total   M.   F.     1,190   31,045   1,227   32,272   1,296·58   4S·58       1,190   31,045   1,227   32,272   1,296·58   4S·58       1,190   31,045   1,227   32,272   1,296·58   4S·58       2	His year   H.   F.   Total   M.   F.	His year   H.   F.   Total   M.   F.	High year   H.   F.   Total   M.   F.     1,190   31,045   1,227   32,272   1,296·58   4S·58       1,190   31,045   1,227   32,272   1,296·58   4S·58       1,190   31,045   1,227   32,272   1,296·58   4S·58       2	High year   H.   F.   Total   M.   F.     1,190   31,045   1,227   32,272   1,296·58   4S·58       1,190   31,045   1,227   32,272   1,296·58   4S·58       1,190   31,045   1,227   32,272   1,296·58   4S·58       2	His year   H.   F.   Total   M.   F.	M.   F.   M.   F.   Total   M.   F.   Total   M.   F.   Total   M.   F.   Total   M.   F.   Total   M.   F.   Total   M.   F.   Total   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   F.   M.   M	M.   E.   M.   E.   Total   M.   E.   Total   M.   E.   Total   M.   E.   Total   M.   E.   Total   M.   E.   Total   M.   E.   Total   M.   E.   Total   M.   E.   Total   M.   E.   Total   M.   E.   Total   M.   E.   Total   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.   M.   E.	Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main   Main

## C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT B.—(For Convicts only),

Showing the condition of the CONVICTS DISCHARGED from the Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

n	<del></del>			·
			Total.	6,361
	weight.	Ď.	Over 10 lbs.	263
9	NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.	.c.	From 6 to 10 lbs.	866
	NUMBER W	, pi	Cp to 1 lb. From 1 to 5 lbs. From 6 to 10 lbs.	2,812
		¥	Cp to 1 lb.	2,288
		Topological Company	A OLGE	21,205
	, МЕІББІ.	D.	Over 10 lbs.	2,165
4	IO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.	Ü	From 5 to 10 lbs.	4,561
	Атмвев who	B.	Up to 1 lb. From 1 to 5 lbs.	9,128
		4.		5,351
60	Number who	had neither lost nor	in jail	10,423
82		discharged during the		37,989
				:
-				1.
,				Total

STATEMENT C.

Showing working of the Hark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

			<del> </del>	a-		
			Exceeding 10 years.	383	:	383
	TOTA		Nours.	261	:	361
}	THE CONVICTS		Agerar Dicto 8	230		230
Ì			Ditto 8	103	:	Į,
	ED BY	ļ ģ.	Acers.	878	:	248
149	AVERAGE BENISSION GAINED BY	Sentenced to-	O Ollici yong	179		179
	SSIO	Sent	Dirto 6	163	[ :	89
	BESS		Dirto 4	114	:	114
	TAGE		Бісю В Уоція,	88	:	89
	AVE		Моі вхевой- пля Аусагв	51	;	126
			Ono your	27	88	63
	5		Anibosoxil   arrecy Oi	848	:	848
	MAXIMUM BRUISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.	] ]	Dino 10	437		437
	YEAR.		Aoss, s'	230	:	8
	HSSTON IN DAYS GAINED BY A	Sentenced to-	Ditto 8	312		312
4	DAYS	мене	sivos 4 offict	377		377
	N III	Se	Ditto 6	306	:	305
	ISSTO.		John Diffe B	335	<u>:</u>	335
	H AHA		Ditto 4.	- 8 8	· i	506
	) SEC. SE		Ditto 9 years,	189	:	188
	MAXI		Notoxocod-	101	1	101
			Ono year	됞	8	Ę.
			Broocding Roors	13	1	13
	8		Titto 10 Yours.	16	 i	16
	NG TI		STROY 0	н	· · · · ·	H
	TREE OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING TELE WEG GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE STREET.		B ollice years,	os	i	9
	LISED	)	llitto 7 Yours,	23	:	60
	REN REN	ed to	years Ditho 0	38	:	8
m	CONVICTS BELFASE O GAINED REMISSI THE MARE STSIEN	Senienced to-	Ditto 6	152	:	152
	CONT O GA	Se	Dieco 4	164	:	164
	度 0 型 路 W B		Acuts: 131660 3	431	:	421
	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELIESED DURING THE VELB WEO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARE SISIEM		Not exceed-	1,700	:	1,700
	7	n	One year.	2,387	F	2,388
R	oume Petom,	ioseja B Aetio	Tarmber released the year the year the multiple for the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the miles of the m	19	1	61
п	·············	-1	, ,	Total of Jails	Add for Subsidi- ery Jails	GEAND

G.—Prisons—concluded.

Showing the nature of the Crimes for which CONVICIS were imprisoned in the Inits and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

STATEMENT D.

Forence not exceed.  The first seed of the first seed.  Sentenced to transfer seed.  Beneficial of first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Foreign first seed.  Fo	. 1	~	a. 1	8		4		la		89			σ,		6			<u>8</u>		11			2	
Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Above 5   Abov								CONTICES	ADMI	THED DU	ZING TH	E TEAR	CXDER SE	NTENCE	TOX 3	EXCERT	EXG		-		-			
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1,790         32         1,746         18         1,157         12         581         1         244         1         189         14         199         14         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         3         3         156         5         13         2         44         1         199         14         2         19         2         15         2         2         2         2         3         3         15         5         44         1           1,583         25         45         46         15         16         369         14         219         2         15         2         11         2         14         2         2         11         2         14         1         3         2         1         2         4         1           1,583         25         81         16         15         15         11         11         2         1         2         1         2         1         2         1         2         1         2         1         2         1         2         1         2         1         2         1         2	₹1	M.	<u>e</u> i	i;	Fi.	м.	<u> </u>	<b> </b>	Fi					7) - ~		]	[z	Ħ			F	ļ		Total.
286         65         439         26         579         27         226         19         151         18         240         12         98         3         3         156         5         12         24         1           1,583         25         479         54         28         463         15         16         360         14         219         2         15         2         11         23         11         2         11         2         11         21         2         15         2         11         2         11         34         2         11         2         11         34         2         11         2         11         34         2         12         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         10 <td>Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and instice</td> <td>···</td> <td></td> <td>1,745</td> <td>18</td> <td>1,157</td> <td><u> </u></td> <td>581</td> <td></td> <td>772</td> <td></td> <td>139</td> <td>77</td> <td></td> <td>· · -</td> <td></td> <td>  :</td> <td>N</td> <td></td> <td>- </td> <td></td> <td>5,674</td> <td>갱</td> <td>5,738</td>	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and instice	···		1,745	18	1,157	<u> </u>	581		772		139	77		· · -		:	N		-		5,674	갱	5,738
314         37         479         59         544         28         403         16         369         14         219         2         152         2         11         23           1,583         25         513         8         326         4         162         1         57         1         34         2          2	Serious offences against the			667	- 98	97.6	13		1 <del>0</del>	•			<b>.</b> .	 	٠.		 aı	ام ام	<b>©</b> I			9 017	. C.	795
1,683         25         813         9         326         4         162         1         67         1         34         2         35         7         10           4,144         226         8,093         128         2,856         57         1,526         45         1,144         21         359         8         1         4         7         10           2,667         157         795         32         564         18         1611         2         141         1         127         5         1         5         1         1         1         1         1         1         2         1         4         5         1         4         5         1         4         5         1         4         5         1         4         5         1         4         5         1         4         5         4         5         4         5         1         4         5         1         4         5         1         4         5         1         4         5         1         4         5         1         4         5         1         4         5         1         4         5         1<	Serious offences against the person and property, or against moneyer of		37	479		<b>FF</b> 2	120 171		19				<b>.</b> .	:_			•	- 61						2,651
2,667     157     795     32     864     18     1,164     21     889     88     1     4     7     10       2,667     157     795     32     864     18     1,611     2     141     1     127     5     1       10,784     544     7,864     245     6,821     141     4.505     58     2,106     56     1,148     17     849     4     9     161     5     47     9     14	Minor offences against the person.	1,583	25	813	တ	325	4	162		£	, ,	: 报	61	i		:			•	<b>-</b>		2 979 2	99	3.018
otal 10,784 544 7,864 245 6,621 141 4.508 59 2,106 56 1,148 17 349 4 9 161 5 47 9 14	perity.	1,144	87 87		128	2,355	16	- re	٠.			٠	. 38				:	10			P**	_	1-	666
10,784 544 7,864 245 6,621 141 4.508 69 9,106 56 1,148 17 349 4 9 161 5 47 9 44 1	•	2,667	157	795	32	864	13	1.611	رن ارن	141			ł	-			i	÷					•	8 465
	ł		544	7,864	246	6,621		100	ļ	!	ĺ	48 17	349	+1	Ī	161	10	1	6	1	í	(	1 6	036 26

್ ಸೆಎನಿಸಿಗೊತ್ತಿನ ೧೭೯೭೧ ೧೯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ೧೯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಆಗಿಸಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಾವರ್ಣ ಸ್ವಾಪ್ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ನಿ

D.—Police.

1.—Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during 1895, including the Railway Police.

	iejos.		NAME OF DISTRICT.	Deputy and Assistant In-		th of Dis icipal and olly or in Provi	triet, Ca l Water part fr incial Re	ntonn Polic on In venue	iont, Tow co, paid t uperial o	n, or for r	T	otal Dicc.	Canto Town, nicipal Water paid v from than I or Pro	gth of nmont, or Mu- al and Police, wholly other imperial enues.	Total co
FECTIVE.	Commissiores's Devietor	Serial number.		Inspector-General, I spectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant Dis- trict Superintend- ents.	Number of subor- dingle officers on Rs. 100 and up- wards.	Number of subordi- nate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ι	2	3	4	5	0	7	8	o l	10	11	12	18	14	10	16
-			Western Districts.	;   	! <b></b> 	'	,			<u></u>	ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	;		1	Ra.
	Bordwan	123456	Burdwan Birbhum Birbhum Midnepore Hooghly Howrah	101	] ] 23 21 L	4 2 2 5 3 6	92 39 50 110 94 63		409 280 818 781 788 608	  	97 42 53 126 99 68	499 290 819 795 798 594	481 481 481 411 411		99,63 68,44 62,44 1,61,51 1,28,11 1,05,0
			Total  Contral Districts.	111	8	21	450		3,109	4	485	9,118		ļ <del></del> -	0,00,2
	Presidency.	7   8   9   10   11	24-Pargames Nuclin Mucshidabad Jussuo Khulas	01 10 10	1 1 7	6 4 4 6 3	185 88 96 97 (18		1,132 605 660 418 348	9  7 41 61	194 98 101 83 72 543	1,135 805 606 420 384 8,210	107 101 111 111 111	101 207 011 011 101	2,96,4 1,06,9 1,22,1 1,78,6 96,4
BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	13 13 14 15 16 17 18	Rajshahi	138 -46 -66 -66 -66 -66 -66 -66 -66 -66 -66	 	2	116 72 47 63 77 96 54	: : : : :	8,150 886 858 286 830 888 108 930	   	60 76 50 67 82 39 58	380 858 286 380 883 198 840	### ### ### ### ### ### ###	1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 +	05,5 91,7 74,7 85,1 98,9 47,1 77,8
			Total	<u> </u>	8		, 414		2,271	10	441	2,287			<b>5,3</b> 6,26
	Dacer.	19 20 21 22	Enstern Districts.  Dancen Mynausingh Paridpur Backorgungo	,	2 2 1 3	5 7 4 0	82 100 73 95	141 181 181	505 580 865 616	14	89 115 77 106	800 580 866 516	::- ::- ::-		3,88,6 1,86,4 91,4 1,83,6
	Chitts- gong.	29 24 25	Total Tippora Noakhali	::	7	26 8 3	855 54 41		2,045 808 280	14 	887 58 45	2,059 308 286	111 111 111		4,05,05 77,06 60,84
Į	() ³ C	<b>2</b> 0	Chittagong Total		1 3	3	71 166		417 961	110	178	417 061			91,85 2,8 <b>5,2</b> 9
			Total for Bongul		88	90	1,005		11,545	85	2,084	11,680			25,41,36
BIELE	Patna	26 27 28 20 20 30 81	Patne Gaya Shahabad Saran Ohamparan Mugaitarpur Darbhanga	***	8 3 2 2 2 1 1	5 5 4 2 3	182 102 83 76 59 78 01	701 940 100 100 110	1,186 658 619 485 829 431 888	3 2 2 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	140 110 89 81 62 77 66	1,180 658 619 485 328 481 863		****	2,01,54 1,10,44 1,09,34 90,61 69,51 89,62 74,2
, ,			Total	,,,	18	26	525		3,086		A <b>2</b> 4	B,9 <b>85</b>		"	7,01,28

D.—Police—continued.

1.—Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during 1895, including the Railway Police—concluded.

							Sangt	IONRI	STRENG	PULL OF	Рове	н <b>Гонск</b> .			
	OK.			Deputy and Assistant In-	Sirong Mun wh	th of Dis icipal an olly or i Pro-	trick, Ca d Water n part fr vincial Re	ntonn Polis om 11 yonus	nent, Tove o, paid apprial o	vn or for		Poi <b>ni</b> Polico.	Cant Town nicipal Wate paid from than or Pa	ngth of onmont, or Mu- pal and r Police, wholly n other linperial roymetal	
Province.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	Serial number.	,	Inspector-General, De	Number of District and Assistant Dis- triot Superintend- ents.	Number of subordinate officers on Bs. 100 and up-	Number of subordinate cfficers on less than Bs, 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Отпетя.	Men.	
ı	2	9	4	6	0	7	8	9	10	11	13	13	14	15	16
concid.	Bhagal. pur.	33 34 36 36 37	Bhagalpur Purnea Malda		1 1	9 4 4 2 4	68 69 78 44 62	101	484 899 487 281 320	301 186 187 304	78 74 88 47 67	484 890 487 281 820	111		189. 88,35 84,09 93,82 64,10 78,32
			ľ	·   <u></u>	_	17	921		1,871		844	1,871		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3,98,69
4	م د ا		/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	·	·	43	908		5,850		968	5,850			11,50,01
Олібал	Orissa {	99 99 40	D-1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1	2 2	77 58 55	111	489 884 880	 8	82 50 58	489 840 880	111	111	04,90 04,73 64,80
			Total .		3	8	185		1,147	6	190	1,163	┥──		3,24,0
CHOTA NAMPUB.	Chota. Nagpur.	41 42 48 44 45	South-West Frontier Agency.  Hazaribagh Lohardaga Palamau Manbhum Singhbhum		l l l	3 9 2 9 1	88 70 42 64 27	2 2	401 349 211 288 156	111	87 74 46 58 29	406 845 211 988 155			95,49 81,81 50,14 64,89 38,86
į			Total of Districts		60	169	3,272	4	19,919	91	8,491	20,014	111		3,31,11 42,67,31
			Government Railway Police, Howrah, in cluding Bengal-Rag pur Railway and Na hati State Railway. Tirhut State Railway including Benga and North-Wostern	-    -  -  -  -		ű	G-fa		109		09	100		194	88,47
			Railway Eastern Bongal State		"	1	19		58		20	83	•		17,433
		ľ	Railway, Scaldah Dacen Military Police Dunka Military Po-	1	:::	4.	62 13	109	220 80	11)	66 14	220 80	14		68,80: 14,890
		- 1	lico Bhagalpur Military			1	19		80	•••	14	88	1+1	***	13,957
		- 1	Polico	111	1	1 1	13 10	**1	80   50	•••	15	80			18,711
		- 1	Inspector-General's Re- serve			3	10	101	80	isi	12	50   90	•••	"	25,010 8,100
			Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases Office of the Inspector-			***	2	İ			2	-NI	196	,,,	2,400
	٠, ا		General of Police, Lower Provinces New Opium and Ex-	6		117			.,,	.,,	,,,		***		1,61,000
		7	olse Delective Estab- lishment		`	, m	2	79	2		2	·			
6'Y-1 31 - 1		-&i	Total	7	2.	17	198	***		· 15. ·	917	810	₽+1 <del>**************</del> *** ****		1,165 4,10,840
			GRIND POTEL	7	69	176	8,470	4	20,775	91	1.	20,870			40,68,946

D.-Polion-continued.

2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1895.

D.—Police—continued.

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D.—Police—continued. 3.—Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police during 1895.

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190 19 87	246	2,198	38 38 36 42 97 17 21	255	128 380 380 41 41	578	888	15 18 18	51	F-82 52 F-4	63	9,131
60 63	14	604	17. 17. 9. 11. 62. 62. 63.	114	8 r 1 8 1 7 1	63	163	17	45	10 123 14 19	8	268
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1,012 475 267	1,744	18,857	286 375 375 67 162 320	2,029	171 188 1225 139 253	1,976	4,005	78 53 108	239	586 252 30 442 202	1,513	24,613
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1,78,887 96,542 1,26,915	8,97,344	14,72,184	1,01,783 1,59,568 1,48,561 1,32,256 1,46,113	10,20,599	1,30,708 1,71,593 2,83,769 85,491 86,410	7,06,966	17,27,564	1,64,113 44,428 49,322	2,57,865	70,198 62,514 36,54 1,28,408 38,156	3,35,816	67,93,430
2,893 1,991 2,396	7,250	93,621	8.876 6.587 4,001 2,477 4,355 4,178 4,377	30,076	3,696 3,644 4,531 1,777 4,187	17,825	47,901	5,218 2,061 1,918	9,197	8 8,2,2,2 1,3,6,7 1,3,6,1 1,3,6,1	13,294	169,018
:::	:	11,916	의 설 : ; ; ; 32 성 에 다 영	189	68  1,440	1,603	2,184	्य ::	42	468 105 105 1,646 653	2,921	17,063
: :F	Ħ	17,359	2, 496 2, 183 167 167 36 36 342 549 158	3,920	07. 8.	806	4,726	5,218 2,061 1,876	9,155	1,347 373 211 211 1,736 163	3,829	35,069
2,893 1,991 5,385	7,269	978,69	2,628 8,928 9,948 9,13,4 9,13,5 9,13,5 9,13,5 9,13,5 9,13,5	25,475	2,863 3,611 1,777	12,769	38,244	:::	:	1,384 1,731 1,098 1,931	6,544	114,134
1,750,249 1,004,214 1.261,751	4,016,214	3,399	1,499,307 2,036,565 1,037,138 2,378,943 1,828,544 2,619,558 2,699,963	190,	1,951,586 1,958,445 1,921,637 796,923 1,734,283	8,362,773	28,357,824	1,580,846 973,860 916,204	3,750,900	1,186,866 1,101,469 691,677 1,170,084 538,638	4,538,644	67,625,767
1,750,249 1,004,214 1,261,751	4,01	35,978,399	2,03 1,93 1,93 1,83 1,82 1,61 2,61	14,995,051	1,95 1,95 1,92 1,78	8,36	23,35	88.6	8, 75	1,13	4,53	97,482 182
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Tippera Noakliali Chittagong		Total for Bengal	Patna Gaya Shahabad Sharan Ghamparan Muzafarpur Darbhanga		Monghyr Bhagalpur Purnea Malda Sonthal Ps		Total for Bihar	Cuttack Balasore Puri		South-West Agen Hasaribagh Lobardaga Palaman Manhum Sinchhum	1	45
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## D.-Polion-continued.

4.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Management of the Force during the year 1895, exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

	_==	<del></del>			Total.		\ <del></del>			Total
ودومات المسمولات					TOME	Other offences-				TO !!!
otal sanotioned strer			101	100	176	Inspectors		***		***
	4**	***	410	121	1,162	Sub-Inspectors	•••		104	3
Sub-Inspectors	* 14	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***	***	2,267	llead-constables	413	100	***	าเ
Head-constables		441	***	141	20,820	Mon	141	111	***	218
Mon	,,,	144	•••	101	,	,,,,	•••			
rmament of the fore	g 1:≠}-	Anasama	•		4,951		Revards.			
Number provide	-:41 WHA	swords only	or sword		-100-					
3)		One only			2,102	Number of Police rewar	ded by—			
		batons only	***	111	18,001	(1) Promotion		114	***	16
31	MINI	DECORE ONLY	•++		,	(2) Моноу	***	***	***	2,329
		Punishments				(-),	••••	•••	***	
		T.M. M. Blementes	•				Education	я.		
ismissed—					,,,					
	4)1	***	111	101	10	Number of Police who	an read and	write		
	114	111	414	141	26	Tu-u-ut-u-				ı bın
Hond-constables	***	111	411	111	552		•••	111	***	173
Mon	•••	181	1			Sub-Inspectors Hond-constables	**1	141	441	1,000
ined, degraded or at	pond	ed by their or	an golulu	DTON FAT		N.T	14+	***	***	1,575
officers—						****	***		444	4,091
Inspectors	*1*	101	F11	194	<b>905</b>	Number of Police under	instruction d	luring the y	car—	
	111	414	***	111	698	Importors	114			
Head-constables	110	149	111	*11	2,802	Sub-Inspectors	***	114	•••	<b>"</b> "o
Mon	•0	411	•••	***	2,002	Hend-constables	111		***	12
unished judicially ly	on Ma	igistrate				Mon		***	***	74
Under Police Act-	_	0			1	Number calisted during		***	•••	3.008
· • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			***		100	, of one year's se	vice and und	or 10 vones	***	12.075
	**	101	111	***	2	of 10 years' sort	ico ond my	er iv jinen	***	8,705
Head-constables		111	144	414	4				• • • •	0,100
	P11	***		414	92	Number who have left the		ang ina yan	r	
Under sections 330,		49 Indian P	and Code			On ponsion	***	***	***	302
Under sections 330,				***	111	,, gratuity			***	21
	• •	•11	141	•••		By resignation with	our Louston o	ւ Ատորուֆ	***	(1)4
Sub-Inspectors	**	***	841			,, dismissel	lam dib as milet	***	114	501
Hond-constables	••	***	101		3	" disoharge otherw	iso (man stata	d aboyo	+14	184
Mon	**			***	- 1	, desertion	01	111	•	90
Under Chapter IX	of the	Indian Ponal	Unde-		Ì	,, double			19	621
Inspectors .		111	***	***		Percentage in hespital d	uring the yea	r to total st	rong i h	
	o .	***	111	***	!	of fores		939	10	40.2
Head-constables	þ	10	***	***	10	Percentage of deaths dur	ing the year	to folal sti	rongth	
			,	•11	111	of force	110			2:13

5.—Return showing the Race and Religion or Custo of officers and men employed in the Police during the year 1895, exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

		RACE.				] Hindus—					To
		European	ıs.		Total.	Brahmans					76
istrict or Assistan	l Dielriet !	Sumarinta	ndents			Rajpuls	141	***	***	***	
Military or cov	anantal ci	vil			1	Goorlehus	•••		•••	***	81 6
Uncoveranted	141	844	(1)	101	67	Sildis		***	407	144	1
ubordinate officers		•••	***			High casta Su	dras		541	114	08
On Its. 100 and	l nawawia	•11		121	10	Low ditto	419	•••	***	***	
Below Rs. 100			***		,.,	Buidyna	***	•••	***	***	18
Constables	***	***	100	110	ió l	Hindus of all other	analina	•••	104	411	11
Oditstuczba	-			***	, ,	Other religions	CHAOON	***	•••	**1	14
•	-	Eurovian				saddonin		***	114		£
istrict or Assistant abordinate officers-	District 8	uperinter	donts	***	1			Mon.			
On Rs, 100 and				140	11	Christians					
Below Re. 100		441		100	8	Muhammadans	111	141	114	4**	7
Constables	141	100	•••	104	ï l		***	100	144	401	6,68
		Nativos,			_	Hindus—					
						Brahmans	***	104	•••		3,68
istrict or Assistant	District g	nbornston	((onts	10	6	Rajjonts		111	111	***	4,71
ibordinato officera-						Cloorkhan	•••	***	***	,,,,	90
On Rs. 100 and	npwards	***	***	***	151	Sikha		114	***		1
Below Rs. 100	691	***	***	1+1	8,210	High casto Suc	lrae	**1		***	1,9 ti
.Constables	111	411	191	400	20,592	Low ditto	-	104	714	• * •	2,17
	RELIGI	ON OD	A SECURIA		1	Hillmon			***	,.,	19
	THEFT		OVOTIA'		ı	Hindus of all other	enatos	10 s	101	(1)	1,90
*		Officers.			j	Other religions	4-7 345	***	749	***	61
ristians -	111+	<b>b</b> er	101		109			101	141	*19	01
hammadans	111	441	01	10	746			officera an	_		20,09

D .- Police-continued.

6.—Return showing the Number of Persons Convicted in Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases during the year 1895 in the several districts in Bengal.

Province.	Commissioners,	Names of Districts.	Population.	Number of cognization while cases reported.	Number of per- sons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable able cases.
1	2	3	4	G	8	7	8
[	Burdwan	Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnaporo Hooghly Howath	1,391,880 797,838 1,069,068 2,681,516 1,070,710 721,211	4,016 1,052 1,733 4,063 2,722 4,897	2,567 798 1,297 2,475 1,837 4,049	1,681 585 650 1,868 998 8,671	4,248 1,878 1,047 3,838 2,885 8,020
1		Total	7,088,818	20,282	13,918	8,948	22,866
	Prosidency	24-Parganas Nudia Murshidabad Jessoro Khuina	1,892,088 1,044,108 1,26(),010 1,888,827 1,177,052	4,268 9,888 4,040 8,148 1,416	2,654 2,048 2,873 1,533 889	1,479 1,616 080 2,466 805	4,127 8,564 8,863 8,999 1,754
		Total	7,869,560	16,760	9,097	7,300	17,297
Bengal	Rajshahi {	Rajshahi Dioujpuv Jalpaiguri Durjouling Rangpus Bogus Pabna	1,319,336 1,656,335 681,362 228,314 2,005,404 817,404 1,362,302	2,705 2,587 1,840 1,405 3,847 2,178 1,705	1,206 638 645 1,170 1,475 687 693	740 460 260 878 689 626 619	1,916 1,008 905 2,044 2,114 1,218 1,212
		Total	8,010,187	16,278	6,414	4,122	10,586
	Dacea {	Dacca Mymensingh Paridpur Backergunge	2,420,660 3,472,186 1,797,820 2,163,905	4,721 7,133 3,174 4,161	2,744 2,808 2,860 1,718	1,851 8,119 2,035 1,125	4,595 5,929 4,875 2,538
		Total	9,844,127	10,179	9,610	8, 120	17,780
Į	Chittagong {	Tippora Noakhali Chittagong	1,782,035 1,000,093 1,200,167	2,250 1,493 1,699	1,152 687 918	1,805 709 1,049	8,047 1,846 2,890
		Total	4,082,795	5,451	2,797	4,546	7,289
(	Patna	Paba Gaya Shahabad Saran Champaran Muzaffarpar Darbhanga	1,700,004 2,198,331 2,003,337 2,407,477 1,850,446 2,711,446 2,801,956	6,898 6,099 3,348 4,708 2,402 8,452 4,204	4,620 2,683 1,687 2,127 000 1,049 2,164	1,741 1,856 1,081 2,830 613 1,179 689	0,861 4,519 2,718 4,467 1,522 8,122 2,748
Behar	)	Total ,	15,811,014	31,106	16,078	9,869	25,442
	Bhagalpur {	Monghyr Bhagalpur Purnon Malda Sonthal Pargunas	2,090,031 2,092,696 1,044,658 814,919 1,754,196	9,731 8,008 2,662 1,161 8,779	1,895 1,485 1,295 502 2,016	1,166 1,412 676 866 1,693	2,091 2,847 1,971 868 8,009
		Total	8,582,490	14,426	7,088	6,209	12,280
ORTHSA	. Orises {	Cuttack Balasoro Turi	1,987,671 004,625 944,008	2,368 1,620 2,180	1,524 764 1,192	789 537 871	2,307 1,801 1,668
		Total	8,877,204	6,106	8,480	1,691	5,171
CHOTA NAGPUB	Ohoto Nagyur {	Hazaribagh Lohardaga Palamau Manbhum Singhbhum	1,164,921 1,128,886 ,590,770 1,193,328 646,488	1,762 2,022 940 2,416 989	981 1,222 421 1,584 718	206 405 126 488 196	1,847 1,627 547 2,029 914
		Total	4,628,702	8,184	4,876	. 1,481	6,967
		GRAND TOTAL	70,388,083	136,777	74,188	50,780	124,908

7 .- Roturn of Oriminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

·===	<del>                                     </del>		<del>=3==========</del> =========================		- Moturn			er ere e	~	
Sorial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHADLE.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 187, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in pre- vious years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from pre- vious year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided,	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in contiction to cases decided.
1	2	3	d.	5	6	7	8	Q	lg.	11
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abotting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence, etc.		114	193 193	111	111	111	100	314 314
!	Class I.— Offenoes o	Total gainst the State, public tranquillity, gaty, and justice.	1	111	111	•••	***	411	100	01
98	181 to 180, 188 281 to 283, 467 and 471. 212 to 216 224 to 226	Offences relating to Army and Navy Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes Unrhouring an offender Other offences against public jus-	187 20	13d 15a 13a	 2	// 11 2	119 21	13 80	97:8 00:	7.4·7 67·1
6	148 to 158, 157, 158. 140, 170, 171	Rioting or unlawful assembly  Personating public servant or	976 2,660	'	9 59	8 264	205 2,070	230 1,328	86·7 76·8	80° 63:8
		soldier Total	8,240	 	71	7 294	46 2,560	1,707	72:0	91:3 06:0
	Chass II.—Ser	ious offences against the person.								
14 16 16	302, 303, 800 307 304, 303 370 817 817, 818	Murdor hydrogan data data data data data data data da	3 12 13 880 82 279 190 49	611 601 601 611 611 610 610 610	 2 10 1 8 4	2 : 3 :08 :10 :40 :	3 4 6 206 40 167 90	1 (1 (66) 20 (93) 31 (10)	100 60 2 92 8 95 6 96 8 96 1 90 6 83 6	33:3 10:0 83:0 50: 56:0 34:4 41:6
1	805, 800, 800	of birth Ablement of, sui-	80 {	{	1 {	6	46	43	0 <b>6</b> ,	81.8
		Griovous hurt for the purpose of exterting property or confession	870	2	2	11	257	gis	97:8	82'8
21	920	of deforing public servent (frierous hurt Administoring stupofying drugs to source hurt	1,010	" 1	"21 2	"*82	800 800	800	802 802	68 0 7 <b>6</b> °
28 24	824 889 to 869	Hurt for purpose of exterting pro- porty or confession or deterring public survant Hurt by dangerous weapon Kidnapping or abduction Wrongful confinement and re- straint in secret or for purpose of extertion	89 1,559 802		22 4	81 81 82	16 17 1,106 228	0 8 442 97	97-0 78-1 03-0 62-1	503 470 399 436
26	872, 879	Selling, lotting, or unlawfully ob- taining a minor for prosellution.	107 26	iĝa Inc	1	8	00 24	19 18	03·8	88·9 76·

Police-continued.

for the year 1895, evolutive of cases in Calcutta.

BIG.													Person	ъ.	
Investi	igated by	pelice.	Number 12 to 14 yestin it	of eases in and of t caled by a column	hose in-	ig in convic.	g in contic-	Magistrate occurred.	of unde 247. C	lisposed r soction riminal ro Code.			or appo	errested ared on ocess dur- e year.	
	rate on com- own motion, ous informs- the police.	istrate after enquire.	ď	b E	f year te or 3	es investigate	e cases endines decided.	declared by ever to have	ns sp. a Magis-	o m Doct	of last year.	er:		order of	13 to 26.
Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate at police refused to enquire.	Ending in emriction.	Ending in acquitfal discharge.	Pending at close of y before Magistrate Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in convic- tion to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused hat peared before a Marate.	When accused has appeared before Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by police.	Appearing under Magistrate.	Total of columns 23 to 26.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	20	27
1		•••	,	<b>894</b>						Hat			411		
		4**		***		***	131	•••	611		141	,,,	111	iot	•••
***		•••					***	617	111-	130	,	114	141	**1	,,,
1	41,	***	, 24	•••	**1		11.	•"	411			111	501 	1 04	
											1	<b></b>			
<b>,</b>		***		•••	•••	***		<b></b>	114		<b> </b>		***		***
134 18	2	14, 166	88 10	80 B	7	04·7 55·5	74·5 66·6	5	•••	110	17 3	 ,	170 29	8	20 88
891 1,0 <b>4</b> 6	90 90	1 8	209 L,008	47 191	14 225	62·5	81·0 08·0	91 481	"" 1	3	000 13	17	460 7,843	119 2,404	501 11, <b>2</b> 00
88	2		28	46	1	8()	87:5	, ,	,,.	, <b>,</b> ,,	7		84	14	58
2,462	105	4	1,481	588	247	ōŏ∙8	71:0	408	]	3	1,085	17	8,642	2,551	12,140
 8 9	+++ 1++ 1++	661 681 371	1	 2 4	8	93.8	33-3	 	•11• •17• •11•	11) 3/11	10	::: ::::	19 17	0 e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	". 2 1
18 871	2	141 141	1 00	5 199	1 95	7·6	32·1	1 17	181	111	115	694 664	17 562	51	2 72
77 272	3 1	441 681	20 98	18 72	16 68	25·0 34·0	62°6 60°3	0 24	***	110	9     82	2	66 511	6 40	8 68
171 80	9 2	1	30 8	<i>5</i> 2 13	i5 8	10·5 10·5	96.2 40.	80 5	944	***	1		180 84	26 6	10
77	··· (	***	42	8	5	64 5	99· <b>9</b>	2	140	133	6	ata .	61	5	7
862	,111	2	213	43	8	68·5	89.2	20	<b>184</b>	711	11	m	277	Б	20
1 839	25	6	 514	1 1 <b>02</b> -	75	60 ⁻ 1	780	40	141 141	*11	136	<b>84</b> 4	10 1,112	2 269	1,51
41	***	161	9	7	8	21.9	56.3	7	141	(III	2	lti	38	***	4
28 974 212	24 24 34	4	7 850 81	369 60	2 43 21	28* 89*8 82:9	83.6 48:5 57:4	19 86 78	jie dag tje	101 101 101	81 44		22 802 418	28 688 174	1,68 01
62	7	ł <b>n</b>	14	19	ŏ	20.2	42.4	28	<b>411</b>	***	6		75	46	<u> </u>
17	4		16	6	1	76-1	72.7	3		41.	18	1	22	8	4

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7 .- Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

12242	<del></del>									
Serial number.	Law under which l'unishable,	Description of Crine.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistraes direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Oriminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in pre- vious years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from pre-	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percertage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	8	4	6	6	7	a	0	10	11
		  -Serious offences against the   Serious offences against the		\ <u></u>		.\.,   	-	\		
27 29	871 959, <b>354,</b> 856, 857	Habitually dealing in slaves Criminal force to public servant or	419	,,,	***	,,,				***
29	304 Å., <b>3</b> 98	a woman, or in altempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine Rash or negligont act causing death	084	1	ប	30	685	376	647	51.7
	0040., 884	or griovous lurt	91	754	J 1 1	0	76	61	080	802
	Į	Total	6,000	15	88	300	3,861	2,108	763	54.0
	CLASS III.—Sc. property	rious offences against person and or against property only.								
30 31	395, 997, 398 309, 402	Dacoily Proparation and assembly for dacoily	309	***	13	12	101	53	01:9 100:0	62:4
8 <b>2</b>	394, 307, 398	Robbery with the poisonous or sin- hurt by other means the dwelling-house		, ,	··· ··· 1		4 16 28	           	100°0 100°0	26 08·7 42·8
99	993, B <b>9</b> 3	Robbery on the highway hotwoon sunset and sunrise	50	'''	3		21	13	1000	67:1
34	270, 281, 282, 430	other robberies Serious mischief and cognate	188		ŝ	5	Ū- <b>i</b>	92	01.0	61-9
36	10 488, 496 to 440.	offences Misching by killing, poisoning, or	1,037	l	13	27	2711	123	876	41.2
86	464, 465, 457 to 460	maining any animal Larking house-trespass or house- breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made pro-	706	4	8   	20	908	349	829	03.0
37	419 to 452	paration for hurt	93,161	D,197	462	102	2,008	1,539	70°2	741
Я8	412, 419	proparation for hart Receiving stolen property by	278	10	3	Ü	178	121	85-0	67-9
89	811, 4 <b>0</b> 0, <b>6</b> 01	ducoity or habitually Belonging to gangs of thugs, ducoits,	7	541	•"	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4	4	100-	100
		robbers, and thioves	8	0.010		3	8	2	100	000
		'	<u>84,⊧81</u>	9,212	503	370	3,164	2,168	7116	68.2
_		nor offences against the person.		j			] }			
40 41	841 to 3d4   896, 987	Wrongful restraint and confine mont	2,715	8	41	117	1,600	463	48.5	38.3
42	1,40	Rash not cousing hurt or ondenger- ing life Compulsory labour	86	•••	LP4	1	31	19	88-8	<b>7</b> 9°T
	otal Ma		8		/11	***	8	2	88-8	U0·6
ا يُن	100	Total	2,764	.8	41	, 110	1,037	478	40.	29-1
77.7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second secon				أعلجه وسياسا	da. da			. 1

Police-continued.

for the year 1895, cachaire of cases in Onlvutta-continued.

Cases,	<del></del>												PERSON	g	
Invest	ignical by	polica.	19 10 14	of cases in and of t atod by p reclumn	n columns hoso in- polico 7.	ing in con-	ing in com-	Isgistrate to surred.	Cases d of undo 247, Co Procedu	lisposed or section riminal are Code.			Number or appea other pro ing the	red on cess dur-	
	don i	after e.	u	ь	a	s end	seided	by 34	a	6	last year.	i		of	
Of their own metion.	By order of Magistrate on com- plaint or of his own monion, in which no previous informa- tion was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate a police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquirtal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in violion to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in viction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magis-trate.	When accused has not appeared before a	Pending at the end of last	Received by transfer.	Arrested by police.	Appearing under order Magistrate.	Total of columns 33 to 25.
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	28	24	25	26	27
•••	413	189	144	•••			•••	,,,						•"	
018	28	2	27 1	175	20	4 <b>2</b> +1	80-7	142		***	68	.,,	808	431	1,29
89		1	61	15	3	67-7	80.3	6		100	10		90	2	10
4,205	14.1	1.5	1,786	1,158	95	40-8	60 6	653		1 000	608		5,167	1,721	7.40
294		1	68	40	23	17:9	59.5	49			80	       ,4	806	32	01
4	194	***		1	***	,					,,,	434	9	144	1
9 91 07	)41 114 101	110 111 111	1 11 12	8 6 15	1 1 2	11·1 86·4 12·8	25 08:7 44:4	1 91	## ##	411	2 2	401	8 91 76	"" 1 10	86 88
52 117	a	" 3	12 29	18   8	5	<b>23</b> 10 28:2	57·1 61·7	8 41	184 **	101	,	***	44 111	9 11	40 128
893	26	141	87	170	96	9.4	42.8	106	494	101	28	#44	428	171	029
024	13	4	229	08	25	36.6	71.0	67	111		19	. 411	492	1,23	(334
12,RDO	38	<b>607</b>	1,524	218	167	0.0	74.6	920		194	172	1	8,808	131	8,812
280	7	1	110	40	ย	404	70.6	34	***		14	***	269	4.7	824
7	]	***	4		8 ]	67·J	***	"	***	.,,	1	***	38	""	84
Ą			2	1	9	00:0	66-6				22		184	7.00	1,56
4.701	RO	616	2,073	871	273	81	70.4	1,818	/// */********************************		842	1	<b>6,74</b> 0	529	0,811
1,107	139	2	267	464	55	19-2	85·6	384	78	70	126		1,480	1,429	2,080
30 1	2		17	5 1	8	58:1	77.8	9 1	991 V4.5		. ""		49 2	4 2	. 4
}	- 1												1,474	1,495	3,080

7 .- Roturn of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

10   802, 808, 806				25		" 	ent water				` <u></u> ,
116				without being te for trial	ght before a	ased in police ght before a ted by police.	efore a Magis-	dinchary appoa bolo	edalter ranco ro a	od (insb persons o to give so for g	nding rdered wurity ood
115	nnmber.		Description of Chimu.	Died, escaped, or transferred brought before a Magistral		Percentage of persons relected without being bron Maxistrate to persons arrest		Br Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	Sessions or High
116, 116	Seríal	j		28	29	30	91	92	88	84	36
Crass I Offeness against the State, public tranguillity, aglety, and justice.	1	117	ted, &c. Ahetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	; ; <u> </u>	···	 	•				
2   181 to 136, 188   Officeres relating to Army and Navy   281 to 209, 407 and Officeres relating to coin, stamps, and (toverament notes		Cmas I.—Off	onces against the State, public			- <del></del>	<del></del>	***			
Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Sect	2	-	Offences relating to Army and								ļ
234 to 226		471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes		83	12'5	179	6គ		83	
Associating public servant or   1		0041 240	Other offences against public		,						
Class II Sorines offences against the person.			Personating public servant or	-			Í				
Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Solid   Soli			m 1		200	3.6	11,807		110	·	
10   802, 803, 806   Murder   Marches   Marches   13   23.0   20   11   17   17   18   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   18   19   19		Class II Sor	inus offenees against the person.								. ~~~
16   376	10 11 12 13	907	Murder daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits daroits		3 4 7 88 9	23°0 28°5 41°1 16°6 18°8	20 18 14 633 71	''' 1 6 146 28	17 6 0 109 9	101 102 111 111	8  84 21
18   305, 306, 300     Attempt at, and aboment of, suicide   4   10   3·6   279   566     211      20   325, 328, 335     Crievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant     2   47   4·8   1,405   414   41   747   114    22   827, 380, 332     Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant     8   21·0   32   37   37   37   37   37   38   372, 373     Selling, letting, or unlawfully ob.     4   5·8   120   76     42      24   372, 373	15 10	976 977	Rape Umadaral offences		10	7.8	168	67	26	2	181   36   01
20 325, 926, 935 Or deterring public servant 2 47 4.9 1,405 414 41 747 114   21 328 Administering stapelying drugs to cause hart B 21.0 32 0 7 9   22 827, 930, 332 Hurt for purpose of exterring public servant B 21.0 32 0 7 9   23 824 Hurt for purpose of exterring public servant 1 4.5 44 17 7 8 5   24 828 to 869 Kidnapping or abduction 7 52 12.4 581 204 48 132 70   26 372, 373 Salling, letting, or unlawfully ob.	18	305, 306, 309	of birth Attempt at, and abotment of, suicide Griovous hurt for the purpose of	4							1
22 827, 380, 332   Cause there   Cause there   B   21.0   32   B   7     9		non' '	or deterring public servant	2	47			 414			ïïs
28 824	22	,	I urt for purpose of extering pro- porty or confession or determine		В	21.0	92	ı	7		Đ
26 372, 373 Soiling, letting, or unlawfully ob 4 8.9 120 76 42	24	868 to 869	public servant Hurt by dangerous weapon Kiduapping or abduction Wrongful confinement and restraint	2	14	1.6	1,562	928	1	001	5 11 70
n grage that the property of the property of a contract of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the	26	372, 378	tion.	191	4	8·8 0·0	129 44	76	, 101	42	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

1805-96.]

Police -continued.

for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Calcutta-continued.

Ринвома.					······································	<del></del>			<del></del>	Pn	OPERTY.		
columns 34 he police.	convicted in police ed by police.	in Police	ed, trans- &c., after	Num	bor pen	ding at or	nd of	property was	property was	perty was perty was			recovered
persons shown in co	ns convicted ested by poli	is convicted t up for trial	of, e.g., died, epmovers, &c riel,	Bofor poar bofo Magis	e ap- anco ro a drato,	agistrate.		which	which proj	cases in which processes in which proj	tolen.	recovered.	of property ; ; lost.
Number of persons shown in columns and 85 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in stolen.	Number of cases in which recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property recovered to eases in which property lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost
90	87	88	39	40	61	42	49	44	46	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	<del></del>
		***		141			184				181	et'i	
	,,,	100	"	<b>11</b> 1		***	***		***	""	***	,,,,	411
										+11			***
434		**** <del>*******</del> **							***			9 4 4 	***
	,,,	,,,	\	•••	***				4++			,,,,	111
96 17	54∙6 58∙ <b>6</b>	24⋅8 2 <b>0</b> ⋅1	1 1		111	6	6	.,,	•…	,,,	<b>191</b>	,,,,	***
203	63:4	04.0	8	***	***	80	 I	444	411	)   ,	411	419	471
4,787	61 0	5 <b>6</b> ∙U	40	311	82	808	20	• 111	311	***	111	411	9+8
90	88.2	76.0	· · · ·				.,,,		144 	***		***	1 t l
6,222	61.1	56.4	45		32	900	26	<del></del>					
3					,	,,,,	,	NA: _	***	.,,			•••
3 "1	28.0	16:0	***	***	 	114	Ö	<b>2</b> 1	1'''	100	6,447 185	'''117	68:2
70	5'8 ]4'0 28'7	7·1 13·5 29·2	10	4	3	79 79	1 105 4	,	1	40° 100°	213	10	4·6
165 36	82·3 26·4	30·7 27·2	5		1	40	· 87		#11 #11	""		414	111
8	23.6	27.6	1"	""	***	***	8	} "	***	,,,,	111	***	***
42 209	08·8 75·4	66·6 76·2	1 B	***	40	8	8 <b>1</b>	474	***	111	441	***	***
									l			ļ 	ļ ",,
705	68.4	68.0	Ü	140	3	1.80	iö	' '''	111	114	111	**1	100
Đ	28-6	28.1	1			5	d.	111	•••		**1	444	149
12	64.6 40.9	67:1	hii		,,,	7 75		- 111			210	10	##1 ##1
404: 154	40·8 20·8	43·7 87·8	3	ï	8	51	iä		***	411	411	, ""	451
28	87.8	36.3				В			140		***	101	
18	81.8	50	1	101	44	***	ļ	11 194	411	,	484		
to some mo	<u></u>			ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u> </u>	<u></u> ,	<u> </u>		<u></u>	<del>, L,</del>	<del>1</del>		<u> </u>

7 .- Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

	<u></u>		<u> </u>		2 L T C 4	· 2 <del>-</del>	,		<i>,</i>	,
			1						Per	-excon
			without being ite for trial.	brought before a	ased in police nghr before a sted by police.	before a Magis-	Acquir Hedrary appea Defo Magis	ranco Fo <b>a</b>	leinally c ed (incl persons o to give s for g condu	uding edered conrity ood
Serial number-	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABIL	Description of Origin.	Died, escaped, or gransferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	λ <b>n</b>	Percentage of persons released in police cesses without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Manis- trace for tral.	By Magistrate.	Br Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
Serial			28	29	30	81	83	33	94	36
,,	CLARS II—	Serious offbures against the erson—concluded.						-		
27 28	871 356, 857	Habitually dealing in slaves Criminal loves to public servant or			· <b></b>	***		•••		
29	8044, 888	a woman, or in attempt to commit thoft or wrongfully confine Rash or negligent act causing	100	19	2.3	1,277	623		694	2
-	804A, 888	death or griovous hurt		7	72	101	29	<u> </u>	14	2
		Total		351	6·B	7,106	2,798	200 	2,394	671
	CLASS III.—Son property	rious offences against person and or against property only.					,			
80 81	395, 397, 398 399, 402	Dacoity	7	001	24.7	694 0	162	180	8	232
32	<b>894,</b> 897, 398	Robbery   hy poisonous or stu- pelying drugs by other meass (in dwelling-house	111		 17:1	8 314 76	 3 10 40	1 7	  11 23	1 4 7
39	892, 893	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise other robberies	<b></b> .	4 24	9u 21·6	42	18	4	20	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 495 to 440.	Serious misolifo and cognate offen-	2	43	9:H	105 576	36 276	90 7	67 186	17
35	428, 420	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maining any animal	400	34	a.o	598	260	an	920	
36	454, 465, 457 to 460.	Larking house-trospass or house- breaking with intent to commit- an offence, or having made pre-	,					•••	1	
97	449 to 452	paration for hurt  House-trespass with view to com- mit an offence or having made	9	457	13.8	8,189	017	58	1,807	89
88	412, 418	proparation for hurt. Receiving stolen property by da-	1	10	8.8	812	(80	111	167	16
39	311, 400, 401 ,	roity or habitually Delonging to gangs of thugs, da- coits, robbers, and thieves	***	5	16.1	20	5	8	2	B
	<b>,</b>	Total	19	788	18.7	166 <b>5,77</b> 6	1,860	1 888	2,725	 874
	Оддза IV. <i>Ма</i>	inor offences against the person.				V1170	w)COVO	00 <b>1</b>	4,(20	014
40	841 to 844	Wrongful restraint and confine.				;	l			
41	886, 887	ment Rash act causing hurt or endan- gering life	8:	40	54	2,991	2,006	8	480	7
`42	874	Compulsory labour	*** ***	841 884		40	9	***	85 2	
	الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	Total	9	,40	8-8	ß,981	2,017	8	. 817	7
* <u> 1  1                                </u>	<u> </u>		أستيونسا			المستخدمة ويوندان 	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	) 		

Police - continued.

for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Caloutta—continued.

			<del></del>				<del></del>		<del></del>	P	Boperty.	<del></del>	<del></del>
columns 34 te police.	in police	in police	died, trans- s, &e., after	Nun	por po	iding at a	ond of	perty was	erty was	perty was perty was			recovered
Number of persons shown in columns and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	ercentage of persons convicted cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g dir ferred, admitted as apmovers, commencement of trial.	pour	ore ap- 1711160 1810 a. 1810 a.	fagistrate.	· sa	in which property	cases in which property	in which property in which property	stolen.	psoperty recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
person	of pers ersons ar	of persons	disposed mitted a	f police.		before A	to Sessions,	cases	1	of cases to cases	property	property	of value propert
Number of and 35 wh	Percentage cases to p	Percentage of cases to perso	Otherwise ferred, ad commence	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to	Number of stolen.	Number of recovered.	Percentage of recovered to lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of	Percentage to value of
B6	37	38	80	40	41	42	43	44	45	40	47	48	49
		 		·							Rs,	Rs.	
***	***			•••		<b></b>	114	•••	•4-			*11*	***
411	50.8	48.0	4	•••	1,	₽.T		1	***		50	111	111
59	614	50.6	2	***		3		***		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***	111	141
2,362	45'8	48.8	<u>G4</u>		19	480	253	10	4	40	6,809	181	18
234	200	36.8	14	3	14	45	47	223	01	40.8	95,496	8,845	9:2
,,,	***	<b></b>	1	•••				<b>' '''</b>	,,,	""	,,,,	**	***
1 14 28	10 <b>·6</b> 45·1 80·8	16 <b>·6</b> 42·4 48·	ï	1+1 1+4 +1+	••• •••	1 1 1	***	8 22 48	1 6 24	12-5 27-2 86-8	1,006 2,262 6,605	1 B45 477	·09 28·6 7·2
18 53	40·0 47·7	46:0 50:3	111	***		₆	111	42 09	53 0	21·4 81·8	3,528 9,134	222 377	6·2 12·0
140	82.7	84-6	1	1	1	82	Ð	100		11+	<b>)11</b>		411
290	58·D	61.0	8	•••	2	24	11,,		,,,	,,,	***	***	***
1,058	<b>6</b> 9·1	05.0	10	1	6	140	84	17,740	8,418	19-2	7,19,881	53,840	7-4
148	50.2	<b>5</b> 5∙8	1		1	9	 	20	14	70'	801	фБ	21.6
11	83.8	97:0		•••	,,,	8	4	ø	5	83.3	2,800	95	3.8
. 47	85.0	80·1		***	,,,	07	23	,,, 4	111	.,,	) ( a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***
2,042	51·2	56.0	36	5	24	819	117	18,198	8,686	19.0	8,95,053	64,507	7.7
ng	93:7	no-≖				100							
483 33	35.7 78.5	82·1 78·5	2	***	2	199 2	<b>, '''</b>	441	<b>***</b>	+84	bás	170	***
""	t::	70'0	111			*	141	444	154 614	194	171	***	***
516	3 <b>5</b> ·0	B3-8	3	411	3	135	"	411	**1			***	***

7 .- Return of Oriminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

	<u> </u>			-· <del>-</del>		: -4,		<u> </u>	Pi	=== - ::::::
			l without being	brought before a	s released in police brought before a	fore a Magis-	dischar uppe bei	itted or god after armre ore a istrate.	ed (inc porsons to give for	convict- luding ordered socurity good luot).
Serial number.	Isaw under which Punishahle,	<b>D</b> изопіттіом от Опімн.	Died, escaped, or transferred without be brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being Magistrate.	Percentage of persons rele cases without being brown	Number acrually broug	By Magistra.e.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Megistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
Casta Car			28	30	30	1 81	83	83	34	25
40	185 480	inor offences against property.				1				
48 44 45 46 47 48	468, 466 870 to 882 406 to 408 411, 414 447, 448 401, 402	Larking house-treapnes or house breaking Theft of cattle continuity Criminal breach of trust Receiving stolen property Criminal or house-treapness Breaking closed receptuale	8 1 1 2	19 118 1,131 43 84 116	4:4 6:3 8:8 9:7 3:1 4:0 27:2	498 1,973 18,634 1,093 2,834 9,851	160 593 7,475 052 642 6,486	37 37 6 28	903 1,276 9,890 393 2,001 3,132	3 20 141 5 62 3
	j	Total	[	1,513	7:0	34,882	16,033	74	16,999	238
	Clabs VI.—O	ther offences not specifical above.								1 22
40 <b>6</b> 0	295 to 207 Chapter V.III (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Offences against religion Vagrancy and land character		111	111	71 3,224	39 708	3	24 2,818	1
51 53 51 54 55 50	Cognizable offen- ors under the Act specified,	Offences against Cambling Aut Excise Laws Opium Act Hathway Laws Salt and Custom Laws Arms Act		51 18 21 5	6:8 1:1 4:2 1:8 	856 2,864 947 203 347 2,838	138 313 166 50 6 875	" 1 " 1	716 864,9 701 234 148 2,448	   1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 204, section \$4 of Ast V of 1801, and any other numicipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances		8	103	84,461	2,947		82,007	
	Other special and local laws comi- zable by police.	elley	1	21	٠IJ	2,034	flø1	<b>1</b> 64	2,246	a
		Total	40	126	'2	48,828	4,741	3	40,007	Ď
		GRAND TOTAL	97	A,120	8.0	111,974	81,707	1,080	79,881	1,907

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

1895-90.]

Police-continued.

for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Calcutta-concluded.

	-,-,:( <u>-</u>								<del></del>	Pre	OPBUTY.		
columns 34 he police.	d in police lice.	d in police	died, trans- rs, &c., after	Num	3	ding at or	nd of	property was	operty was	property was property was			recovered
shown in c ent up by th	e of persons convicted in persons arrested by police.	ons convicte nt up for tris	of e.g., d	Deformant per per per per per per per per per per	ro ap- ranco iro a strato.	lagistrate.	.su	in which yr	in which property	cases in which pr cases in which pr	stol <b>en,</b>	recovered.	s of property of lost.
runber of persons shown in columns and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons cases to persons arrest	Percentage of persons convicted cases to persons sent up for trial.	rherwise disposed of e.g., died, transferred, admirted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	1	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	of cases	of cases	મ્હુલ	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
Number and 35	Percentag cases to	Percentage cases to pe	Orherwise ferred, ad commence	Lucus	On bail,	Under	Сошт	Number stolen.	Number recovere	Percentage crecovered lost.	Атюш	Атоп	Percer to va
30	37	38	39	40	41	42	4.3	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Ĩέs.	
282 1,248 8,478 252 2,007 1,380	65·7 66·4 64·8 67·0 76·5 48·2 36·3	60:8 68:8 64:1 66:6 74:3 40:5	28 4 0	2 6 	4 07 1 2 8	10 64 1,036 80 97 229	2 11 23 2 9	1,787 1,787 23,232 556 1,002	2 1,248 8,180 160 1,558	40 69 8 85 2 20 8 97 2	81 46,494 4,36,553 56,866 77,941	2 81,178 96,804 13,511 45,108	1·2 68·6 22·2 23·7 67·8
18,657	63.8	68.8	47		 52	1,455	52	27,227	11,166	41'0	1,016 6,16,660	1,86,752	80.5
20 1,708	40°8 82°4	40° 70°5	1 21	***		7 174	111		191	***	***	144	391 411
701 1,964 881 221 884 1,417	80·5 80·0 70·8 79·7 98·2 91·4	84:8 85:0 77:2 80:8 98:2 £0:4	:: 1 3 :: 1	   1	22 : :4	2 32 20 3 1	112 141 111 144 141	  		110 114 (11 103 111	111 111 111 111 111 111	104 405 240 434 113 113	141 617 157 741 140
81,7 <b>8</b> 0	<b>D</b> •80	98-1	6	•••	ı	91	***		***	,		***	
1,820	80'9	80.	1	<b></b>		81	2	14	12	85*7	đ	3	50·
89,700	91.5	90'8	95	1	7	480	3	14	12	85-7	0	8	50'
64,899	76:1	74.2	219	19	181	8,781	440	45,449	14,767	<b>32-4</b>	14,58,618	2,51,453	17'2

h

7a .- Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

										10 P1 H			
							Саявя,			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<u>, ,                                  </u>		
			e pre-	Taring	Under Code.	in pre- enquiry		nted by p		which	rate to		
Serial number.	Law under Wilch Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five pre- ceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of eases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Proceedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in pre- rious years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By police suo motá.	By order of the Megistrate on com- plaint, or of his own motion in which to previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in courierion was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Medicate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by mansfer.
1	<b>3</b>	3	Su .	4	4a	5	G	7	8	ņ	9 _c s	10	lOn
	Offenecs u	nder the Ponal Code.	)										
ſ	115	Abstract of offense not com- mitted, &c.		***		***				hii	44	.,,	***
1	117 gis pas	Abelling commission of offence by public, &c.		147				ļ , <b></b>		181		114	101
Į	118, 119	Concenting design to commit offence.				,, <b>,</b>				•••	•••		111
		Total	i		·		•••	111	•••	***	•••	***	
	Ctass T.—Offen tranquilli	con against the Stato, public ity, safety, and justice.									- 4		
2	181 to 186, 188	Offences relating to Army and	,,,	***			*11	114		111	131	,	111
8	231 to 250, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	stamps, and Covernment	12	11	,		9	•••	 	j.	144		
4 5	212, 216 224 to 226	Other offences against public	₁₄	₁₁		111	, ₁₀		(bg   pa	 5	111	111	111
6 7	148 to 158, 157, 159 140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or	21 3	28 J		*11	6	•••	,,,,	4	100		111
		soldier. Potal	50	51			:26			16	***	***	
	CLASH II.—Serie	t ns offences against the person.		1	-					,			
₿ 9	ĺ	Mundonlar (dags	***	•••			•••			,,,	,		147
	302, 303, 396	robbers		 2	""	111	" 3	<b>,</b>		,,,		,,,	) ***   **1
10 } 11 } 12 } 18 14	807	Other murders	11	11 6		101	13	111		3	,,,	"2	
14	804, 808	Cul <b>publo ho</b> micido	6	2	111	191	) B	***	111	1	191	#1 # #1 #	111
16 16	376   877	Unnatural offences	9	2		127		***	***		10.	#1 111	,
17	817, 818	scalment of birth.	Ì	"		***	•••		.,	•••	171		
18	805, 806, 809	Buinido.	Ι.	0			8	,	,,,	11		1	
19	829, 981, 898	Ciriavous hurt for the purpose of exterting property or confession.		1			1	432		1		•••	
20 21	825, 820, 835 828	Grievous hurt Administering stupefying	40	6) 2	141		d4.	, l		35	334 511	8	
- 23	927, 880, 883	drugs to cause hurt. Hurt for purpose of exterting	2	2	"	,,,	2	.,,	""	3	,,,,	,,,,	
28 24	924 968 to 909	17:4		4.7 4.6		bet	- 92		1	23		, "	,
<b>\$</b> 5	946 to 848	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for our	.1	44	"	164 101	7	- 3	101	2	141 141	i	101 ₁
el ^A gy Selvice		posos of extertion.	, d	34. 10. d		,			,		,		
111	A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	المار والمناف والمناف والمناف والمناف والمناف والمناف والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع ولمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والم	والمستشيد والمحرمات	سيحد حسيب	لاساء	مانختار		L	i . :	1	1	J.,	<u> </u>

Police-continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1896.

<del></del>					Princ	Na.						<del></del>				$\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{P}}$	OPARTY.	
or appo	arrosted ared on propess lie year,		erred before trial.	g brought before a	appeared before a	disel after a	megod ipposte heforo istrato.	ing per ordered give see for go conduc	ctul- sons I to urity od ut).	g., died, transferred.	Be being	ibor p nd of fore g put Link,	year	ng at	which property was	which property was	olen.	covered,
By police.	By order of Magis- trate.	Total,	Died, escaped. or transferred before trial.	Released without being Magistrate.	Number who actually Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	ęi.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, mansferred. &c., after commencement of trial	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in v	Number of cases in w recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered
11	12	18	19a	14	16	10	17	a lB a	h	10	90	21	92	28	24	25	20	27
***	100	,,,, ,,,,	•••					***		111	) 		•••		)**  **	:	Rs. A.	lls
***		,,,	,,,					240		.,,			<b>.</b>	•••	,			111
	•••	<u> </u>	 		J41 	110		181							•••		, el	<del></del>
	 3	 19	) ,,,	 1		4		7		,,,,				·	•••		140	1963 889
 I5	•••	₁₅			··· ₁₅	8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7		100			***	 	•		16+ 0F1	)a 1,81
20 1	40	00 1		***	(19 1		494 341	31 1		111			: :	::	.,,	***	111	elle elle
56	42	98		1	117	50	1	46		   	<u> </u>		   	_ <u></u> -	<u></u>			110
" 9 10 8 12	····	 9 11 8 12	1	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	3 10 8 12 2	     3	     8	#41 **** *** *** *** ***	 6 8 1	110 110 110 110 110 111	100 100 200 200 200 200 200		11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1	1	"1 ""1	26 0	25 O
**	***	***	***	***		***			***	144	111	***	2		191		45ª 611 493	319 319
' 6	***	7	***	1 100 4 hy	1		***     	,	1	177				648	1 114			,
04 2	12	   78   2	1	14	69	28		87	B 2	111			144		,	***	480 10	44 : 140 :
8	381	. 8			8	,	*40	3					٠	"	144	1 10	*** -	
48 15	16 41	64 58 	4.	8	50 55	24 48 	4 ha	29 8 	111 111 111	***	629 629		37	3	191 191	100	044 144 917	## 1 P## 1
	<u> </u>	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	<u></u> ,	<u> </u> 	1	1	1,	<u> </u>	1	<u>                                     </u>	<del>' .</del>	<u>!</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	!	1	h ·2	<u> </u>

D.-

7a .- Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

			<del></del>	<del></del>			Caries.						
		-	pre	during	ode.	m pre- enquiry	Investig	nted by po		which	tre 50		-
Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Chime.	Average number reported during five pre- coding years.	Reported to have been committed durithe year.	not enquired interiminal Procedu	Reported to have been committed in vious years and brought under eng during the year.	By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on com- plaint, or of his own monon in which, no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in we conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to re false and never to have decurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	В	31#	4	da	6	ß	7	8	p	9.4	10	10a
_	Chass II.—S	crious offences against the		•									
26	872, 873	Selling, letting, or unlawfully oldnining a woman for prostitution.	1	107	***	•••			***	•••	•		
27 28	871 868, 864, 860, 867	Habitually dealing in slaves Criminal force to public ser- vant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrong-	72			***	45	4	***	86	•••		***
20	804A, 888	fully confine. Rash or negligent act causing doubt or griovous hurt.	7	5	***		4	(91		1	•••		
		Total	298	248	.,,	174	166	8		110	**1	()	,,,
	CLASS ITI.—Serie property, or	ns offences against person and r against property only.											
37 30	805, 807, 898 890, 402	Decoity Preparation and assembly for dateity.	441				1	***					
32	894, 897, 198	by poisonous or	 1			110	 	***		141			
<b>3</b> 3	<b>892,</b> 903	Robbery on the highway between sumset and survise.	1	i	,,,,		ı			1			,
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 488, 485 to 440.	John robbaries    Serious mischief and regunte   Offences,	7	1 2	/// ///	***		•••	***			 	111
96	454, 466, 467 to 460	house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or baying made preparation for	198	215	2	, 	211	***	101	126		1	
86	449 to 452	hard. House-tresposs with a view to commit an offence, or having nade proparation for hard.	23	17			10		·	11	<b></b>	,,,	
97	412, 418	1.11		Ped		,		17+	4.	٠,,	•••	•••	
•		Total	233	238	2		231	111	•,,	1319	I	1	,,,
		or offences against the person.											
98	841 to 844	fluomont.	64	67		""	17	ľ	114	9	***	3	134
<b>39</b> .40	896, 897 874	Rash act causing hurt or condangering life.	22	19			8	***	**1	8	***	h	'''
<b></b>		Compulsory Inbour	10)	***	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	111	111	191	,,,, ,		***	(1)
ر د مارس مراسم عد		Total	80	86	34°	111	25	1	143 1	17	117	2	

Polace-continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1895 -continued.

		<u> </u>			Penso	NS.					\ <del></del>	*****				P	Hopeney.	
or appu	arrostad earod on ecoess do year.		rred before trial.	brought before a	appeared before a	disch after d ance	tted or argod appear- before istrate.	Finally victed (in ing per ordered give seen for go condu	sons l to irity od	., died, transferred,	Num Bei Bein on t	nbor pad of fore g put		ng at	which property was	which property was	Ė	rered.
By police.	By order of Magis- trate.	Total	Died, escaped, or fransferred before trial.	Released without being brought before Magistrate.	Number who actually Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	frate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of eg., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial	In custody of police.	On beil.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in whetever stolen.	Number of cases in w	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	18	1311	14	lő	10	17	a 18		19	20	21	22	28	24	25	26	27
							( 	Í			<u></u>						Ils. 4.	Rs. A.
191	441	111	•••	•••	111	111	<b></b> 	•••	111	P4+	<b>'**</b>			Mi	•111	***	**1	)#e
"" ₇₁	₁₉			*** ***	02	 40	•••			"1	   	 	1	••• ••• 	***	***	111	 
9 :		8			-8	2		1		   <b></b>					 	<b>-</b>	•••	<b>-11</b>
247	89	844	4	221	817	140	14	126	20	J			13	4	2	1	505 10	25 0
1		, j	***			**** **** ****	181		***	1	***	***	794 412		***	277 444	***	
	•••	•••	,		•••		,,,										83 6	***
<b>"</b> 1		1			" 1		***	] "1	***	111	***		***	::	1		2,500 0	2,500 0
 198	1 ( Ph	4 190	] ,,,,	10	4 188	22	113	159	  6	/fb	***	191 591 550	 1.	1	1  103	1 "'' 140	20,002 0	2 0  11,805 0
19		18	     		10	5	!	13	•••			<b></b> ,	9	<b></b>		et a	<b>69</b> 1	111
***	44,	•••	,		***	۱.,	194	•	,	***				,,,		180	***	   •• (
228	**	224	1	10	813	27	,,,	176	5	1			8	1	190	161,	22,677 ()	14,107 ()
50 9	46 15	98 24	111	7	U1 24	00	154 154	81	410	34+ 34+	***	···	145 441	 	****	 		444 051 933
<del>(1111)                                 </del>	, 				, ,	;	 	ļ 	 							, <del>-7</del>		
59	61	123	"	*	116	78	'"	42	•••	***	"	<u> </u>		""	•••	***	*110	(1)

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7a .- Return of Oriminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

					<del></del> _	#TT T	Сания	-, <u>-</u>	-₹ <del>7</del> - *-	، بمري – ح.	:: <del>-</del>	<b>-</b>	<del></del> -
			pre	during	Eode.	pre-	Investig	ated by p	olino.	Thich	ate to		}
Serial number	Law under which Punishable.	Duscutphion of Chine,	Average number reported during five pre- ceding years.	Reported to have been committed dithe year.	Number of cases not enquired into u section 167 of the Criminal Procedure	Reported to have been committed in pre- rious years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on com- plaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the polite.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 is which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be felse and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by manefer.
1	2	3	844	4	sa	5	6	7	8	0	Die -	10	10
	CLASS V.—Min	ter offences against property.								}	}	} ~ ~	}
41	453, 458	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking.	10	9	•••		v	.,,	184	6	'''	411	1+1
42	870 to 382	Theft { of calile	20 1,935	21 1,889	167	111	21 1,615	··· ,	***	16 1,105	iio	17	111
43 44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust Receiving stolen proporty	501 77	491 64	4	100	.166 <b>62</b>	4	***	83 99	2	18	***
16 16	447, 448 461, 462	Criminal or house-trospass Breaking closed receptacle	285 2	588 1	***	111	87		111	39	''		
	}	Total	2,720	3,011	101		1,911	28		1,283	19	30	-
		r offences not specified above.					~ <del>~</del> ~	<del></del>					
17		Bolonging to gang of thugs, decoits, robbers, and thicves.	***	*14	•••	•••		144	***	١	•••	1 84	
18	Ohapter VIII, C. P. C., sees. 109, 110.	Vagrancy and bad character	6	18	٠	1,4	18	•••		5			
<b>10</b>	295 to 297	Offences against religion Gambling Act II (B.C.) of	269 2	3 267		141	207			251		•••	
51		1867, sections 7, 11. (Opium Act, I of	50	78		Ì	77		)	69		""	**
52	Cognizable of ionces under	Excise Act   1878. Excise Act, VII	183	150	١	111	155			141		1	**
19	tho Actin—	Railway Laws 18.0.	25	12	,.,		12	<b></b>		8			
54 56	J	Salt and Customs Laws Registration Act, III of 1877	<b>"</b> 1	2			2		114		•••		141
6	269, 270, 277, 270 to 283, 285, 286, 289,	Public and local nuisances	4,702	9,199			2,974		***	2,812	***	***	) 10°
	291 to 294 of I. P. O. and Monicipal					<b>}</b>	 						
	Act. Act IV (B.C.) of	Total	6,177	3,780			3,500	<b>)</b>		3,280		1	·
	1866, and amend- ment Act II									<del></del>			
	(B.C.) of 1886.	O.T											
7	Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offeness by police officers	2	2	٠,,	•••	8	44.	60.6	1	181	•••	
8	Sections 44, 45	Owning, keeping, or being employed or found gambling	***	17	•••	<b></b>	18	194	***	10	*11		•••
9	Section 32	in a gaming house.  Lurking with intent to commit	20	11		411	11	,,,		10	***		• • •
o	Section 98	any criminal act. Taking liquor into the fort, &c.	**1	***			144	124	•••	•••	<u>"</u>	***	
1	Section 34	Taking liquor or drugs into	184	141			***	1,14	•••				
9	Scotion 85	jail.  Keeping unlicensed boarding.	40	66	16,		,	1,,	10,		***		
B ]	Section 40	house, &c. Breach of police license	8	5		•#					***	*"	444
Ì	Section 43	Harbouring desertors from merchantmen.	181	***	•••	111	131		101	141 101	***		641
•	05a, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	9,110	9,196	***		9,080	942		7,681		.,,	141
6	*19499	Other offences under Police Act	- 50	1,876	141	,	1,874	14.5	· .,,	1,794	***		761

Police—continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1805 -continued.

<del></del>	·	<del>12</del>			Pĸ	RSONS.		<del></del>							Ī	1	ROPERTY.	
Number or appo other p during t	oared on process		or transferred before trial.	r brought before a	appeared before a	Acquitted or vioted (in discharged after appear anco belore a Magistrate.				7, died, transferred, nt of trial.	Bol bein	nber ond of		ng at	which property was	which property was	lea.	orered.
By police.	By order of Magis- trate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transf	Released without being brought before Magistrate.	Number who actually Magistrate.	By Megistrate,	By Sessions or High Court.	į į	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of eases in watchen.	Number of cases in w	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered
11	12	18	13a	14	15	10	17	a 18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	26	27
8 21 1,6(2 101 196 96	108 184 2 417	8 21 1,027 968 138 518		 1 163 13 7 17	8 20 1,480 848 120 501	1 203 109 63 974	101 100 101 101 101	7 16 1,190 188 69 118 1	14 : 1 : 1	1		: : : : :	 11 11 4 9		18 1,780	 17 1,401 	Re. A 800 0 1,52,118 0	Rs. A 200 0 86,632 0
1,084	711	2,681	11	191	2,479	894		1,634	14	1	<u></u>		36		1,708	1,421	1,52,418 ()	86,882 0
 26 	"" "" 1	 26 1 707		19	14 14 760	1 1 58		 5  702		101 107 H1	•••		2		***	411	411 411 714	)44 )35) 114
82 183	1 2	180 081	1	 2	189	10 18	•110       •110	79 161		<b>.,.</b>	H1		1	   	114 44 <b>9</b>	101 111	114	1 ) p
11 8 4,142	257	11 8 4,399	++1 +14 14+ 14+	  	1 t 3 4,909	160	114 140 140	4,232	3 3 3	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	111 111 141 141	::	1: R:	194 194 194 194	610 610 610 610	169 169 411 414	1 0 9 1 da 6 Eq 5 Eq	166 611 648 665
6,214	261	5,476	1	27	6,448	258		õ,18d					6	•••	٠	•"	,,,	***
1 140	11	160	: :		100	2		1 158	: :			1 1	#:	***	111	444	***	113
19	PI)	19	***	,,,,	18	1	•••	12		·••		***	,4.		•••	/**		•**
99.1			***	934 754	  54		***	 59	* *	,,,		***		155	104	404 405	494 169	410
' 1\$4 140	 00	 10,598	101	490	10,102	203	***	 0,809	: : :	reb 130	::	64: *6:		100	411	191	134	468
10,508 1,538	. 8	1,641	454	430	1,541	203	484 	1,639	<b>,</b> ,,	***	***	.411	***	144	141	\$04 UE+	,,,,	091 , 091

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7a .- Return of Oriminal Case Cognizable by the Police

===			- <u> </u>	<del></del> -	<del></del>				,	- ′ .	· ·		.r aatu
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five me- ceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 15; of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in pre- vious years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investig	By order of the Magistrate on com- plaint, or of his own motion in witch no previous information was given to the police.	e Magistrate after the fused to enquire.	Number of ceses in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was distained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrare to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by mansfer.
ł	2	9	94	4	4a	5	6	7	8	0	Оu	to	10a
	Oliass VI.— Othi	er afforces not specified above											
	Ast II (B.C.) of 1866, and amond- ment Act II (B.C.) of 1886—										:		
87	Sections <b>5</b> , 6, 7, 8, <b>9</b> ,	Offences by police officers		2	•••		2		,.,	9	,		
N8	Section 16	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	5	4			4		199	3			,,,
69	Section 18 ,	Keeping unlicensed boarding-	6	7	•••	140	7		,,,,	į u	.,,		
70 71	Section <b>28</b> Sections <b>4</b> 0, <b>4</b> 1	Breach of police license Miscellancous offences in the streets.	 2,414	 2,150		112	2,166	144	111	2,130	101		
72	Miter	Other offences under Police	<b></b>	1		]	1		,,,	1	) ,,,	,,,	] ]
78 74 76	Act I of 1859, &c. Let X of 1819 Section 64, C. P. C.	Shipping Auts—Offences under Port Auts—Offences under	436 2,044 217	408 1,267 210	#11 111	 	434 1,260 210	"" ""	#11 #11	180 1,322 	111 111	i	434 (** -34
76 77 78 79	Act I (B.C.) of 1869 Act IX of 1874 Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Mutiny Act— ditto Cenoity to Animats Buropoan Vagrancy Jail Act	8,005 43 1	8,002 64 2	  	*** *** *** ***	8,981 63 2	"10 	***	2 800,8 08 1	   	***	94. 977 911
80 81	Ant V of 1876	Refermatory School Act Forest Act		 1		***		,	199		***		
		Total	22,490	28,80 L			23,606	10		20,048		·:-	
		Grand Totali	81,008	31,228	!		29,404	47		25,408	20	<u>(51)</u>	
		J	<u></u>		<u> </u>	<u> l</u>					~	-"	·" [

Police-continued.

in Calculta and the Suburbs during 1895—concluded.

					Per	sons.						==			Ī	<del></del>	PROPERTY	<del></del>	
or app	arregicd cared on process the year,		rred before trial.	without being brought before a	appeared before g	aller aller anco	itted or harged appear- before gistrate,	Finally victed (in ing por ordere give see for go conclus	rsons ed to surity ood	7., died, transferred, nt of trial.	Nui Bo boin	nhor ond o ofore og pul	i you	ing at	which property was	which property was	, s	vered.	
By police,	By order of Magis- trate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being	actually	By Megistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Seesions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in we stolen	Number of cases in wirecovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
11	13	19	13a	14	16	16	17	a 18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
			{     													{	Rs. A	Ra.	<b>.</b>
2	ш.	2		B41	2		413	2	114	111	•••		•••	}   	***		ļ   	)     	
ō	***	5		•	5	2	<b></b> '	8	***	***	•		[']		f j=		**1	<b></b>	
13	•••	13	<b></b>		19	1		12		•	•••	**1			111	•••	***		
2,603	13	2,670	· 5	74	2,597	<b>2</b> 5	 	2,573			***		 	:::	***	} 	-11	***	٠
692 2,148 212	192 6	1 886 2,154 212	***	804 208	581 2,154	88 29 4	*** *** ***	 8,179 648		*** *** ***	101 104 104	**	1	*** *** *** ***	101 100 101 101	# 14 # 14 # 74 # 14	994 977 940 100	did bil tal	
10,643 74 2	26 1	10,568 75 2	46	164 	2 10,859 76 2	220 2 1	••• ••• •••	10,139 78 1	: : :	1 ps 1 ps 1 ps 1 ps 1 ps 1 ps 1 ps 1 ps	1 10 1 10 1 10 1 101		100	16: 16: 10: 10:	10 p PB1 PB1 PG1	  	110 244 244	60,0 640 640 640	
	•·· d	<u>4</u>	•••					<b>"</b> " 1	***	414	114				)#) (p)	141 111	156	100	
28,506	406	28,072	50	1,246	27,070	636		27,140		-,,	-:-		1		•••		***		
46,299	1,600	37,917	67	1,605	80,846	1,977	15	84,248	89	3			58	6	1,998	1,673	1,75,698 0	1,01,014	≺

D.—Polics—continued.

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by Magistan yn motfon, plumus Band	iyaM yd iotiom ny o sumnfc	Taken up of his on Total of ec	-		:	i	:	:		:	2,457			18	13	1 13	·	3,177	
		Ayorigo institutio flye proceeding you Tratituted by com- during the year.	<u> </u>		nce	:	÷	न्।		90	5,986-2 4,711	3.808	1.970-8	200-	228-6	89-68 89-68	188-	5,928 6.188	
		DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	63	Abetment of offence not		by public, &c	offence	Total	Ordes I.—Offences against the State, public transmillion. Re-	Offences against the State Harbouring deserrors by mester	of ship Offences against public justice	Offences by public servants False evidence, false complaints	and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of pro- perty	D-M	Offences relating to weights an measures	OF TAINS TO	Agensis uniswird essendir,	Total	Serious offences against the person.
		Law imder whice. Powerable.	en en	511		118, 119			CLASS L—Offence	121 to 180, 605	13 to 190, 201 to 204,	161 to 169, 217 to 229. (188 to 200, 205 to 211, 1	21 to 424.	465 to 477	209 to 257	AR ARI	:	•	Crass II.—Serious

1895-96.]

					_			13102								CIT
7 died, Ac.	1 died. 1 died.	2 died.	6 died, &c.		2 died, &c.	8 died, &a.			3 died, &c.		1 died.			9 died, &c.	13 died, &c.	44 died, &c.
67	357	623	31	16	13	202		61	98 10 98 98 98	ŧ	30	46	ន	2833	748	1,899
I	:0, :3	1.5	4	Ħ	11.2	18		:	,	:	::	:	i	φ	14	163
126	4 6,666 40 3,640	10,350	769	25	1,308	1,853		ŀ	32 241 68 592 1,691	Į.	3,680	22	183	32,037	31,058	50,617
4	, m	=	ଶ	:	es :	29		:	; ⁸ H = 1	;	; ;	•	!	F	16	77
164	12,575 12,575 29 5,545	18,164	304	135	3,034	3,504		80	21 1,065 236 773 185	:	818	728	76	6,791	11,074	36,429
250	1,861	3,692	186	22	10 387	992		m	657 87 371 13	:	283 99 89	48	106	907	2,422	7,473
563	19 21,466 74 11,831	82,889	801	450	110	6,255		18	1,978 408 1,769 1,792	ž*	4,850 2,966	079	724	30,133	45,314	96,737
691	19 36,143 64 14,909	50,135	888 8	443	110 6,389	7,830		18	9,564 493 2,344 1,776		8,470 3,918	822	<b>306</b>	33,274	48,965	119,223
436	9 29,367 36 11,456	40,887	869	356	94 5,115	6.264		cn	2.137 420 2,003 1,213	ĈN	1,025	727	£06	27,130	36,026	92,711
88	1,107	2,023	5	22	159	339		H	9 5 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	:	830 834	213	4	116	2,501	5,369
88	11 43,003 47 16,300	69,361	1,462	619	136	10,369		2	81 4,628 815 2,981 1,315	G)	1,765	169	1,110	31,088	46,380	125,685
6	क्षः व्यः	8	2	17	æ t~	15		i	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ŀ	786	24	·	8,206	4,287	7,808
95	11 42,916 47 16,268	69,272	1,445	809	130	10,322		គ	81 4,625 815 2,976 1,152	e)	080 888	246	1,110	27,863	41,093	118,077
891-8	22-6 42,509-6 184-4	57,151.4	3.125,1	628-6	173-8	10,274.8		14.	89-8 9,587- 768-6 2,518-8	10-2	2,098° 991-8	518-6	1,019·6	29,253-3	42,096-2	119,362
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property. 384 to 389 Extortion	Crass IV.—Minor offences against the person.  \$45 852, 365, \$58   Wrongful confinement 884   Burt on grave or sudden provo- section   Voluntarily causing burt	Total	1.188 V.—Minor offences a	404 Criminal misappropriation	reach vants, b imple)	Total	Ciass VI.—Other offences not specified above.	į	490 to 492 Commutat breach of contract or service Service Offences relating to marriage Defamation 504, 506 to 510 Intimidation and insult 971, to 276, 278, 284, Public and local nuisances	294.4 Keeping a lottery office	Ulfames under Unspier Security for keeping the peace VIII (a), C. P. C. on conviction  Offences under Chapter Public unisances	Disputes as to immoveable	Cases under Chapter Mandenance or Types and XXXVI, C. P. C. children	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police	Total	Grayd Potal
<u></u>	448 2	<u>-</u>	81	đị i	ន្ដ	_	1	88	,	28	8 8	31	69 60			

D.—Police—concluded. Ba.—Reburn of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police during 1895 in Caicutla and the Suburbs.

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	,	Рокия метон Рокиятельна	<b>6</b> 1	Offenees un	111		505	201 to 204, 213 7 252	161 to 169, 217 to 223 198 to 200, 205 to 211, 229,	:	091	CLABS II.—S.		CLASS III.—S	:	31 - Δ1 - Δ2 (3) - Δ1 - Δ2 (3) - Δ2 - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) - Δ3 (3) -		÷	
		DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	, m	Ofeness under the Indian Penal Cods.	Abetring commission of offence by public, &c   Concerling design to commit offence	Total	Of cases against the States, properties of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of States of Sta		Offences by public servants False evidence, false complaints and claims	Forgery or fraudulently using forged docu-	OMP	Total CLABS II.—Serious offeness cominst the nesson	Causing miscarriage   Gausing or disposing of slaves	Total Total Property.	Extortion	Total		Criminal force	Total
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nor offences against property. Cleating Criminal missopromiation of property Criminal breach of trust by public servants.	:	${f Total}$	Offences relating to marriage Offences against relation.	act of service		: eo:	Refussi and neglect to maintain wives and	÷	or unlawful	Total	:	::	: <b>:</b>	sance Act	ł	! !	11	imals) Act	Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act Petroleum Act	Animale	:	1:	1 :	; <b>:</b>	: : :	rks Act	 solate	Total	GRAND TOTAL
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.  Cheating  Criminal missupropriation of Criminal preach of trust by p	n <u>p</u> le)	of specified o	ting to merring	ach of contr	Intimidation and insult Public and local nuisances	Security for keeping peace	neglect to п	f bonds	Restoration of abducted or tention of females.		les of War	Workman's Contract Act	cts	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act Steam Boilers Act	;	1ct	panies Act res Act	Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act Calcutta Tramways Act	grebouse an	Inland Emigration Act Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Canal Act	tioners' Act	singtion Act	Indian Stamp Act	n vesseus a	Calcutta Survey Act Indian Merchandise Marks Act	Murriage Consent Act Freworks Act Power to issue orders absolute		GRINI
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62 45 04 450	426, 127, 434		483 to 498 298	490 to 492 500 to 502	04, 506 to 71 to 276,	Chapter VIII,	ter X	ter K	hapter XL Section 551.		Act ∇ of 1869				Et VI of 1884 XI of 1878			COST	Z E	I of 1882 XI of 1890	V (B.C	TAX	_ 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Act I of 1879	Act IV of 1889	9 B	γ Σ S S S S S	• 1	
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## PART III.

# STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A,-Finance.

I .- Account of Gross Revenue in the Province of Bengal for the year 1895-96.

		- <u></u>	Charors at	AINST INCOME		
Sounces of Income.	Gross receipts.	Rofunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establish- monts, &c.	Allownness and assign- ments under treatios and engagonients.	Total,	Not receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I—Land revenue	Rs. 3,90,49,438	lts. 87,019	18s. 50.90.575	Rs.	īts. 51,88,594	lts, 8,39,15,844
I—Land revenue	(40/40/400					
II—Opium— Cost of abkari opium Government sales Miscelluncous	7,12,982 5,24,08,490 24,256	110			711 144 144	***
Total	5,31,88,728	100	2,06,41,051		2,06,41,151	8,24,97,677
	0,02,00,720		D3001117007	<del></del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
III—Salt— Duty on imported salt Rent of warehouses	2,47,07,793 1,41,886	(n)	***		***	***
Miscelluneous	86,520	***	•••		***	
Total	2,48,86,201	2,14,178	52,846	111	2,07,010	2,46,10,182
IV—Stumps  V—Excise on spirits and drugs  VI—Provincial rates  VII—Oustoms  VIII—Assessed taxes  IX—Forest  X—Registration  XIII—Interest  XVIII—Post office  XVIA—Law and Justice—	1,07,71,627 1,30,78,497 43,74,453 1,70,91,705 46,60,089 9,18,700 13,41,493 18,56,779 5,286	1,53,138 0,286 12,907 2,11,080 28,438 255 8,203	6,55,902 6,70,858 00,795 7,97,980 1,84,186 4,66,068		8,00,036 0,76,034 73,702 10,09,010 2,07,634 4,00,323 3,203	1,69,02,692 1,27,01,869 42,00,761 1,60,86,770 44,62,465 4,52,986 19,38,990 18,66,779 6,286
Courts of Law   XVIII.—Law and Justico	8,41,219	1,07,295		•••	1,07,205	7,38,924
Jails  XVII—Police  XVIII—Marine  XIX—Medication  XX—Medication  XXI—Sciontific and other Miner	8,67,187 1,89,89 t 0,68,020 6,68,406 1,90,796	61 6,2:16 1,9:30 476 908	  	•••	61 5,286 1,980 476 998	8,57,126 1,84,660 9,06,096 6,67,080 1,98,798
Departments	2,85,489	410		,	410	2,96,079
XXII—Receipts in aid of super-	2,51,873	292	194	,,,	292	2,51,581
XXIII—Stationery and Printing XXV—Missellsneeds	2,07,149 10,69,215	008 15,209	***	rti .	998 16,399	2,06,151 10,43,916
XXIX-Irrigation-Major	•	10,200	***	"	10/2017	10)40,010
Works-Direct Receipts XXX-Irrigation-Minor Works	16,15,816	***	***	411		Lő, 16,818
and Navigation XXXII—Civil Works	7,94,804 5,18,419		***	/11	(44	7,01,804
XXXVI-State Railways-Not	43,68,005	***	110	144	111	6,18,419 48,69,006
carnings,	{			18,95,180	19,95,180	-18,95,130
Total	7,28,61,522	5,43,801	28,95,234	19,95,190	47,78,066	0,80,87,857
Municipalities	21,00,203				<del></del>	
LOOAL FUNDS.			·		•••	21,00,208
Incorporated Local Funds Excluded Local Funds	73,34,054 5,72,870	111	111	,,,		73,84,064 6,78,870
Total	1,00,07}127	119		114		1,00,07,127
Grand Toran	10,00,48,010	7.94,598	2,66,85,706	18,95,180	3,08,15,420	10,01,27,587

## A .- FINAN OB -continued.

II .- Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1805-96.

				\Azic	UNT.	
	Majon Ilia	Ds.		Past year, 1894-95.	Prosent year, 1806-96,	Explanatouy Brnauks.
	1			2	3	4
	Civil and Political mostablishmen		a und	Rs.	Rs.	
	DETAILS.		!		]	
	189	4-95.	1895-96.			
		Rs.	Rs.	i		
<b>2.</b>	Registration 7,56	1,6 <b>15</b>	7,60,005	<b>**</b> -	120	Increase due to larger outlay on account of commission to Special and Rural Sub-Rugistrars, which continue to increase yearly.
8,	General Ad- 17,84	<b>L</b> 119	18,05,4.90	•.,	***	Increase due to larger payments on account of salarie and privilege loave allowances.
3		1,700	1,96,290	***	*>•	Increase due to larger payments on account of salaries of sonior and junior chaplains and exchange component tion allowance.
4.	Modieul 18,04	I,198	14,11,295	•14	***	Increase mainly under vaccine establishment and medicine schools and colleges and under travelling allowance of officers.
35.	Political 19	7,849	31,427	<b>611</b>	•••	Increase due to adjustment under this head of the salaries and travelling allowance of the Political Office at Sikkim.
łG.	Scientific and 2,30 other Minor Departments,	), <b>3</b> 04	2,43,347	681	411	Increase due to larger payments on account of temperar establishment under Cinchena plantation.
	Total 42,64	<b>1,7</b> 80	46,30 <b>,89</b> 9	42,64,780	45,80,808	•
	Cloit and Palitical of	onting	parcies.			
	Depaths,	-				
	18		. 189 <b>5-9</b> 6.	ļ		
L2,	Registration 4		Rs. 39,447	}		Increase due to larger payments on account of posta
 18.	General Ad- 2,8	-	•	140	,,,	charges and for purchase of record-racks.  The high figure in 1804-95 is due almost entirely to the larger outlay in that year for purchase of furniture for
29,	Reclesiantical 3	7,620	18,218	<b>{</b> 	<b>,</b> ,,	the residence of this Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The actuals of 1894-95 include larger payments
24.		7,965	•	```	""	account of house-rent allowance of chaptains.  Therease in 1895-96 coopers in the charges of diet of p
			,,	"		tionts, office expenses and miscellaneous, and purcha
45.	Political 4	4,610	20,446			Degrense due to smaller expenditures on Durbar preser
<b>3</b> 6,	Scientific and 2,1 other Minor Departments.	4 <b>,8</b> 90	9,05,319	<b></b>	, n.	Incroase due chicily (a) to the increased charges a manufacture of quinine, (b) to the purchase and up he of the Nimbong plantation.
	Total 10,8	5 <b>,70</b> 0	0,46,046	10,85,706	0,46,046	<b>-</b> - - -
ıs.	Interest on ordinary	r dobt	.,,	1,60,000	1,01,772	Increase due to larger balance outstanding during 1896-
	Interest on other of			1,09,489		on account of Provincial forms and advances.    Decrease due to larger willdrawnis of denosits cons
_	The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second secon	- G	117			Savings Bank agount to the Post Office.
lő,	Post office	*11	*** ***	9,247	4,774	
16. 19 <i>8</i>	Tolograph Law and Justico-	-Cour	ts of Law	87,79,526	87,18,897	Decrease due chiefly to the absence of officers of the Hig Court on furlough and one appointment having a mained vacant for seven months of the year, and savings under salaries of other officers.

### A .- FINANCE-concluded.

11.—Account of Expanditure from the Not Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1895-96-couold.

						Дж	OUNT.	
	M	<b>AJ</b> Olt	Hrad	В.		Past year, 1894-95.	Present year, 1805-96.	Explanatory Remarks.
		1	<del></del>			2	8	4
					·•	Rs.	13s.	
191	l. Law and	Justi	ico—J	ails	•••	20,07,488	22,68,926	Increase due to larger outlay on machinery and plant, clothing and bedding, also on purchase of raw mate-
20.	Police	èts	***	•	181	69,04,868 	60,93,413	rials. Increase due (a) to larger contingent expenditure of the Calcutta police, (b) to larger outlay on police supplied to private individuals, (c) to expenditure on account of military police consequent on the Kairome expedition, and (d) to expenditure on account of village police.
21.	Marino	410	40		*11	8 92,780	9,71,890	The actuals of 1894-95 include larger payments on account of repairs to the State yacht Rhotas and increased ex-
22.	Education	411	•••	***	***	26,36,507	20,06,124	panditure on the pilot vessels Alice and Earasati. The decrease occurs partly owing to transfer of appointments to District Boards and partly under salaries and exchange compensation allowance consequent on refirement.
28.	Civil furlo	սցևու	nd abs	ontoe	allow-	450		No 19mark.
2 <b>9</b> .	ances. Superamum pensions.	tion	allow	'11.11.008	and	19,02,955	10,50,920	Increase due to larger payments on account of superan- nuation and retired allowances, which continue to
90.	Stationory :	ud p	rinting	<b>.</b>		29,38,080	80,93,007	increase yearly. The increase is due mainly to the larger outlay on sta-
32.	Miscollance	માવ	441	•••	***	2,46,897	2,91,028	tionery for central stores.  Increase due to larger greats towards the Loper Asylum at Gobra and the Albert Victor Asylum and in the charges under refunds.
39. 43. 49. 45. 40.	Famino reli Trrigation— Irrigation— Crysl works Subsidized	-Inter -Mine Comp	r worl anics	rs. 	****	24,58,207 14,61,881 27,29,889 359	24,64,950 16,68,649 82,76,180 650	Charges incurred by the Public Works Department.
41. 42.	Missollance Irrigation—	ons Ka Majo	ailway or wor	expor ks	dilure 	13,72,972	12,08,405	}
				Total		3,80,70,010	4,01,98,191	
Mun	icipalitics	•••	111	***	***	22,36,610	21,96,029	
	Loc	al P	UNDS.					
Inco	porated Lee	al Fu	nds	400	111	60,19,747	77,34,976	The larger expenditure occurs mainly in the charges under the heads Education grant-in-aid, Medical Hospi-
Exel	udod Local I	Tunds	***	•••	•••	<b>5,99,052</b>	6,88,503	tals and Dispensaries and Civil works. Increase in 1894-96 due chically to the larger payments to the Western Duars Market Fund.
				Total		07,56,909	1,04,58,508	
		Gı	and I	3ato		4,87,26,910	6,00,60,600	
Surp	ns			,,,		11,78,01,972	11,84,70,888	

## B.-Public Works.

1.—Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1895-96.

<u> </u>	Total	a rxprhotrot	RE, INCLUDIN	Feranlishn	rnt.	ł	
Onles of Works.	Capital spont on works yielding theories	Maintaimpeo of works yielding Incomu,	Capital spent on works not yielding income,	Maintenance of works not yielding income,	Total.	Cost of establish- mont,	
1	3	a	á	б	a	7	
IMPERIAL.	Ra,	Rs.	R4.	Rs.	Ra.	] ∏4,	
Military Works			D, 7-10	29,207	20,007	3,350	
Civil Works— Gevil Bulldings		167	2,74,000	1,88,168	4,03,067	82,915	
Irrigation Works— Capital expenditure on Terigation works und thereoid to Revento	-25,055°	ļ 	     u1	491	·- 91,685	17,295	
Potal Impermi	-23,035		2,80,619	2,11,125	4,09,880	1,02,600	
P ROVINGIA I a							
Olvil Works— Clvil Buildings		***	16,81,687 9,15,837 11,869	4,18,817 7,81,211 72,451	20,46,884 9,69,668 5 <b>5</b> ,910	4,00,180 2,35,488 20,317	
Total			18,50,714	12,811,000	80,50,769	7, 18,080	
ligigathar Works Major works Working expenses		10,08,406	<b></b>		12,04,405	0,09,003	
Ninor Works and Navigation— Works for which Capital and Resonace Accounts are kent	3,29,814	0,40,985		1,,	6,74,000	] ] 1,50,040	
Ageometrary kept Works for which only Roveman Ar- computs two kept		1,60,009	] .,	,,,	1,50,(68)	00,074	
Works for which pelther Capital not Rosenno Accounts are kept		160	4,205	150,681	አው _ነ ቦሃው	16,220	
Agricultural Works Works for which neither Capital not Reyeass Accords are kept		]	4,013	0.47.801	6,81,087	1,77,158	
Total	0.00.014	17,08,108	8,358	7,33,678	28,02,038	18,85,816	
Total Provincial	1 40 941	17,08,158	19,07, 1911	19,01,687	89,52,000	18,34,295	
LOGAT ₆			ļ		1		
Excluded Local Funds— Ch II Huidings	, 101	,0	11,000				
Incorporated Local Finals-	***	.,,		144		,,,	
Tufal Local	,,,		11,000		11,000		

[·] lixelusive of expenditure in lingual.

		General adstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of the expenses, and the interest on the deb			MANE OF PROFECT.		H	Major Irrigation		Total	Moce Works and Navigation. Thebut project. Pamedo manie.		. ' -	t
		ract of		ESTIMAT		.engrado tocaiO	69	ä	3,1,51,961 53,73,195 25,41,549 2,541,549	555,85,99,7	62 E.C.C.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	244,254,75	
		pnancia		ESTIMATED COST OF CON-	•	rogrado loostlant	69	ğ	12.83 12.83 14.83 14.83 14.83	: 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1	i 1	125 (23 111 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	15,11	
		l results the		F Cox-		-[ոռվ.	40	şa	11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	7.28,23,557	. E.	11.00 11.00 11.00 11.00	\$458 \$458	
		skowing ? workin			<u> </u>	segrado dostid	10	គ	125.65	3,47,485	7 7	· · ·		
		i the es. Gerpen			Duma 1365-68.	to a titat Roginal	65	is pri	F 15.6	isi	11	-	ii G	
	-1	timnted 18es, and		CLPITA		*Enjoy!*	1-	ä			12			
	administration	its showing the estimated cost of construction of I the couring expenses, and the interest on the debt		CLETTLE OUTLAT-	F.	,eoganifo lovgiG	S	ř	20 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	:2200 545		Dig Migit	1:3	
ά	TRATI	nstruct. est on t			To end of 1655-46	Junarbir Saginda	G	P3	8502 8702 8702	12 OF 12			19	
B.—Public	ON AC	s +**	Ħ		(%)	Point.	10	139.	197 (25) a	15. 13. 15. 13.	0,68,075 0,000 0,000			
	COUNTS	lfajor a incurre	RIGATION	RETE DEL		Water-rates, As	#	# - 		15,25 2.5	: :	\$ " }}	` ¦ ".	
\ <u> </u>	TS FOR	nd Min 1 in res _i	0X.	BLVENCE RECLIPTS DURING 1295-46.		rotestur 1988 – Polestur 1988 – Polestur		Rs.	1111	:	. ·	#	1	
Words-concluded.	R THE	Iajor and Miner Irrigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the revenue derired therefrom, incurred in respect of those Works for the year 1895-96.		10.25 10.25		.roini.	13	Rši	417,232 5,457 51,123 6,121,23 1,21,123	15,15 855 '1		និទ្ធិនទីអ	1 St. 12	,   
	YEAR	ation II those IV		MORKIN DEBL		aogenio boritt	범	   ដូ	C W	9 5/83 72,	11	507 6. 65 46. 6 8 8	13	
	3 1895-26	Works, the Capital outlay th Works for the year 1895-96.		Working Expensize Dering leing,			Ħ	 ä		12 50 Tal	 l :		33	1
	89	ie Capit · the yet			<u> </u>	Judott	31	rai	10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm 10 mm	230"16"61	: 1	- A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A	1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	
		al outh tr 1895		NET RESULT, EXCUDING IN- TEREST (DIFFUENCE 27- TWEEN EXPENTE AND WOLK- ING EXPENSES).	ane) o	Picess roveno plus).	17 1	뗥	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	3, 41			5 700 H	   
		y thereo -96.		EXCUEDE: FERENCE FUE AND V	<u>-</u>	(10-floft) (10-floft) (11	61   SI	. ii	. 15.55 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.45 17.4	-}   -	; .			 
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		revenue		'90'-9a8L		Jawolni olqmis	ជ	,	10.26.11s 2,7.3.20 17.653 10,40,555	3,94,59	11	11111		
		derirea		Net Bes	 oradiba	Mayor escoval	ឌ    នា	- <u></u>	हुम्हु इ.स.  : : : .	នៅ	11	111'1	]	
		l therej	 	Nei Bestli, ivolud ING [NIEREST,	'	Fix onsw expands (deliable) (deliable) (deliable).	34	[편 	3.49,701 3.49,701 3.11,35,11,5	23,71,11C	;; ; <del>,</del> ;;	!!!!!  !!:!!	]	
		rom,		ė; .	Late per cent.—	-zo resoro 10 -zo resoro 10	₹3 	년 	1322	ا ا ا		11:11		

С.—Капката, 1895.

	ong Sutan		NTREES O	15 P18585	gers cart	Niuber of passengers carried diving 1835. (3)	13%, (9)	<b>₽</b> I	Pecetris for 1895. (c)	) <u>3 1675.</u> (c)	<del></del>			श्रम्भूगार्थः स्वतं सहस्र	er-squae litan) of	Minory to most) ob	PERSO	Persons employed.	OXED. (G)	Capital
	Miles oponed di	Thomano ealită NBL undinoută	First class.	Second class.	Trird or Inter- mediate class.	Fourth ciuss.	Total	Coschiug.	, são co 6	Misrel.   Inneous, incheding steam, boost	Total,	Working expenses. (d)	Net receipts.	Perentuko ol 1 ozpanske to Ki ozpila (1,1)	Mander of pan Parties (#) (#)	Manher of Constant Crantes one mi Miles), (A)	.emengeans. 	Mathrews.	L'olul.	meluding steam boat and suspense.
	4	69	*		9	<u>.</u>	en .	8	3	Ħ	뭐	21	7	12	84	la la		30	# #	្ន
								Se .	Ř	\$B	描	Ŗ	Š					 	 	퇣
7	Ŧ	1,730-19	51E 19	19,934	19,924 1,614,624	15,075,436	16,945,278 ¹	1,73,80,189	3,35,76,935	S,75,953	5,41,36,225	1 . 608,01,28,1	3,73,16,417	M-67 1	1,095,095,691,1,427,118,578	1,427,118,578	9 - C96	GR 48,733	28,825	35,07,18,555
	:	13.53	38,736	165,517	979,023	10,444,565	11,683,565	33,51,83	\$1,80,33.	9,59,705	1,45,09,739	55,35,365	###### B	ម	_ CET   SEE   TES	177,491,642	- <del></del> -	275 15,303	15,815	10,76,10,616
North-	1	736'80	16,158	25 25 25 25	1. 1.	5,581,116	5,6.2,63	556,85,82 8	\$6,70,613	4,30,741	56,00,679	24,02,554	20 15 EE	양	156,050,152	53,023,323		300   S,454	8,650	5,49,67,512
<del></del> -	!	520,63	G. B. Co.	16,151	100,02	120,05.2	2,305,052	15,21,190	1 C.33,831	6,03,219	8.74.783	58,53,937	32,11,448	SF-57	128,271,991	130,574,256	 F	975'6 9576	10,253	045,28,08,e
<del></del> -	i	19-SEC	2,775	S 570	112,007	1,555,466	1,705,305	451,532	3,46,125	10,216	9,47,531	5,45,550	\$ 605'56'£	ĝi is	39,682,005	10,980,503			209	1,01,77,466
Oarjeeling-Himalayan	į.	27.50	4,300	12,523,17	62,529	1	55,013	065 63	0 m 12 7	12,533	7,89,619	8,80,243	5, 27, 570	2.15	1,573,672	1,319,411	 	7	297	21,99,743
	!	P.	<b>15</b>	1	l	250,518	21,368	8	5,5,6	105	83,611	15,873	16,309	52-40	1,000,548	50,00	<u>;</u>			980,88,9
i	i	8	4	3,898	165,292	1,654,652	1,124,354	3,83,63	29,	1.159	3,65,156	1,49,165	1,59,091	45.87	15,(27,151	120°02	Include	d with E. Rallway		17,65,310

(6) Director-General of Railways' Administration Report for 1565-96, Part I, pages 112 to 115.
(6) Director Director of Railways' Administration Report for 1565-96, Part I, pages 112 to 115.
(7) Director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director director direct

3 2

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1895-96.

Day Jacobya	Tonnag of	Horso	Иптин	r of—	Total annual	Total	Remarks.
DETAIL OF VESSELS.	vonch	'power.	Officers.	Mon.	gost.	ournings.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sea-going vessels.					Rs.	124.	
Steamer "Gnide" .	817:86	400	- 5	47	55,009	Nil	Used as a despatch vessel.
River going vessels.	Į		. !				
"Alice," P. V.	319 31		3	38	26,070	13	Duty at the Sandheads.
"Famo," P. V.	320	114	8	39 89	84,287	17	Ditto ditto Ditto ditto
	\$75 24	14.3	8	, 42 5	81,188 2,791	3)	Ditto ditto. Used by the Port Officer as required.
44 TO 1 D Q T.	. 14	1.0	111	4	2,419	31	Used by the Covernment Surveyors, Port of
Titoroffeet of m	"  "		'''		=,-20	"	Onlendin.
"Clytie," S. L.	. 18.2	20		5	8,164	11	Used by His Honour the Lientenant-Governor as
Yacht "Rhotas"	90 <b>5</b> ·6			10 } 16 }	12,700	<b>"</b> {	required. Ditto ditto ditto. Sold in Juno 1895, crow relained under Orders of the Government of Bengal letter No. 05T.— Marino, dated the 24th June 1895.

D.-MARINE II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Benyat during the year 1895-96.

	Numbr	n or—	Total	Total	
DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Officers	Mon.	annual cost.	annual carnings.	Rumanus.
1	2	8	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment.  Port Officer and establishment  Pilot Establishment.	1	25*	Rs. 24,597	Nil	* Including Wrock Chart and Banking clerks.
Government, salaried Ditto, free Ditto, Licensed	3(a) 42(b) 12(a)	110	86,000 3,17,906 1,25,655	j) 17	<ul> <li>(a) Three Licensed Branch Pilots in command.</li> <li>(b) One retired from 20th July 1895. One died on the 23rd Cetahor 1895.</li> <li>(c) One died on the 27th June 1896. Two resigned—1 from</li> </ul>
Leadsmon Apprentices	17(d)	111	8,:376	,,,	9th and I from 16th December 1895. (3) One dismissed from 23rd June 1895. Two promoted to the Mate's grade—I from 24th June 1895, and 1 from 12th September 1896.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court Examination of Masters, Mates and Engineers.	8	414	115	,,	
Reamination for Inland Masters and Scrangs.	<b>[</b>	141	3,156	,,	Employed when required.
Examination for 1st class Master's Certificate. Examination for 2nd class Master's and Berang's Certificates.	8				
Surgeon at the Sandhoads Leadsmon's Quarters Postmaster, Diamond Harbour	1	 8 1	4,628 1,020 240	07 10 10	
Eugineer Surveyors' Establishment.					
Engineer Surveyor and establish-	2	4	19,366	17	Including pay of the Banking deck at Rs. 18 per month.
Marine Surgeon's Establishment	) den	1	84	u	

## H.-TRADE.

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries in the Presidency of Benyal during the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other Articles of Merchandise and value of
years 1894-95

							y	ioara 1804-	),
	· · · · · · ·				Unitis	в Жіновом.			
Articles.			1	804	-95,	1	806	i-96.	_
			Quantity		Value.	Quantit	y.	Value.	_
1		*	귈		8	4		5	
			}	_[	Rs.			Rs,	
I.—Animals, living	100	No.	17	7	26,10	n 1	41	12,027	1
II.—Articles of Food and Drink— Coffee	***	Owt.	2	١٥	1,83	in l	2	126	,
Fruits and vegetables	***	Viduo		Ī	12,18	36		12,308	}
Grain and pulso Liquors—	***	Owt.	67	4	1,15	0 2	20	<b>U9</b> 6	i
Alo, beer, and porter	111	Gals.	670,87		9,60,72			10,83,612	
Spirits and liqueurs Wines	***	11 29	288,92 76,67		2J,61,87 8,80,07			21,09,759 11,18,607	
Other sorts ,	890	Value	1,55.	1	12,03	9 1.9		14,708	ij
Salt	<b>0</b>   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	Tons	284,184	ı	24,08,003 45,18,87		12	21,78,815 35,02,694	
Spicos Sugar	100	lbs. Cwt.	100 100	\$	2,041	u   ig	12	114	
Tea	111	Ibs,	2,057		720	0 ( 4/	15   19	2,746 811	
Other articles IIIMetals and Manufactures of A	lala la	Value	01		92,260	ة <b>ا</b> ا		46,800	Į
A.—Hardware and Cuttery B.—Motuls—	***	Valuo	**1		35,20,526	5 ,,,		89,57,479	
Brass Copper—	***	Cwt	2,184	4	1,16,951	1 2,10	5 <b>8</b> [	1,22,099	
Unwrought	1.1	Cwt.	870		85,068		/8	3,23,102	
Wrought Other sorts	141	51 53	84,277		14,61,12]	1 -	19	26,07,121	Ì
Iron— Wrought	-,-		_			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			1
Other serts	W	Owt.	924,011 96,241		80,84,807 2,68,868			99,56,882 4,40,291	l
Load Steel	•0	11	85,724	١ [	19,09,221	88,07	2	13,21,723	1
Tin-	101	11	195,860	'	10,66,18;	2 385,94	,63	25,08,079	ı
Unwrought Other sorts	***	Cwi.	499		86,826	.		42,424	I
Zine or spelter	***	23 \$1	2,099 85,470		26,597 4,82,148		0	927 6,88,64 <u>1</u>	l
All other kinds unom	nino-	-"	_	1		1	- }		l
0.—Machinery and Millwork D.—Railway Plant and Rol	in Han	Value	1,76 <b>5</b>	1	1,38,687 91,09,798		1	2,82,074 1,40,60,740	
Stock	-	,,	***	ł	66,46,917	,		59,18,624	l
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines Narrotics; and Dysing and Tann	and rion.	ſ		1		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1		ı
Materiuls—	-	]		1					l
Chemical Products and Prop		Value		1	15.11.627		1	18 41 500	
Drugs and Modicines	***		61g 19g		11,03,189	les las		16,41,826 14,40,104	
Opium		Chosts   Cwt.	2	1	8,256	[	.  }	4,217	ı
Tobacco	-	lbs.	845,426	1	5,74,192	891,195	,	6,71,868	
Dyoing and Tonning Materials	•••	Cwt.	1,813	Ĺ	1,48,576	1,267		1,60,020	
Minoral— Korosino		a. 1		ĺ		į	}	}	
Other birds	'ے ''	Gals.	17 1,968,896	,	6	12,767	١,	0,850	
Other kinds of oils		Cwt.	4++	}	9,00,686	[{ 1,021,177		10,01,398	
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmunufactu	red	Gale.	178,810		2,58,840	254,728	1	8,74,661	
Articles— Coal—			`		ĺ			1	
Coal	7	Cons	6,683		1,10,009	<b>5</b> ,638		1,20,567	
Coke Patont Fuol	***	"	2,504		70,871	8,280		1,08,011	
Cotton	··· (	wt.	" 13		''' 757	1,512		87,100	
Gums and Rosius Hides and Skins	"'	"	17,115   111	3	80,076	7,678		45,648	
***		O.	11,000	}	11,000	876 3,866	]}	48,776	
10AGITOLA	]]	DB.	las			144		,,,,	
Precious Stones and Pear		. 1	1		, [			. [	
Needs		aluo W	422		4,889 44,480	Ma.	١.	9,71,792	
theils and Courses		al	18		405	618		88,709	
·		ſ	T T		1	• •	í		

Thade.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bongal during the official and 1895-96.

		Austria—)	Hungary.			Bel	GIU <b>M</b> .	
1	804	-95.	189	6-96.	18(	4-95.	1805	-96.
Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6		7	8	B	10	11	12	19
		Ra.		Rs.		Rs.		Its.
***	-	***	***	,	;;;			144
***		41			100	}		
141		***	***	9	111	111	'''   	***
2	٨	42	085	1,847	6,672	14,589	3,567	8,86
7.	de [	1,280	889	8,279	1,001	17,652	1,488	10,27
1,68;	3	12,692	1,102	10,808	9,451	54,982	2,006	<b>58,9</b> 9
800		11,670		10,272		5,305		18,65
111		28	111	104	111	***	***	***
1,07	4	24,210	1,904	25,016	***			141
411		22,778	***	1,170	164	3,800	···	1,050
•••	l		ł '''	ł			l " (	
111		92,248	'''	2,49,810	•••	1,09,182	· · ·	87,80
87	7	4,627	75	8,698	6	305	2	14:
764	١.	1,59,044	"J,115	2,16,403	162	6,600	12,418	б,6 <b>6,0</b> 1
141	1	***	1	10	591,018	28,51,400	476,986	25,84,90
10	1	400	***		4.	10	28	8
***		111	. " 201	1,705	166,112	9,15,225	267,768	14,78,10
	ł	458	111	.,,	530	]	· "	170
•••		141	***	170	1,192	28,278	2,875	 54,151
]	L	56	. 444	100		<b>j</b> . j		•
P0	)	18,403 800	981	72,100 8,439	<b>27</b> 0	29,417 28,749	d15	61,110 68 <b>,87</b> (
***		170	224		141	12,616	<b></b>	1,08,908
<b>\$11</b>		1,200	, 444	12,700	981	28,869	100	0,781
***	2	1,985	, ,,,,	6,207	٠.,	19,099	r	40,240
)1 <b>)</b> ]41	3	***	· ·	[}	{	}	{ ""	} "
94 72	آ   ا	162 18,841	26 85	129 17,109	8,819 1,890	29,649 1,45,877	6,000 2,103	83,901 <b>3,40,72</b> 1
***	,		, \$ 86,886	7 04 400	ς 81,749	20,776	§ 88,084	24,587
144 144	3	, '''	86,886	87,722 5,695	1	130	1 40	tu tu
***		""	1,991	9,080	*	100	) Pet	•••
***			•••	44,	. 1	12	888°	4+1
e pla	[!	40,		•	ere ete	) H1		***
di'		(₽) 1/4	efe en	### ###	ul"	111	101 110 hove 11	56,279
ofé"		114	off.	,,,,,¹	19,811	65,890	D,766 'l'	) <b>"</b> ,
***	3	{	{	}	<b></b>	} {	ا ا	414
164 164		466.	.11	'''	10)			***
bob ,		1,200	i 'efe	26,800	,,,	' ''' 90		25
i ede		M ¹	- 111	1112	88.s	30	12	300
100	-17	120	***	599	**	~45~41~5 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 1	, 177 	

14

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1804-05

		Fu	ANOR.	- 4
Articles.	18	804 <b>-0</b> 5.	1806	-0G.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	3	8	4	5
		Rs.		Rr.
I.—Animals, living No II.—Articles of Bood and Drink—	,	***		***
Coffee Cw			]	11.6
Fruits and vegetables Val Grain and pulse Cw			] ,	190
Grain and pulse Cw Liquors—			• • •	***
Ale, borr, and portor Gal			l l	
Spirits and liquours ,	8,977		4,097	44,819
Other peris	17,512	1 -	26,807	1,36,657
Provisions Val	uo	27,811	87	281 27,810
Salt Ton		111	H1 H1	100 (101)
Spices lbs. Sugar Gw		141	] ;;;	
Tea Owl	- }	111	1	***
Other articles Val		111	"	104
III.—Motals and Manufactures of Metals		""	"	***
A.—Hardwaro and Catlory Val B.—Motals— Brass Cw		7,117	"	7,991
Соррег—		•••	"	***
Unwrought Cw Wrought	t. , 222		}	100.
Othor sorts		87,871	256	96,638
Iron—	"		ì "' l	***
Wrought Ow	t	•••	<b>\</b>	
Other sorts			2,061	9,206
Stool		_,,,,,,	220	3,060
Tin	***	•••	1 1	10
Unwrought Cw	t	1		
Other sorts		111	""	***
All other kinds, unenume-	***	***		101
rated	1	1	9	50.
CMachinery and Millwork Val DRailway Plant and Rolling-		83,68 %	*47	
Stock IVChemicals, Drugs, Medicines and	•••	•••		•••
Ivarcours, and Ducing and Tenning	İ		1 1	•••
Materials—			1 1	
Chemical Products and Propara-				
. Drugs and Medicines The	1	818	\	808
Opium JOhe	atu	1,031	ا … ا.	2,708
(Cw)	.   ***	}	\{	.,,
Dyeing and Tanning Materials (3.1)	000	1,092	396	3,914
r.—U//	* •••	***	***	, 111 Mara
Minoral—				,
Korosine Gale	i	,	l 1	
Other kinds	***	17	ls :: ls	144
Other kinds of oils " Cwl. Gals.		5 "	}  }	***
1.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured	78	500	690 [1	3,001
Articles — Coal	1	1.	.	•
Coal Ton	.	l <del>ri</del>	l.	
Ooko	-""	<b>' •••</b> ,	ľ l	***
Patent Paul	' '''	***		***
Cotton Cwt.		181	•••	**1
	***	100		***
Hides and Skins \ No.	***	45	S 5	. ***
TYUFY (16 1ba	100 11	۳. ا	`{  }	441
a owerrena—	''',			***
Precious Siones and Penris,	1 .	1 .	1	
Boeds		4,448	.,,	• 00 1#4
Sholls and Cowring " Vit.	19 (*)	*1 t	•••	20,174
the second of the second of the second of	l "",	160, 15		, 10 10

Thank—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

		Ger	Kany.			Hoz	Land.	
	189	4-95.	1806	i-06.	189	4-05.	1806	-96.
Quan	tity.	Valuo.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Valuo.
6	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
		,,,	2	<b>6</b> 00	,,,	b+1	,,,	142
		,,,		\				
		,,,	111	***	***	***	01	114
"	•	(11	111	•••	",	'\ '''	194	"
19	1,701	4,00,968		4,03,860		100		144
ti	1,156 1,276	1, <b>32</b> ,874 12,131		1,20,178 16,046	113	740	64 63	425 1,064
	47	461	1 99	850	111	111	***	111
,,	1,216	57,460 9,86,80g		89,024 5,20,665			)11 114	***
	-					***	116	-41
	7,204	7,30,059	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	21,01,683	***	141		***
101		3,161		4,091	***		***	***
•	•	ļ.	Ļ	1	} "" ·	1**	} "	***
•••	•	2,56,668	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8, <b>52,</b> 481	•••	141	1+1	***
	2	182	9	847	,,,	481	(+1	•••
414		***			.,,			114
	50	13,148	1	176	111	111	414	411
144	1	***	411	44.1	"	111	444	100
	1,585	81,909		26,069	•••	***	470	***
144		111	67	114	***	""	***	
ï	6,69 <b>2</b>	99,139	7,256	62,119	***		•"	***
411	,	***			'			<b>⊕</b> F\$
•	5,1 <b>22</b>	94,008	4,800	72,676			#** #**	***
	18	2,088		5,861		1111		•
***		28,480		62,764		144 <b>D</b> às	) 04 	#41 #44
110		2,408	114	/	***		***	• 14
		ļ		 				•
***	,	70,870 52,817	***	53,203		>11		+44
•••		15		52,461	٠	,	٠	) ."
***	, 1	(5	1 1	15	į	}	{	3
(	1,030 <b>21</b> 19	25,618 19,640	6,408 659	27,928 78,907	***	) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) )	875' 9	9,180 1,000
	1	ļ.					,	•
	\$48 1,007	1,480		5,820	,	,	, ···	) ¹⁴¹
, 114 	,	4,014	11	}	} :::	} •		}
11 35-	<b>5</b> 75	9,720	371	2,275	1.1		184	î , ie, , ,
		1			1			,
	. 89	1,737	"	,.,		***	494	144
***		***	116	194	<b>441</b> H 4	i bay i	140	78 e 44 e
				190 191	***	,,,	191	, ida
1	,201 9	16,700	17,102	1,05,275	٠	, "	c "	<b>,</b> "·
	156	812	{ 18 17	1,495	{ ···	}	{ :::	} •••
***		1111	i iii			"	***	111
	,	,				,	'	*,
e i e	16	100		414	914 949	150	, <del>, , , ,</del>	, <b>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </b>
, je	١ .	//*	384	111	190	' "	íne ` `	. 40

on the state of the state of the contribution of the

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Morehandise and value of years 1894-96

					faly.	
Articles.			1894	-05.	18	05-98.
		Quant	ity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2		8	4	5
				Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living U.—Articles of Food and Drin	No		1	111	t.,	<b></b>
Coffee Fruits and vegetables	Ow		ĺ	***	111	411 00
Grain and pulse	Ow		1	***	101	20
Liquors— Alo, beor, and porter	r Gal	.	- 1		ľ	
Spirits and liquours	(FA)	- }	180	1,484	<b>*** 408</b>	8,806
Winos Other sorts	110 ))		781	23,599	4,008	21,489
Provisions	vai			9,712	466	25,898
Solt Spices	Tons	1	1	11	123	<b></b>
Sugar	Uwi	.   '''	-	41) 11)	128	4
Ton Other articles	lbs.		- 1	143	150	111
-Motals and Manufactures of	Val f <i>Motals</i> –	110		***	111	8,567
A Hardware and Outle B Metals	ry Val	110	-	810	711	679
Brass Copper —	Cipi	.		80	18	1,490
Unwrought	Cwi	. ,		11+	111	110
Wrought Other sorts	111 13	***	- 1	114	4	844
Iron —	*** 49	'''	- }	119	354	***
Wronght Other sorts	Cwi		- 1	-1.	•••	***
Lead	*** };	1***	16	109	***	***
Steel	00 n	1		114	111	944 (34
Tin— Unwrought	Cw	ł	ŀ		ì	
Other sorts	111 31	`	.	**,	101	111
Zine er spelter All other kinds, u	),			***	1817	100
atod C.—Machinory and Mill	mork Val	uc		 4,915	ipi tea	6,891
D.—Rathway Plant and Stock		}	- }	***	}	}
-Chemicals, Drugs, Medic Narcation; and Dysing and Materials—	ines and Tanning	"		,	, y,	***
Chemical Products and	Prepara-	1	j		Í	
tions Drugs and Medicines	Val	10		8,816	***	49,241
:3	S Oho	sts	- 1,	7	e m.	100
Opium	''' <b>⋛</b> Owt	. 913			} "	<b>}</b>
Tolacco Dyoing and Tanning Mat	lbs. orials Owi		76	1,400	***	111
,++Cl23+	··· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	'	′"	1,400	102	20,223
Mineral— Korosine	A-1	. [				
Other kinds	Gal	•	h	186	<b>4</b> 115	3 111
Other kinds of oils:	‴ (Owt		_  }	410	{ '	}
-Raid Materials and Gamant Articles-	Gale Hastured	•	82	• 1,585	24	841
Coal Coal	Tons	.			· [	
Ooko	100 110	' ' '''		111	1111	101
Patont Fuel Cotton	464 39	1		***	151	114 914
Gums and Resins	Owt	I '''	<u> </u>	111	tu	414 . 414
Hides and Skins		111	b	- ""	e 100	, iii
Twone	" ( No,	949	3.	;	{ ::	<u>}</u> . ••• ∣
Jewellery— Precious Stones and	Pearld.	***	-	. 411	111	11+
unset	Tours. Valu	e	I.			
Beels Comme	Owi,		4	470	. w. it	2,350
Shelly and Cowries	* 440 35	- F	- 1	-, -, -		01%

THANB—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

1804-06		Russia	in Europe.		Mozambique.							
Dec	18	304-95.	180	05-96,	180	Di-05.	1806	-96.				
Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
691,831	0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
001,801		Re.		Rs.		Ra.		Rs.				
\$ 001,893 \$ 2,50,490 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ .	***	\	***			)		***				
601,800   3,560,490   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	•••		101		184		[	111				
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3 2,50,480			<b>\</b> ""	ŀ	}		<b>(</b>					
\$ 091,893 } 2,50,480 }	115	***	] "	***	"	190	!	***				
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891,891 2,59,488					t I		2 B					
	111							•				
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482 488 488 488 488 488 488 488 488 488		}	f		} "		}	97 - mas				
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II.—

Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1804-96

	Artioles						<del></del>		
	STATATION	1			18	14-95.		18	05-06.
					Quantity.	Val	uo.	Quantity.	Value.
, <u></u>	1		·· . •		2	}	}	4	5
				}			<b>4.</b>		Rs.
I A 11A	nimals living Histor of Food and Di			No.	111			•••	
	Coffee		115	Cwt.	114	]		110	111
-	Fruits and vegetables	١,	114		***		43	***	
	Lianove-	••	111	CWG.	W	<b>'</b> "	• .	111	***
		rtor		Gals.	101	l			104
				11	441	1			100
	Wines .		***	"	***	1		111	114
	Descriptora		***	Value	11,	"		) · · · ·	111
	CI_14	•			• •		1 -	111	111
	Quilana		***	lbs.	***	1	-		7,17
	Sugar		•••	Cwt.	***	1		100	141
			***	lbs.	100		•	444	•••
77 7		., ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Airtro	***	"	•	144	***
11,—11	A Hardware and C	uilory	***	Valuo	111	.,		111	
	Brass	• • •	•••	Cwt.	190	"	•		
		***		Cwt.	141		•	l <b>.</b>	
	Wrought .		***	11	160		•		1
	Other sorts .	140	***	,,	114	"		111	144
				Cwt.					
	Other sorts	***				1	-	"",,	(0)
	Lend		***	"	***				***
	Steel		**1	ü	111			,,,	***
				_{[74} ]					,
					111	1		1**	***
	$oldsymbol{Z}$ ine or spelter	***	110	13	***	1			***
	ated			,,	bye	J .,			
	O.—Machinery and . D.—Railway Plant	Millwor and Ro	h Uing-	Value	191			111	150
<i>IV.</i> → (	Stock Ckomicals Drugs, M	odicinas	and	и	41	"	4		***
	Materials-		•			}			
	tions		<b>-</b>	Valuo	**1			.,,	•••
		8	***	C Choutai	***	1.5			
	Opium		144		111	{		{ •••	}
	Tobacco		. •	lbs.	174	1-		ζ	,
	Dyeing and Tanning	Matorio	uls	Owt.	110				114
V								1	] ",
				Gala					
		*** , ,	•••	•	*19	ا دا	•		5 "
		•1•	. ""	ໄOwt. ∣	***	ו נו		]	<b> }</b>
77 Y	Other kinds of oils	eee	111 6	Gals.		: [ ]	16	***	/
	Articles-	<i>મા</i> લમાનુ <b>ત</b> 0	ww.90						
	Conl		,	Tons					J
	Ooke	100	111	11	***	"	•	***	""
	Mallan.	•••	***	. ))	110	1	•	***	110
		•••	111	., .	*** ,	1	-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	'''
			***	e "	140	"	.	***	
			. 111	No.	111	<b>                                     </b>	, (	111	]}
	Ivory	191	` <b>B</b> 41	lbs.		١,		<b>(</b> 111	ין
,	Jewellery-		- f-			1 "	' '	" ,	* ***
130-	Trectors Stones	error L	, .	Value		1 .	J		l
14 11	Çğeoda ≎ 1974	100	i .		40) 	]	,	, m	100
	Shells and Cowrise.	110	***		3.111	k ' "	1.707	· 100	
1	minels living		3,441						

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the afficial and 1895-96—continued.

		YPT.			Mauri	rius.	
189	4-05.	1895-1	oa.	1804	.96.	1805	<b>.</b> 06.
Junatity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
	Тя.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	***			*"	***	,,,	***
	12	Ţ	96		414		***
1**	801	•••	557	101	391		
147	***	***	137	101		'''	
486	0 815	1 1 9	o Pa	***	111	111	419
160	2,617 814	184	073	111	110	10	114
.,,	111		2,470	***	880		· · · ·
93,168	115 4,51,458	31,208	2,470   4,2 <b>3,</b> 074	111		111	4
111	911			12,356	3,188	' J	
l	***	202	<b>2,</b> 589 20	382,216	27,49,012	817,072	17,61,0
	111	20		416	***	184,	110
" [			,,,		295		
**1	164	***	111	***	200	,110	***
401	•••		) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	888	8,498	580	15,3
						40	
***	***	111	195 19a	25	587	106	2,8
101	644	111	***	987	12,955	120	4,1
!		4	101	141	   ***	62	1
991	101		111	84	07	781	1,7
***	141	•••	141	538	4,205	4.61	9,
641	101	***	***	•"	· · · ·	1*1	
•••	111		•••	•••	}		
941	444	""	***	<b>7</b> 89	" 841	27	,
P+1	101	***	***	"F	}	\ }	\
***	•••		111	•••	17	<b>)</b> ,••	
144	•••	'''	***	***	''	1"	***
•••	40	on	1111	4*1	111	(1)	***
			40.		3	ļ	 
147	116	199	49 1,070	140	50		
	}	{ ::	}	{ :::	}	{ :::	]}
21,710	1,45,890	28,200	1,36,157	2,548	450		,
11) E1)(10	1,90,000		111	100		111	40
							ļ
	181	10	4	189	105		, au
{	}	10 376	190	<b>}</b>	}	[} "	]}
78	71	10	12	129	115	84,640	51,
,	'-	]					
	1						
84+		•11	150	80	817	14	
411	***	•••	***	174	f## f##	101	:::
***	111	64)	***	111	•••	444	
40		,	) ···	c ""	, "	\	h '"
[ " 7	} 3	{ "	} ~	]{ :::	} "	1	} '''
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111	4.17	<b>H1</b> , ,	***	100		***	
(1)	bur	3	129	798	2,430	1.	, , ,
414 , 1	100 ,	104	, 111	1 100	I WINDOW	1 -40	1 .

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11.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1804-95

	<u> </u>						outil .	_	KTOA.		
	Armore	8.			189	1-05.			180	5-96	5.
					Quantity.	Va	luo.	G	uantity.	Ī	Value
	1				2		3		4		5
						l	łн.			1	Rs.
I.—A	nimals, living rticles of Food and I	 Prink	***	No.	*110		***		•••		***
	Coffee Fruits and vogetable	 H	***	Cwt. Value	111			İ	***	1	***
	Grain and pulse Liquors—	•••	***	Cwt.	***		•••		97		107
	Ale, beer, and p			Culs.	101	Ι,	••	ĺ	• **	ſ	•••
	Spirits and lique Wines		•••	"	***	}	•••	1	***		0.00
	Other sorts	,,,	***	)) b)	101	1	•••	1	***		645
	Provisions	•••	11.	Value	111	, '	647		•••	1	675
	Salt	116	141	Tons	191	) .	••	]	***	1	444
	Spires	49.5	***	ffis. Cwt.	***	1 .	14.1	i	***	1	***
	Sugar Tea	414	***	lbs.	174		***	1	499		114
	Other articles	***	•••	Value	444	1	111	1	191		+4=
.XII.—.A	Istalr and Manufacti A Hardware and C	eres of Mee	luls-	- Valuo	•••		••	}	1		420
	B.—Matals— Bruss	,,,		Cwt.	104		•••		***		
	Copper— Unwrought		•••	Cwt.	•••		•••	1	***		100
	Wronghi	•	•••	31	***	1		1	••;	1	***
	Other sorts	***	•••	22	141	1	•••	1	***		***
	Iron—			۸. ا				)	•••	1	***
	Wrought Other sorts		***	Owt.	141		101	1	***	1	1-1
	Load.		***	29	***		141	1	111	1	***
	Steel Tin	***	***	91 91	141		***	1	494 414	1	. 14
	Unwrought Other sorts			Cwt.	***		•••	1	041		***
	Zine or spelter All other kind	***	***	9; 39	***	l l	•••		***		***
	alod	.в) ниони	HOT-	_		1		1		1	
	CMachinery and DRailway Flant	Millwork and Roll	ing-	Value	*** ***		•••		***		111
rv.— <u>c</u>	Stork komicals, Drugs, A	fodicines	and.	1)	901		•••		111		•••
A.	larootics; and Dysing Latorials— Observed Barburg		_								
	Chanical Products	ma rrel		Value		ł		1		1	
	Drugs and Medicine	R	***	Value	***	•	•••	İ	**4		144
	<b>.</b>		•••	Cliosts	••1	۱ ا	44	1	***		111
	-	***	***	ζOwι. ]	***	{	•1	{	***	}	141
	Tobacco	32	•••	Iba.	***	Γ.	•	١,	***	ין	
V0	Dyoing and Tanning	Matorials	٠	Cwi.	***		••		**1		***
	Mineral Korosine			α.,.		Ì					
		***	••• ,	Gals.	***	_ ,	••	}	***	ı	***
	Other kinds	***	}	Cwt.	114	} .	• 1	15	146	17	***
VI.—R	Other kinds of oils and Un	 manufactu	 ired	Gals.	111	•	•• ••	[{	136	3	 101
Δ	rticlos— Coal—	. p				]				]	
	Conl	***		Tons	6	ł	Mas	l		l	
	Coko	•••	•••	11	""	ĺ	78	1	10	ĺ	140
	Patent Fuel Cotton	***	•••	- 4	***	"		1	111		***
	Gams and Resins	648	***	Owt.	111	::			100		***
		***	***	ا " ا	100	"		ı		<i>!</i> I	ft4
	Hides and Skins	***	••• }	Νo.	•••	}		5		7	111
	Ivory	.,.	•••	lbs.	' ***	" לן	•	ζ		3	***
	Jewellery-				144	••	٠			-	***
	Precious Stones	and Pos	رمأته	/		l	Į		·		•
٠٠,	unsot Soods		**1	Value	111		. 1		1		j
	Soods Shells and Cownes	***	***	Owt.	, 114 , 114	, 44					***

TRADE-continued. Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official

	Unite	d States.			ΛD	KY.	
418	194-06.	189	5-96.	180	1-96.	1898	i-90.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Yalue.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity,	Value.
0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		₹Rя.		Rs.		Rs.
161			10	111	411	111	111
***	010		111	27	2,328	<b>G3</b>	4,70
114	312	100	110	10	28	111	644 544
				•••		14	8
1,038 80	14,618 400	2,170	36,044	***	***	17 30 30	19 28
				•••			8,41
***	5,439	,., ,,,	3,751	44,466	985 6,26,243	26,105	3,44,93
***	111	***	144	111	101	1	
144	114	,,,	15	111	131	39 55	··· 7
***	""	411	(**				•11
111	1,981		12,252	***	216	411	144
414		•••	101	1**			***
		i i			ļ <u>"</u>	•••	411
111	111	4	***	***		411	***
	<b>'''</b>		***	***	•••	***	***
2	15		5	***		***	•41
30	30,	10	86	+++	***	110	411
***			,,,,	***	***	100	*** '
				***	***		
111		111	,,,	***	***		***
194	111	ō	307	***		p+1	***
•••	7,853	***	1,545	***	***	***	944 938
100		***	***	,,,	***	.,,	b+4
)14	···						
.,.		111	00.	м	271 9 07/10	,n•	1.0
114	2,376	''' م	9,329	(	130	<b>اا</b> ا	7
101	[}	201,617	}	1	}	12	} "" _!
93,996	66,005	201,617	2,28,567 150	65	180	40	***
•	· · · ·	•					•
,268,498	59,82,151	18,933,018	70,82,258	***	461 '	90	
227,000	78,408	<b>603,415</b>	1,62,626	<b>\}</b>	]}	{ 966	} 3:
<b>***</b> 928	296	10,803	4,453	78	.55	140	
UM.)	]					1	
				<b>517</b>		,,,	115
***	144	***	664 141	964 917	411	***	148
106	}	5P1	***	111	101	""	119
1,103	4,454	2,052	8,866	111	""	17	36
184	}'	{ ···	}	{	}	8,830	} 1,80
144	)	( 141   141	···	10)	]	111	, III
	<b>.</b>	,	,	. ' '	[		
	,,,	20	2,983	141	***	in '	111
410	L . *** *		***	111	1	876	1,4

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1804-96

				АжА	вта.	
Artioles.			1894	i-05.	1806	i-96.
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1			2	3	4	5
		·- [				Rn.
I.—Animals, living II.—Articles of Evod and Drink-	No		6 l	87	,,,	***
Coffee Fruits and vegetables	Va	iluo		378 384	***	94 602
Grain and pulso Liquors—	Ci	WL.	***	***	***	***
Ale, beer, and porter Spirits and liqueurs	144	n uja•	17	90	*** 4	 47
Other sorts	• • • •	"	<b>S</b>	29)	] I	13
Trovisions Salt	(11)	orling	19,418	2,02,870 3,30,838	11,068	1,71,244
Spicos	The	8,	10/3/10	4),110,0110	***	1,44,015
Sugar Tea	11	rt.	***	***	1	13
Other articles	Y	aluo	) 19 	111	***	***
III.—Motuls and Manufactures of A.—Hardware and Cutles B.—Metals—	<i>Metals</i> — 7 V	alue	***		111	
Brass	O	wt.	80	2,062		
Copper— Unwrought	с	wt.	***	]	,,,	
Wrought Other sorts		13	424	12,415		444
Iron—	_	"	111	<b>'''</b>		***
Wrought Other sorts	,,, C	wt.	80	80	5 28	16 68
Load	***	"	***			100
Steel Tin—	***	);	***	•••	8	18
Unwrought Other sorts		lwt.	131			***
Zine or spelter	***	"	141	***	""	191
All other kinds, as					1	
O.—Bluckinory and Mills D.—Railway Plant and	work T Rolling-	7nluo	104	\	100	100
Stock IV.—Chemicals, Drugs Modic Nurvolies; and Dyeiny und	ines and	1)	<b>,,,</b>		***	184
Materials— Chemical Products and	Propara-					
tions		Valuo				
Drugs and Modicines	( (	 Thosts		87		81
Opium	··· { c	wt.	***	}	} :::	<b> </b>
Tobacco Dycing and Tanning Mat	orials (	ba. Cwt.	•••	198	12	20
V.—Oils— Minorel— Kerosino			111	391	1111	tra
Other kinds		dals.	4.3	70	10	10
Other binds of all a		Owt, Inls.	:::	} ···	} 10	<b> }</b> 5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unman Articles—	ngfactured	4 <b>11.15</b> .	, , , ,	111	,,,	""
Coal— Coal	<b>1</b>	rons	1			1
Coke	111	)) LUILD	***	***	114	•••
Patent Fuel Cotton	10	Cwt.	•••		•••	***
Gums and Rosins	14 1	P)	***	10	" ₁	
Hides and Skins	}	No.	•••	}	\{ ¹	5 30
Ivory		bs.	741	) ""	<b>ξ</b>	} "i
Jewellery— Presions Stones an	d Pearls.					***
unset	110	Value			]	
Shells and Cowries	., 194	C <del>iv</del> t.		361	***	ni Ui
14.5	, ·	**	7	189	25	· 100

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

d - 1 heavydyhaus	<b></b>	) 	) BY: ,	LON.			_[_				ш	Γ <b>Δ.</b>		
1	.804	-95.		18	05-	96.		18	104-	95.		18	06	96.
Quantity	<i>7</i> .	Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.	. ]	Value.	İ	Quantity.	Ī	Value.
0	_	7		8		9	- j -	10	j	11	_ <u>`</u>	12	<u>-</u>	13
		Ra,		7777	-	Rs.				Rs,			Ì	Rs.
4	1	200	İ	***		***		•11		240		8		104
165  101	Т	12,918 41,788 714	ч	 		5,681 70,053 		´ **** 81	ı	••• 149		 88		 49 997
9 112 2,178		10 2,677 7,636	' ]	0 02 5,360	ı	12 707 16,526	j	5,854 47		0,78 88		 5,320 20		 8,080 213
114	ĺ	17,000	1	,,, . ,,,		10,701	Ì	•••		84,109	1	;···		86,348
,987,061 0,446 47,077		2,97,145 89,412 24,002		226,030 3 51,595	.	20 04,001 36 26,769		320,980 24,469 9,371	1	15,971 9,85,904 5,085	h	18,490 41,897 11,881		1,484 5,65,596 4.742
444		 8,432	}	***		 1, <b>02</b> 5		111	l	08,969 4,218	1	***	ļ	45,175 2,773
1		10	Ì	***		***		•••		20		2		86
668	1	19,000		870		15,527		86,068		18,50,725		30,230	1	12,67,786
15 8	}	3,018 800	1	<b>3</b> U	1	<b>83</b> 9		1		168		1 ""	1	128 8
067 17	}	0,12R 60		41	}	0()2		111		•••		183	ļ	P81
'ć		81		21		431		•••		144		(+1 ++1	l	***
***	l	***		,,, ,,,		<b>, 11</b>	}	***		***	}	141		441
114		 5		1		18		† P4 ***		*** ***		 8,408		<b>85,</b> 019
		**1	ļ	•••	l			***	ł	411		411		***
***		5,070		***	1	4,590		1**		50		***		***
***		**1		***		111		***		***		***		41
		20 403		**1		207 631		01		15,693 3,91,746		11.4		21,829 3,83,392
***	1	***	{	***	}	111	}	114 114	}	nin Oluvitad	{	1)1 464 681	}	41
0,145 <b>4</b>		16,402 115		4,219		<b>12,213</b>		11,071 80	ľ	<b>24,214</b> 260		18,710 128		49,153 1,080
•••	}	···	{	0	2	8	5	110 899	1	)14 ·	{	,,, 140	2	***
81,426	,	1,15,530	Ĺ	828 <b>,18</b> 0	) 	6,06,763	Į.	39	<b>ر</b> ا	88	(	226	j	1,781
609		5,941		118		1,118		ete Lu		611 111		(164 (1)4		614 111
 215		 4,510		10		420		))) 		111		194		***
<i>"</i> "	}	•••	<b>'</b>	3	1	18	(	***	լ		5	111		***
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	,	500	,									•••		1,100
14 11,492		1,585 1,08,916		1 11,460		12 1,00,083		2	Ì	20 10	}	8		<b>28</b>

II.—
I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandisc and value of
years 1804-05

	<del></del>			1	74 <del>4-27-2442</del> 6	<u>,</u>	<del>ж</del> Јара		<del>=====================================</del>
	Articus:	1.			189	4.95.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1800	
	21.16.11.0 11.00	••		- {					
					Quantity.	1	ratuo.	Quantity.	Value,
— <u>—</u>	1		-,		8		8	4	6
•					~		Ra.	<u></u> .	Тъ.
H-Ar	imals, living tioles of Food and D	 rink—	•••	No.	141		•••	•••	***
	loffco Fruits and vogetable:	1 <b>10</b>		Cwt.   Value	***	1	***	••	***
1	Onnin and autor		•••	Owt.	171		***	•••	***
	Liquors—		•	-				•••	641
	Ale, beer, and pe	ortor	911	Gals.	181	ĺ			>
	Spirits and liqua Wines		411	10	3	[	26		4.4
	Other route	400 144	***	"	184		111	414	549
•	Descrition	1+4 •••	***	Value	***	1			*** (65
	Salt	•••	***	Tons )	***	}		***	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	Spicos	•••	***	lbs.	***	]		***	•••
	Sugar Toa	14.	***	Cwt,	"' 0			•••	***
	Othor articles	**1	•••	lbs.   Value	9	1	4	***	*4*
I I Г.—Мв	ials and Mannfaotus	'08 of M	Tata is-	]	141	1		•••	***
	A.—Hardwaro and C U.—Motuls— Brass	•	•••	Value Owt.	•••		210	***	1,902
	Соррог—	•••	•••	OWG.	***	1	•••	***	•••
	Unwrought	• •	101	Owt.	8,788	1	8,85,403	9,260	4,08,080
	Wrought	.,	***	,,	111	1	144		-1401000
	Other sorts		***	0	•••	}	***	(4.	
	TIT			Cwt.		1			1
	Other sorts	110	***		***	1	141	•••	***
	Load	• • •	***	11 27	***	1	***		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Stool		110	19	***		•11	""	***
	Tin-			•-				}	) ···
	Unwrought Other sorts	***	•••	Owt.	***		***		
	Zine or spector		•••	21	•••	l	***	•••	***
	All other kind	le. uncı	umer-	31	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-		***	*1*
	atod			_ #		1	***	1.095	39,30
	C.—Machinery and D.—Railway Plant Stock	Millwo.	rk Tolling-	Valuo	•••		•••	,.,,	
_AV	hemicals, Druge A arcotics; and Dycing	fedicines and T	s and anning	51	***		***	***	ieq
_16	Chemical Products		opara-	₩-1	1	1		}	1
	tions Drugs and Medicine	*,,	***	Value			8,l24	<u> </u>	8,200
	••	ua	•••	(Oliosti			417	,	ນດດ
	Opium	***	•••	Cwt.	411	}	***	}	}
	Tobacco	211		lbs.	***	1	••1	[	١-
ır.	Dycing and Tanning	g Mater	ials	Cwt.			***	***	***
V,—0	nas— Mineral—				ł	1		} ···	***
	Kerosine			Gals.		1		i	ļ
		100	•••	c	***	15	***		
	Other kinds	104	100	Cwt.	***	{	***	<b> </b> { ""	}
777 '	Other kinds of oils	, **:	,,,,	Gals.	***	1		4,015	) ···
v 1,1 ta	Row Materials and wrod Articles— Ooal—	i Unna	ınufac-			}	•	2010	2,975
	Conl			Tons.	Į .	-			
	Coko	***	191	10113	114	1	***	***	***
	Patent Fuel	194	•••	. #	1	1	400	•••	•••
	Cotton	***	40	Owt.	104		111	***	***
	Gums and Resins	***	***	. 18	171	1.	***	***	***
	Hides and Skins	***	•••	No.	}, •••	1		::: ۲	) ···
•	Ivory	***		ibs.	, ***	Į,	***	[{	<b>} ⋯</b>
1 - ", y , a "	Jowellery— Provious Stone			-445				*1*	***
15,1	( ) ningbit (	 	* ***	Value	J				}
	Soedle			Owt.	1	(	189	<b>•••</b> ( ,	. ***
· h							***		
1066 1 1 14 18 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Shells and Cowries	i Walan	, 144	n.	* ***		141	***	***

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96.—continued.

	<b>.</b>	P	RROTA.			Russia in	Анть	
	188	94-95.	189	5-06.	189	4-95,	1898	5 <b>-</b> 96.
Qı	entity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quentity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	ß	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
•		Rs.		Tin.		Tłu.		Rs.
	111			16+				•••
	447		1	42	ı	66	1	110
	20	"8,016 95	2	1 35 1 10	***	100		34
						ĺ	14	
	9	57	82	219	6	··· 48	37	98 206
	70	845	8	06	4	40	38	256
	•••	731	***	1,948	***	2,967		4,155
	14,082	1,90,900	14,042	1,81,952 1	***	) ¹		3
	***		3	80	12	125	7	*** 81
	481	117	,,,,	14	()5	24	95	59
	(**		111		'''			l
	***	10)		8	•••	30		926
	75	1,408	141	**1		·••		•••
	,			114	.,,	۸,,		•••
	***				•••		101	***
	,**	•••	···	***	***	' <b>''</b>	''' 	
	***	***	***	111	14)	,,,	***	
		191		***	,	,,,,	,,,,	
	•••	***	***	***	•••	"	···	""
	111		,,,	***			i	110
	176		144	***	101 101	111	11.0	***
	111		•••	•••	Po 1			111
	111	100	114	141	414	700	100	N #31
					***			
	•••		•10	<b>.</b>				
	•••	100		D	***	<b>3</b> 0		on on
,	•••	257		116	ξ	7	۲	3 85
ł	•••	}	<b>[</b>	}	{	}	ll	}
	,,, ,,,	141 111	34 1	70 50	493	***	88	185
					10 00D 15E	37,18,681 .	04.010.814	1 OF 41 550
r	411 441	) ""	ς 10	י יי ז	10,909,166 660		24,019,714 \$ 875	1,07,61,779
{		j	]	} 8	{ ⁵⁶⁰	ין	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	187
	96	20	104	245	***	*"	410	494
			1 **		***	141	104	<b>(48</b>
		44	***	166	7** Pen	1107 061	***	\$10 E>0
		10+ 1+1	' ",	164	***	***	1	119
•		) "''	·	, "	6 ""	} **'		} 9
Ł		}	[	}	ኒ	} "'	}	•
	•"	***	<b>69</b> 1	144	***	•11	111	4.4
-	·			• ,			],	
	"' 48	", 386	)41 444	- <b> </b>	***	460	114	441
	T	464 1	ę.		•••	141	349 (	•••

1. 2

П.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of gents 1894-95

		<u> </u>			"	cut
				STRAITS SI	stelknikata,	
Artiolks.			1804	95.	1896	5-0G <b>.</b>
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,
1			2	8	4	5
<u></u>			1	Rs.		Rs.
1.—Animals, living 11.—Articles of Food and Drink—	•11	Noa	20	13,500	3	1,000
Collec Fruits and vegetables		Owt. Valuo	95	6,804	27	1,854
Grain and pulse Liquors—	• • •	Cwt.	91	23,300 410	·" 5	380,88 88
Ale, beer, and porter	•••	Gals.	3	12	J	···
Spirits and liquours Wines		11	19,478 10	20,819 04	15,181 101	25,825 400
Other sorts	•••	99 3+				
Provisions Salt	4 21	Value	•••	2,90,737		9,71,608
Spices	***	Tonu	30,816,932	81,41,827	84,226,690	5 22,15,598
Sugar	***	Cwt.	10,551	2,20,787	42,968	4,67,939
Ten Other esticles	•••	lba.	6,794	4,244	10,449	5,863
Other articles III.—Motals and Manufactures of I	Matali	Value	***	<b></b>	•••	***
A.—Hardwaro and Cullery B.—Metals—	144	Value	•••	1,030	***	400
Brass Copper—	***	Owt.	*11		0	278
Unwrought Wrought	** *	Cwt.	89	1,440		***
Other sorts	•••	12 13	2	434		P14
Iron—		_ `	•••	ļ <b>"</b> "	} ""	•11
Wrought Other sorts	***	Cwt.	141		\	***
Lend	•••	"	649	<b>!</b> •••	<b></b>	***
Steel	•••	13	814	***	:::	***
Tin— Unwrought		Cwt.		]	} .	ł
Ollier sorts	***	OWE.	25,132	17,44,567	26,097	18,10,578
Zine or speller All other kinds, unon		"	***	:::	***	:::
nted C.—Machinery and Millwa D.—Railway Plant and Ri	 rk llina	Valuo	***	9,290	] [	24
Diock	***	,,	***	.,,		
IV.— Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines Narcelies; and Dyeing and Tai Materials—	nnin g			}	"	***
Chemical Products and Protions	para-	37				
Drugs and Modicines	***	Valuo 	*11	1,894 1,27,80 <b>5</b>		995
Opium		∫ Chosts	***	13	::: اد	1,04,268
Tobacco	***	Cwt.	44	j	} :::	]}
Dyeing and Tanning Mater	iale	lbs. Cwt.	19,691 18,520	20,532 8,86,700	11,451	17,694
V .— Oi ls		_ ,, ••	10,020	4,40,700 	20,343	4,80,000
Minaral— Kerosino		Osla				
Other kinds	***	Gals.	280	,	25	24
	••• 1	Owt.		} 240	<b>6,322</b>	7,184
Other kinds of oils  FI —Row Materials and Unmanuft Articles—	cture	Guls.	1,715	12,807	2,824	19,819
Coal-		J			ļ	
Coal	*18	Tons	•••		<b>6</b> (	54
Coke Patent Fuel	***	19	***	***	•	101
Cotton	***	Owt.	991 881	141	***	***
Gums and Resins	•••	, "	426	19,190	" 944	23,860
Hides and Skins	.,, ;	No.	102	11,575	\$ 2,074	`
Ivory	•••	Ipa.	J,178		7,452	1,08,545
Jewellery-			444	1,887	*** ,	490
Precions Stones and Paunset	orts,	Value	ł	1		ŀ
Seeds ::	***	Owt.	' '81	111 95 Ú	m ·	111
Shells and Cowries	'***',	. '00	38	259 170	6	40
	<del></del>		<u></u>		"' ']	.00

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

			Tour	BY IN	ST IN ASIA.				A DATUALIA.							
	1894	4-95.			186	6-90	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		180	04-9	5.		189	6 <b>.</b> 0(	),	
Qu	nntity.	7	alue,	Qua	ntity.		Value.	Q	nantity.	ĺ	Value.	Qı	antity.		Value.	
_	6		7		8		Đ	 	10		11		12		13	
			Rs,				Rs.				Rs.				Rs.	
			***	,	144		***		2,153		7,37,410		2,827		7,87,566	
	• 11 • 11 • 11		1,952		 40		618 260		 26		2,451 118		 204	ļ	11,049 1,090	
	 10 20		 817 76		 78 48		*** 482 148		 2,609 2,006		30,980 13,690		 2,834 5,634		96,952 20,296	
			1,036		44		2,291		***		60,708		***		66,879	
	 577		83		41	1	144	•	414		145		***		1(	
	577				***		***	}	392		80		***		***	
			***		11		100		111		10		6		··· 15	
	***		184	Į.	11	l	111	1	***		***		***		114	
	***		•••	1	**		100		***		2,863		***		4.707	
	•••		•••				( de		100		***		2		200	
			400		11	<b> </b>	100		1,000	}	40,528		6,093		2,50,42	
	•••		***		• •	1	*1*		•••		***		1,000		41,05	
	***		•••	•	••		•••		***				***		•••	
	•••		•••		14	l	140		6		34		***		•••	
	i		***		41		144	l	616	1	6,710		1,918		11,40	
	***		***		11		***		•••		111	Ì	***	Ì	•••	
			4.			ĺ	111	•	***	1	15	}	***	İ	494	
	***		***		114	]	144	İ	100		***		***	ĺ	***	
	'''		•4)	'	1.	•	444	1	***		***		41 ,	•	*61	
	111		114		14		***		***		 550		***		***	
			110		•••		145		,		***	ì	***		<b>pe</b> 4	
	l				.,,		គ	   			55				0.	
	***		64				1,038		p* *		97		198		29 1,25	
•	111	}	140	{		}	***	{	,,,	1}	***	{	***	1}	***	
	***	,	144		(f) 		111	1	123	(	***	•	85	1	1	
			***		141		111		185	ı	•••		1			
_	.,,		•••	[_ ,			100		141		***		198		444	
	***	}	***	13	114 134	}	#1	[	ges	}	111	{	117	]}		
ı	***		***		•••		***		216		574	`	24		21	
			***		144		114	!	ų.		***		100		1,20	
		İ	***		111		110		#1)		4+4		***		***	
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	•••	7	100		114	2	***	٦	41)	7	***	6	··· 68	١,	111	
	***	}	***	13	146	}	***	[{	''' <b>3</b> 0	}	10	₹.	160	}	1,01	
	111		111	,	144		***		u.	,	9,4		***		1 <b>6</b> 4	
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	4		··· 31		3	1	25	1	··· 11	1	. 241	L	7	1	18	

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II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise

Presidency of Benyal during the official

·		2			-~
<b>A</b> rtic	f.RB.				Owiesi 
			ı	Quantity.	Value.
1				2	8
A					Ra.
1.—Animals, lining	11 f	•••	No.		
I.—Articles of Hood and . Colleo	***		Cwt.		
Fruits and vogetal Grain and pulso		***	Valuo Cwt.	10	2,10,089 58
Liquors—		•••		ļ <b>-</b> "	}
Ale, beer, and Spirits and liq	porter	164	Guls,	" 160	1,645
Winos	111	***	))  )	2,261	17,822
Other sorts	***	•••	Value	•••	,,,
Provisions Salt	144	***	Yaltto ; Tons	··· 3	8,147
Spicos	***		lba.	***	•••
Sugar Tea	100	141	Cwt. lbn.	140,030	10,80,371
Other articles	***	***	Valuo	•••	•••
III Motals and Manufact	ures of Me	/als—	Valuo		
A.—Hardwaro and B.—Motals—	Cattery	***	_	***	86
Brass Copper—	•••	•••	Cwt.	8	195
Unwrough	ıt	144	Cwt.		
Wrought Other ser	la.	***	"	27()	8,850
Iron—	rai	•••	**	58	1,041
Wrought		**1	Cwt.	1,197	7,969
Other sor Lead	te	191	13	•••	•••
Stool	***	111	)	<b>:::</b>	···
Tin—	1.4		(1I-		}
Unwrougi Other sor	nт tи	•••	Cwt.	411	111
Zine or spolte	T	***	"	··· 10	06
All other kir ated	nds, unoni			ļ	}
G.—Machinery and D.—Railway Pla	l Aillmork nt and Ro	olling-	Valuo	504	24
Stock IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Narcotics; and Dyeir	Modicinos	and	"	891	<b> </b>
Matorials	s and Pro	-			1
tions	***	Para	Valuo	***	148
Drugs and Medicia	JOB		Chests	•••	2
Opium	144	}	Cwt.	***	{
Tobacco		`	lbs.	14,241	8,086
Dyoing and Tannin	g Material	9	Cwt.	***	
Minoral—					İ
Kerosino	•••	•••	Gals.	***	
Other kinds	***	{	Owi.		]}
Other kinds of oils		,,,	Gals.	277	204
VI.—Raw Malerials and i Articles— Coal—	Unmanufac	tured.		_,,	200
Coal	***	***	Tons	50	620
Coko Patent Fuol	***	141	27	164	***
Cotton	***	***	Cwt.	f41 484	
Gums and Resins	144	141	. ,,	144	***
Hides and Skins	144	}	No.	***	<b> </b>
Ivory	***		lbs.	***	- 1
Jewellery	- حمالت سد	_4_4	- I	'''	***
Procious Stone	es and Pa		Value		
Sceda	•••	***	Cwt.	, *** ,	,17 ₀
Shells and Cowrles	414	115	35	1,881	7,99
		<u> </u>	. `. I	, ,	• • • •

TRADE -continued.

and value of Treasure imported from Eoreign Countries into the years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

COT	ntri ea.		Тотац.					
	189	5-96.	18	94-95.	189	5-96.		
Q	tuantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.		
	4	5	6	7	8	9		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
	6	1,800	2,300	7,77,248	2,987	7,62,096		
	1	41 1,70,989	814	24,390 2,95,300	179	12,749 3,05,365		
	23	44	970	3,108	688	2,572		
	384	***	709,860	18,84,880	729,700	14,47,762		
]	140	890 20,075	858,810 112,042	24,84,752 11,07,815	361,290 133,087	24,97,470 14,21,840		
	2,170	20,010	1,508	12,494	1,090	15,280		
	•••	2,123	 450. 500	32,55,700	,,,,	88,16,610		
	141	1	459,533 41,034,641	70,64,680 33,96,703	955,078 94,607,251	51,17,886 22,89,269		
	110,009	13,14,032	612,053	68,34,593	693,140	09,14,687		
	70	96	60,213	34,979 2,20,303	74,150	86,848 1,07,840		
	***	'''	***	' '	""	' '		
	***	90	***	40,00,504	169	46,79,764		
	20	65 <b>7</b>	2,730	1,34,984	2,874	1,50,590		
	441	.,,	47,918	17,83,950	69,195	22,65,778		
	100 11	5,238 809	36,217 443	16,98,705 15,196	75,285 131	36,96,816 4,388		
1	•••	1 100			ŀ	· ·		
	3117	2,081	1,4 <b>6</b> 8,410 95,366	1,09,84,765 2,68,690	1,041 112 165,049	1,25,69,690		
	•••	***	87,094	13,16,098	100,003	4,50,915 18,40,004		
	•••	144	317,604	20,69,646	600,579	41,28,141		
			25,631	17,79,908	27,325	18,52,907		
	•••		2,093	26,597	10	1 1727		
	20	120	41,774	6,00,922	48,793	6,60,915		
i	<b>F</b> 14	86	2,143	1,88,605 96,18,775	5,040	4,98,950 1,41,08,378		
]	111	*11		66,01,831	1110	60,17,523		
	•••	, ··• 	***		''' 	00,11,022		
		10		10,47,708		10 00 000		
	***	10 103	***	17,91,189	149	17,80,907 20,52,139		
[	***	}	§ 3	3,321	<b>]</b> { ₂	4,262		
ľ	18,499	21,700	2 521,445	0.08,745	622,798	11,02,897		
[	70,500	111	21,583	6,60,323	24,694	10,48,920		
			24,572,006	90,02,184	44,200,980	1,81,16,240		
1	 150	(	2,217,50L		4 4	1 1		
{	***	} 75	12	13	\ 54	12,84,155		
	243	424	2,03,828	8,94,085	845,711	0.79,682		
		a 244	a e i i	1,28,704	# AGA	7 80 -0-		
	115	2,800	0,544 2,69 <b>4</b>	79,871	6,000 3,280	1,26,58 <b>5</b> 1,08,941		
	***	***	160	***	141	***		
	2	12	227 84,166	<i>5,</i> 267 1,85,700	1,590 97,665	87,620 2,40,212		
5	"	7	( 282	22,000	C 9,057	1,56,420		
{	***	•		-	14,876			
	101	100	145	991	*25	1		
		2,450		12,894		4,83,496		
	1110	12 12	540	47,861	· " 578	42,(175		
	440	4,648.	17,996	1,43,564	19,850	1,16,587		

k 4

II.—
I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 180/-95

			ļ		Untri	Кінаром.	
Artio	j.KS.			18	01-06.	189	05-90.
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	· <del>_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</del>			2	3	4	6
VI.—Raw Materials and C Articles—concluded-	Tumannfaoi	tured			Ra.		Rq.
Silk Wood-		•1•	lbs.	•••			,
Tenk Other kinds	•••	•	C. tons Value		48,681		100 05
Wool	•••	***	lbs.	0	15		1,20,26
All other articles			Value	•••	2,80,842	,	2,00,18
VII.—Artiolos, Mauufaois Manufacterod—	ured and P	artly				1	
AYarns and Te. Cotton	xtilo Fabric	:s	i				
Twist and		•••	lbs.	10,205,023	80,40,460	11,014,987	70,26,03
Tioga good Groy		***	Yds.	820,853,876	0,67,15,119	775,011,007	9,16,00,36
Whit Colou	lo crod, Printe	d or	**	208,085,625	2,08,05,038	140,072,448	J,93,13,16
Dy Other	ed r sorts of l	Pioco (	٠,,	123,496,743	1,77,74,178	87,166,698	1,28,99,80
goo	eln_	7	No.	2,700,877 298,864	6,72,741	3,111,081	4,07,84
	ewing ris of man	ulno-		goo _l oog	5,12,092	201,082	5,01,70
inces Firx—	***	***	Vuluo	***	5,80,678	"	6,90,26
Piece goods Canvas	***	***	Yds.	143,887 781,895	82,592 5,92,201	271,963 008,152	1,10,72 6,54,54
Othor sorts	***	•••	lbs.	238,482		211,238	1,90,04
Bilk— Pigge goods, p Other sorts	puro and mi	xod	Yds. Ibs.	658,939 3,560		368,070 74.1	4,65,61 10,80
Wool— Piece goods	100	•••	Yds.	3,208,585		2,363,456	23,01,01
Other souts	401	•••	{ 1bs, { No.	469,255 451,185		<b>600,941</b>	15,03,24
All other sorts, t			Value	٠	1,01,325	•••	1,90,06
B.—Apparel (incl shory, Milline	uding Hab	erda-				1	1
Apparel Boots and Sho	444		Valuo Prs.	 985,011	27,89,497		29,76,508
Milifary Uni	ilorms and	Ao-		1110100	4,76,463	112,207	4,30,22:
controments C.—Other Articles	<del></del> _	***	Valuo	,,,	***		111
Agriculturd I Arms, Ammu oluding Mil	nit <b>ion, &amp;</b> c.	(ex-	Valuo	***	4,50,242	***	6,87,07:
ments) Books and Pri Building an			Cwt.	3,054	7,44,497 7,50,713	 3,806	5,43,56) 7,08,079
Materials— Coment	***		Cwt.	167,995	8,65,679	215,767	4 44 900
Other sor Cabinetware at	ts nd Furnitm	PA	Valuo	144	1,31,905	,	4,44,890 2,05,209
Candles of all Carriages, Car	sorts	***	lbs.	732,163	1,97,709 2,82,564	802,840	1,20,390 8,29,610
ing Kailway	carriages	and					
parts thereo. Olocks and W	ntchos	***	Value No.	16,672	2,85,736   1,60,188	14,588	9,20,478
Corals, real Earthenware a	uid Porcelai	440	lba. Valuo	***	8,56,257	***	1,86,686
Firoworks Glass and Glas	***	•••	"	. ***	967	***	4,23,909 1,007
Boads and	l Inko Pea	rls	Cwt.	204	25,705	719	97,97 <b>7</b>
Othor was Instruments	and ampa	ratus	Value	***	8,13,149	"",	7,79,58Q
of all kinds) Lyory—manuf	) actured	** *	, ,	143	7,14,940	741	8,87,220
Jowellery (ox	ekuding Pre	colous	`	143	169	***	291
SCOROS RIAG		'	. 0	66 T ,	1,00,986	- 99,6	8,97,578

Transame continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	Anstria-	liungary.		Brigidal,						
18	04-05.	1805-	96.	189	4-95.	1898	5-96.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Valuo.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
	Rs.		Ra,		Rs.		Rs.			
•••			dut			•••	411			
•••		194		•••			***			
***	2,854	1**	1,698	111	•••	•••	***			
114	2,011	***	960	***	4,601	***	<b></b> 0,91			
458,630	9,88,696	512,805	3,86,831	181,200	1,11,728	<b>375,</b> 089	2,81,38			
240,057	 82,441	810,201	96,344	7,700	··· 759	11,005	1,020			
1,920,701	2,29,111	676,928	1,02,210	70,707	22,154	186,756	25,41			
99,648 21,632	} 1,53,812 88,600	{ 06,720   30,832	} 1,42,790 43,567	{ 2,240	4,190	10,032	9,744			
***	7,73,281	***	2,60,768	***	41,003	.,,	44,62			
396	849	***   ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (	, pe per	851 685	619  883	1,560 601 150	1,18 60 16			
147,011	1,85,310	100,852	1,81,408	10,218	12,689	89,377	96,70			
 612,588	 9,93,635	342,814	1,83,608	30,021	21,805	63,816	 47,18			
184,895	8,78,686	( 171,349	8,83,246	\$ 800	} 1,876	750	} 5,18			
200,197	, 	<b>187,783</b>		2	"	1,228	1,14			
<b>111</b>	8,80,546	1 L	3,30,993 8	101	27,721	158	68,80 69			
41	111	***	144	***	261	***	***			
100	•***		8,266	441	••1	•••	<b>,01</b>			
 16	408 3,156	<u>4</u>	165 1,42 i	13	22,878 1,276	<b></b> ` 6	63 1,70			
	•••		104	08,240	1,81,322	144,244	2,40,37			
	1,973	1"	10,444	44)	1,57 <i>2</i> 8,926	***	9,17			
•••	***	111	tes	145,204	40,592	224,138	70,88			
 9,881	840 15,023	9,240	860 18,097	3,202	2,957 2,292	#14 ###	20,41			
111	940		1,588	101	1,22,801	*14	1,87,25			
114 194	17 <u>14</u> ()	***	1,000	***	1,869	### : ## 1	1,01,20			
990	1,21,267 69,378	9,121 	1,76,098 1,21,038	87	9,412 8,62,777	118	29,02 4,07,04			
440	21,407		19,559	1 114 114	8,160	964	B,56			
***	101	, "			i '	Ţ	] -			
dia .	10,147	, 187	., 27,157	140	- 1,150	} ***	194			

II.-- Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-96

						Ir	AT.Y.	
Artic	LK9.			1	 1804	-05.	189	5-00.
				Quantity	,.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
l				2		11	4	6
I.—Raw Materials and U. Articles—concluded-	Inmannfaotu	ired	,	<del>-</del>		Жя.		Rs.
Silk Wood—	***	•••	lhs.	B	82	7,497	*1*	
Took Other kinds Wool	***	111	O, tons Value lbs.			***	414	***
All other articles, 1	menumerate		Value			28,806	4,,	50,66
II — Articles, Manufuctu Manufacturcul—	_	-		l	}			
A— Yarns and Tox. Cotton— Twist and Y				}	}			<u> </u>
Piece goods Grey		***	Iba. Yda.	•••		•••	21,810	18,77
White Coloure			"	100		111	27,360	3,81
Byed Other	sorth of Pi	 ieca (	: <u>"</u>	***	1	,	75,800	8,48
goods Thr <b>e</b> ad, sowi		(	No.	***		} ···	[{ :::	[}
Other Borts tures	ւն ապատվ 	fake-	Value		80	1,213 42,650		18,9
Flax— Picco goods	•••	•••	Yds,	111	- }	*11	•••	(
Canyas Other sorts	748 711	•••	າ, ໄປສ.	441	ł	***	ł	111
Silk-		***	108,	111	}	111	191	
Pieco goods, p Other sorts Wool —	uro and mix 	ed	Ydg. lbs.	56 3,1	06   	1,295 25,570	12,303	10,9t
Piece goods	***	-11	Yds.		)		,,,	<b></b>
Other north	***	}	lbs. No.	,		· }	<b> </b>	]}
All other sorts, une	numorated	111	Valuo	,,,	1			P
B.—Apparel, (incl. shory, Millino	uding Ilabor	rda-						[
Apparel	***	111	Value	ł	ı	36,098		   <b>6,</b> 90
Boots and Sho Military Unifo	orms and Ac	 -1700	Pre.	}	36	72	2	1
tromonts C.—Other Article		***	Value			•••	•••	
Agricultural dring, Aumur Arms, Aumur cluding M	Imploments nition. &c.	(ex-	Value	***		101	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 
trements &c Books and Pri	4) ann		or.			8,008		• • •
Building an Materials	d Ruginee	ring	O II Di		ļ	80	2	53
Coment Other sor	la	100	Cwt. Value	•••	Į	441	,,,	•••
Ochinetwere a Candles of all	nd Brenitar	ro		101	Į	44.		67
Oarringes, Car ing Railwa	ts, &o. (oxe. Tauriagas	lud". and	lbs.	2	98	201	2,004	200 J,140
Parts thore Clocks and W	atohos	ter tur	Value No.		ľ	***	481	494
Corals, real Earthonware a Fire works			lbs. Value	201,68	84	9,13,290 150	105,528	7,97,170
Glass and Gla	nswaro—	104	"	44.6		*** .	n. Iri	1,08t
Beads and Other war	False Pear	ls 	Owt. Value	5,46	88	1,71,048	7,134	2,52,195
Instruments [of all kinds	)			***		125	- 111	189
Ivory, munuin Jewellery (exo	otured		"	***		100		. 45
Stones and	Poatla, unaci	t)	,,	1 119		'''		***

Thank—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	Russia 11	n Europs.		Mozambique.					
189	4-95.	180	)5-98,	189	4-95.	180	5-98.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Yaluo.	Quantity.	Value		
6	7	8	9	, 10	11	12	13		
	Hs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
***		}	343	310	***	•••	146		
100		] ,,,	14.0	•••	•••	919			
***		""	***	•…	•11	,,,			
188	***		114	#11 #11	***	114	144		
	"		<b>334</b>	<b>,</b>	"	-	""		
***		, ,	***	160	 	<b>#11</b>			
•••	111	:::	***	***	111		164		
			•••						
***	7 '"	ا: :: ا	) ""	ς	ו ייי	lς :::	7 "		
***	}	]{ }	}	{	}	\{ :::	}		
144	***	111	117	111	***	•••	199		
149	140		ш	1)4	111	hat	<b></b>		
100	111	""	<i>ut</i>	114	***	494 494	109		
100	•••	""	11.6	•11	***				
16.	310	H4	114 +++	) 14 ) 14			106		
		·				l	44.		
•••	}	\{ \\ \"200 \	} " 900	{	\1 '''	<b>\{ </b>	<b>}</b> }		
***	1"	1 1	_		}}	1 -	l "		
***	*"	***	164	111	***	P#4	495		
688 188	811 111	***	111	110 110	411	E11	414 414		
140	110			144	•••	4)1	AT 2		
131	101	.,,	44	144	194	*****	/84		
	}	1 .				1			
***	214 214		114	914	*** ***	***	190 441		
190	***	,	111		•••	<b></b>	**)		
	***	{ ;;;	114	***	•••	;;;	761		
101	10	""	111	***	***	#14 ***	100		
***	1+1	""	***	111	•••	641	484		
***			144	114	341 341	54e	984 994		
144			***	144	111	111	416		
141	144	144	196	194	144	106	415		
;**	144	""	188	***	794	141	497		
***	101	1	+11	148	***	(41	•11		
***	111	'"	7#4	149	*14	164	41)		
***	, •••	***			,	141	***		
101 ,	***	141	111	111	···	101	***		
141	911,	+44.	*** ,	141	S. Succession		111		

II.—

I.— Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

			-				
					NAVN	IBAR,	
Λ	raliti			389	4-05.	•	- )6,586.
				Quadity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.
	1		_	2	3	4	5
VIRaw Materials	and Unmanufa	rtured			Rs,		,   R4.
Articles—conclu Silk Wood—	udra - 	•••	llos.	101	.,.	111	1**
Tonk	•••	***	C. tons	•••		441	
Other kin		***	Value   lbs.	***	}	•••	
Wool All other artic	dos, unenumera	led.,	Value	***		••1	111
VII.—Articles, Manuf Manufuctured—		artly					
AVarus an	d Textile Pabr	ics—					
Colton Twist a Piece g	nd Yara coeds	•1•	lba.			141	•••
Gr	'ey	**1	Yds.	***	<b></b>	101	.,.
	hito loured, Printe	l or	43	•••		•••	
	Dyed	***	., }	***	<b></b>		ļ ,,,
Ol	her sorts of goods	•	_ ,,,	***	}	l (	]}
	goous L nowing	••• 1	No.	141	]	ί	,
	norts of man	นโนฮ-	Value	104		•••	'''
Max—	1		Yds.				] '''
Pioco go: Canyas	D(UB	***	Tus.	198	•••		
Other so			lbs.				
Other so	ods, pure and n	nixod 	Yds. Ibs.	74.8 144	111		***
Wool Piece god	ods	•••	Yds.				
Other no		••	Ibs.	***	,	ς	) '''
=	rıs esoris, unenume	ini Kadan	No.		3	<b>[</b>	[} "
			Valuo	•••	3,600	***	
B.—Apparol shore. M	(including ILa -(illinory, &o.)	borda-					
Apparol	***	***	Valuo		12	<b></b>	
Boots an	d Shoes Uniform and a	Langui	l'ra.		***	•••	***
tromor		***	Value	<b></b>		<i></i> .	
U.—Other A	rticles-						•••
Arnis, A	aral Implement aunumition, & o g Military Acc	. (ox-	Value	• • (	•••	111	
monis) Books si	) nd Printoil mat	lor Ior	Cwt.	111	•••	••,	
Building Mater	z and Bugin	ooring	V 17 V1	•••	***		•
	omont ther serts	***	Cwt. Valuo	***	***		
	vare and Purnit	uro	y aiuo	***	•••	} <b></b> .	•••
Oandles	of all sorts	•••	lbs,	***	•••	'''	•••
ing R	os, Carts, &c. (o tailway carriag thoroof)	os and	Valuo				**1
	ad Watches	***	No.	•••	***		***
Corale, 2	roal	144	lbs.	***	•••		***
Earthon: Firoworl	ware and Porce ks		Value	141		:::	***
Glass an	d Glasswaro—	***	,,,	1	***	***	***
	ds and Falso Po	arle	Cwt.	•••	101	.,,	•
	or ware onts and app	 arainsa	Value	194	6	**1	***
(of all	kinds)	499	<b>,,</b> '	***			
Ivory, m	innufactured	144	1)		144	eba	484
Stoner a sew cries.	y (ezcluding Pr 1 and Poarls, un	80() nn10172					
T			(1		141	119	

1895-06.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

TRADE-continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bongal during the official and 1895-96-continued.

	Ra	YPT.		Mauritius.							
1	904-1)ő.	180	15-DG.	189	1-95.	189	5-96.				
Quantity	. Value.	Quantity.	v. Value. Quantity. Value. Quan		ity. Value. Quanti		Value. Quantity.		Quantity.	Value.	
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	Ru,		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				
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***	***	+10	31		6,828	•••	8,68				
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***			•••				1119				
***	***	111	***	•••	100	***	163				
	,		,	 د	, "	1,890 5	290				
) 	<b> }</b>	<b> {</b> :::	}	ζ	1 1	₹	}				
***	311	***	•••	•••	""	***	***				
***	***	•••	•••	411	•••	189	111				
•••				,.,		152	160				
•••		111	•••	***	111	,,,					
		87	235		,,,	194	<b></b>				
***			***	•••	***		<b></b>				
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911 144	}	<b> {</b> :::	}	{ :::	}	<b>}</b> :::	}				
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	270	,	454	*>+	7,090	***	8,280				
2	18,061 100	***	190	***	"	,4+ 14+	12				
144	111	104	111	111	411	(41)					
<b>H</b> 1	***		414	н	<b>,</b>	141	169				
161	144		111 005	•••		***	***				
***	474	1	205	544	411	•••	100				
815		4	***	• • •	411	100	**1				
14.1	20		•1•	e:-	186 188	484 144	***				
***	20	" 10	5	811	***	417	an a				
			***	· • • • •	100	***	183				
***		2,896	9,642	134	114	144					
42	2,186	3,890	υ,042 	***	110	418 418	***				
484	•••	614		<b>521</b>	ļ ;	111	***				
***	40	100	8	a)	34	*10 *10	*** 0				
•••	***				5,,	***	146				
19) 19)	464 5	110	451	***	4,4	111	***				
	458	s[	161	, ,,,			į ; <u>.</u> .				

11.—

I .- Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

			•	
		South A	мини.	;
y eltopre	189	L-95.	1896	)-90 <b>.</b>
	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Volue.
1	2	, ,	4	6 ;
VI.—Ran Materials and Unmanufactured		Rs.		Ra,
Articles—concluded— Silk lbs. Wood—			***	
Toak O. tous Other kinds Value Wool Ibs.	••• •••	45	***	***
All objectarioles unenamerated Value		4,286	**1	9,836
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured-				
A,—Yarns and Textile Vabries—  Cotton—  Twist and Yaca the,		]		
Piere goods Grey Yds.	b),		) + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	))) 
Colonred, Printed or Prod			111	
Other north of Piece { , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	***	}	<b> </b> { :::	} {
Other marks of manulag- tures Value Flax	1			
Piece goods Yds. Cauvas 2		111	•••	***
Other sorts lbs. Silk Piere goods, pure and mixed - Yds.		100	120	101
Other sorts lbs. Wool – Piece goods Yds.	1,,,		1	
Other sorts " [lbs. No.		}	<b>{</b> :::	} }
Allothersorts, unenumerated Value  BApparel (including Habrida-	'	•••	,,,	!
shory, Millinery, 5°c)— Apparel Value Boots and Shoes Prs.	1 196	164		10
Military Uniforms and Accoutro- ments Value		•••	•••	
O.—Other Articles— Agricultural Implements Value Arms, Ammunition, &c. (ex-	,	111		
oluding Military Accountements), Books and Printed mather Owt. Building and Engineering	111	111	844	
Materials Cwt.	,,,	,	<b></b>	
Cahinatwere and Propries	1	"	***	],
Oználes of all sorts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and	***	***	111	:::
parts thereof) Value Clocks and Watshos No.	) 		14.5	
Earthonware and Porcolain Value	, ",	196	111	
Firoworks Glass and Glassware—		* ***	144	111
Boads and Falso Pearls Owt. Other ware Instruments and apparatus	311		194	
(of all kinds)	,,,	<b>,</b> , ,	j	
Jovellory (excluding Precious stones and pearls, unget)		} + " (		***
atorios and pearis, unger)	\$8.8°	100 1	ten .	PE P

THANK-continued.

Tregence innocted from Roman Countries into the Presidence of Reneal devices the official

1805-06.]

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	United	States.		Aden.						
189	) <b>1-</b> Dō.	1805	-DO.	189	1-95.	189	5-96.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
	Rø.		Rs.	<u></u>	Ra.		Ra.			
æ	•••		***	401	***	*10	110			
661 684	". 9,168	***	7,018	110	***	•••	p14 s87			
143	" 816	10. 10.	3,660	,,,, ,,,,	111	110	17			
144	***	217,500	48,500	111	101	100				
481 419	""	111	***	}	14.	1111	***			
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,.,			72		44.5	100	•••			
***		<b></b>	***	•••	411	111	140			
711	***	1,004	976	***	694 881	\$11 ***	149			
<b>P</b> ) 1	P+1	,,,	110		р	p41				
<b>#14</b>	111	} ""	111	111	41.0	]	101			
{ :::	}	} :::	}	<b>{</b> :::	}	{ ::	}			
	,		30		,,,		""			
***	•••	,	5,160 46		98		110			
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***		***	111	,,,	(***	fac	"			
•••	400	91	11,892			184				
g	7 6,50°	7181	720 16,070	\\ <b>'''</b>	1 40	0	4.0 4.0			
141		8			***	441	111			
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***	"									
19	28 4 1,18	5 3 5,221	8,282 28,072	3	666 148	101	151			
** 1		111	••• DE		141	4	149			
111	***	· · · ·		,,,,	•••	,***	"			
886 - i	2,01	o   :::	18,941	3	***	110	100			
) 1 9 1 9 8		- ;·	7,980			, ***	•••			
110	***	•••	/14	- 484	;ea.i	***	***			
tra .	,	•••	1,50	9	499	196	10			

and the state of the

11.—
T.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of
years 1894-95

ARMA.  ARMA.  ARMA.  1804-96.  Quantity. Value.  Quantity. Value.  1 2 3 4 6  VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded. Silk	66 17
Quantity. Value. Quantity. Value  1 2 3 4 6  VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanifectured Articles—concluded. Silk Da.	66
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded. Silk	66
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded. Silk	-
Articles—nonoluded. Silk	-
Articles—nonoluded. Silk	-
Silk lbs.	-
W(nd	-
Tenk C. tone	-
Wool ths.	17
All other articles, menumerated Value	
Manufactured and partly Manufactured—	
A.— Parns and Toxtile Fabrics — Cotton	
Twist and Yurn Hes	
Orey , Yds	
Coloured, Printed or	
Other sorts of Piono ( )	
grounds No   \   \   \   \   \	
Throud, sowing Ubs	
Flax— Value	
Piece goods Yds	
Other series	
Silk-	44
Piece goods, pure and mixed Yds, Other sorts bs	
Pieco goods Yds.	
Other sorts (tis )	
All Other sorts, undertine poted Value 1	20
B.—Apparol, (including Haborda- shery, Millinery, Ga.)—	
Apparel Value 58	
Military Uniforms and Accourter Value	
C.—Other Artirles—	
Agricultural Implements Value	
cluding Military Accountroments)  Books and Printed matter Cwt.	
Materials—	
Other sorts Value	
Candles of all content	
Carriagos, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and	
Darts thereof) Value Olocks and Watches No.	
Corals, real lbs.	
Fireworks	
Glass and Glassware-	
Boods and Fulso Poarts Ovt. Other ware Value	
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)	
Tvory, manufactured	
Stones and nearly musch	
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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

1895-96.]

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

		Свуг	on.			On:	INA.	
	180	h-05.	T8:	95-96.	1894	1-95.	1896	-96.
Q	anntily.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	6	7	8	0	10	11	12	19
	. ,, _	 ]₹s.		Ra.		Rs.		Re.
	***	,	1,401	7,795	4,234	8,058	61	37
	199	50	•••	25		146	•••	444
	12,200 	9,180 41,429	814 814 939	25,797	***	1,59,149	***	1,52,88
	51,600 l	14,616	26,800	7,891		•••	40	1
	27,080 18,000	4,688 8,125	6,900	1,518		***	245	 g
	40	40	8,728	588	29,651	7,680	93,380	3,36
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	•••	 543		2,36i	•••	229	910 910	171
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	•••	***	24	25	100	144	1,120	E
	24,078 4,079	20,127 30,218	8,146 702	(),050 <b>0,</b> 381	12,810 1	10,69 <b>8</b> 11	19,37 <del>9</del> 3	15,58 2
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	978	} 798 405	} 	} 40 29	<b>}</b>	} 391		} 10
	5	5,290 28		10,935	 107	21,060 162	88	26,98 7
		161	•••   	***	,,	•••		•••
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	1	4,686 126	** 6	1,176 1,190	5	360 971	7	27 1,28
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	286	845 1,868	·" <b>3</b> 15	62 <u>2</u> 1,685	7	275	1,276	61 11,11
	27,072	1,24,114   100	80,978	2,90,058 1,201	611 611	20,578	, 1	9,81 10,42
	1	4,717 8 <b>2</b> 5	1	10,684	 57	17,749 2,029	72	1,67 97,12
	1	193	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	581	Bay .	1,90,277 2,098	494	96
		620	***	1,076	464	199	1 110	
		140	,.,	1,802	140	15,798	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	25,71

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II.- I.--Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of
years 1804-95

Ticco goods Yds.  Ganvas			_	JAP	AN.	
I.—Raw Meteriate and Unmanaptectured Arbivles—concluded.  Silk libs.  Wood.— Tunk Wood.— Tunk Wolfes—articles unenumerated Value Color kinds Yalue Wood.— Tunk Wood.— Tunk Wood.— Tunk Wood.— Tunk Wood.— Tunk Wood.— Tunk Wood.— Tunk Manaptetered end perily Manaptetered Yalue Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted Frinted or 1  Colored Frinted	Antiolies.		180	)4.95.	189	6-9a,
I.—Raw Materials and Hamanafactured Arlicles—concluded.  Silk		ĺ	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity,	Valuo.
Article consociuded.  Bit Wood—  Article consociuded.  Bit Wood—  Char kinds C. tons  Char kinds Value  Use.  All other articles unenumerated.  A-Yaires and Textilic Fabrics—  Cotion—  Twent and Yern Ibs.  Yes provided or Yes Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show Show	1		2	8	4	6
Silk Wood— Toak Cher kinds Wyalue Wool  All other articles uncannerated Walue Wool  All other articles uncannerated Walue Wool  All other articles uncannerated Walue Wool  All other articles and parity Manyfactured and parity Manyfactured— Cotton— Twist and Varn libs. Fines groods Gray Yds. White Colowred Printed or Dyed White Colowred Printed or Dyed White Colowred Printed or Dyed White Colowred Printed or Dyed White Colowred Printed or Dyed White Colowred Printed or Dyed White Colowred Printed or Dyed White Colowred Printed or Dyed White Colowred Printed or Dyed White Colowred Printed or Dyed White Colowred Printed or Dyed White Colowred Printed Or Dyed White Colowred Printed Or Dyed White Colowred Printed Or Dyed White Colowred Printed Or Dyed White Colowred Printed Or Dyed White Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred Colowred C	I.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactu	roil		Rs.		Ru.
Toak	· Silk	ibs.	***		•	••,
Mod All other articles uncommerated Value			41.	***	***	.,,
All other articles unenumerated Value 307 53  All other articles unenumerated Value 307 307 53  All other articles and parity 108.	1171	11		***	•••	***
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics— Cotton— Cotton— Twis and Yarn			•	907		
Twisi and Yarn Twisi and Yarn Twisi and Yarn Thereof poods Gray White Coloured, Printed or Lyed Oliver sorts of Piece of goods Throad, sewing Other sorts of mamfae tures Tlace Goods, Throad, sewing Other sorts of mamfae tures Tlace Goods, Thereof, sewing Other sorts Tlicot goods, Other sorts Tlicot goods, Other sorts Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Other sorts Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Other sorts Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot goods, Tlicot go	II Articles, Manufactured and pur		***		<b>'*'</b>	B.10
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TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

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11,--Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

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1.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise of Benyal during the official

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VI.—Raw Materials and Unnamifestured Articles—concluded.  Silk	,	Quantity.	Value.
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VII.—Artioles, Manyfactured and partly Manyfactured— A.—Yurna and Tertilo Fabrica— Cotton— Twist and Yarn   Uns. Ploce goods— Grey   Yda,   White   Coboured, Printed or   Dyed   Other sorts of Piece   No.   Roods   Threed, sewing   Ths.   Other sorts of manufactures   Yalue   Flax— Piece goods   Yds.   15   Garvas   Other sorts   No.   Piece goods   Yds.   15   Silk   Piece goods, pure and mixed   Yds.   15   Other sorts   Whs.   Wool— Piece goods   Yds.   15   Other sorts   Whs.   Wool— Piece goods   Yds.   2,488   1,128   Other sorts   Wool— Piece goods   Yds.   2,488   1,128   Other sorts   Wool— Piece goods   Yds.   2,488   1,128   Other sorts   Wool— Piece goods   Yds.   2,488   1,128   Other sorts   Wool— Piece goods   Yds.   2,488   1,128   Other sorts   Wool— Piece goods   Yds.   2,488   1,128   Other sorts   Wolue   B.—Apparel, (including Haberda- sery, Millinery, &c.   Value   B.—Apparel, (including Haberda- sery, Millinery, &c.   Value   Prs.   Millinery Uniforms and Accou- trements   Walue   Cocker Articles— Agricultural Implements   Walue   Arms, Annaumition, &c. (ox- cluding Williary Accourte- ments)   Wools and Printed matter   Cwt.   Building and Engineering   Cwt.   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   Walue   Colter sorts   W	All other patialog management of Volum	i	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Coller sorts Yels.   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128   1,128		٠,,	10,
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116	Jewellory (excluding Procious	, '''	
<u> Landar e Chille</u>	Howard over hourse musor)	,,,	136
response to the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of th	The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

TRADE—continued.

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency
years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Counquins.	<del></del>	Тот	AL.	
1806-00.	1894	-95,	1896	i-9G.
Quantity. Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
4 5	6	7	8	9
Rs.		Re.		Rs.
,,,	5,106	15,555	1,642	8,921
65,976 28,2		0,645 72,622 46,167 11,81,379	509 1,42,426	98,698 1,60,026 95,650 10,87,359
01 10	10,851,258 820,880,580	74,54,030 0,67,19,784	12,868,845 775,281,097	80,28,857 0,10,02,924
160 :	203,877,670	2,69,57,628	141,971,142	1,94,22,458
[C ]	125,010,420	1,80,65,879 } 9,08,484	88,190,001 8,287,669	1,30,06,230
\{\begin{align*} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	2,034,781 914,126	5,62,319	8,287,669 825,646	5,48,057
111 )11		15,26,862	119	9,89,289
110 211	145,135 781,605 241,191	88,493 6,82,861 1,69,565	273,540 908,000 216,593	1,20,936 6,66,291 1,30,872
112 444	1,468,J12 10,901	11,11,649 69,567	(,) 16,881 1,566	1 <b>2,26,671</b> 15,940
{ 85 }	4,781,004 (021,000 794,510 	41,30,222 31,05,242 1,16,333	3,366,858 { 726,239 { 663,021	28,96,954 } 27,41,618 2,00,798
4	88 13 121,960	94,74,460 4,80,060	119,829	30,48,682 4,32,118
***	***	4,60,069		6,54,110
""	""		[ "	
1	99 3,161	7,95,127 7,65,093	 8,998	5,48,659 7,89,901
	270,364	5,53,848* 1,89,597	808,586	6,09,817 2,07,282
10	6 878,726	1,95,476 8,32,601	1,094,870	2,08,606 4,08,831
220 7,2	95 94,548 01 235,646 60	2,46,872 2,67,928 10,06,884 5,92,028 25,017	44,094 208,902	8,56,426 8,70,2(a) 10,52,867 6,07,217 28,157
	75 1,562 G4	3,79,612 16,72,159	11,729	5,80,300 18,49,130
131	66	7,83,093 1,674	985 886	9,79,767 806
13,6	08	1,78,290	•••	8,81,460

11. - Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandisc and value of years 1894-95

				1		Unterd l	CINGDOM.	
	Ант	icles.			1804	1-96.	180	i-9(i,
					Quantity.	Value,	Quanlity.	Value.
		1	. W — 1946-1 I—		2	្គ ព	4	ā
Manu	factured—v Other actic	<i>les</i> —conclude 1 Manufactur	d.			Rn.		Rs.
	Unwro		***	Cwt.	687	J,15,975	881	1,38,783
	Su	ddlory and H	a <b>rn</b> oss	Value	•••	2,29,065		2,53,508
	Other Matches, b	sorts acifor and oth	inna	**	100	87,107   6,345	***	79,381 8,978
	Paints ai	nt Colours,		"	•••		**1	13,114.5
	Paintors' Paper and 1	Materials	***	"		8,62,179   8,97,376	***	10,73,107
	Soan	***	***	Owt.	10,176	, 3,97,370   2,73,641	11,639	4,75,498 2,96,794
	Stationery	***		Value	141	7,06,095	11,000,0	8,67,911
	Toys and R	equisites for (	James	31		8,92,823	100	9,98,186
		nifactures of aperiod by	oral.	No. Value	1,800,893	16,86,839 48,467	1,734,985	15,74,496 36,305
	ingt snori	ilied)	• •••	,, (	***	{ {	***	
	morated	urnetes, to	-ucnu	37	•••	12,60,574	***	21,11,865
	1 31	( Free		[		13,56,74,632		9 67 91 7 12
IVL01	reliandise	Dutiable	110	"	***	8,41,81,279	1.,	2,67,81,746   18,84,93,739
		Total	***	,,	•1•	21,08,56,911	111	21,42,74,475
Ттелянге				Ì				<del></del> -
Gold	be -	***	***	,,	914	580,IQ		18,97,093
Silver	***	814	***	- 17	41*	72,12,631		63,43,502
		Total	***	۱, ا		73,03,716	•••	82,40,696
Grand Total	of Imports of	of Morshandis	fern o	<b>,</b>			<del></del>	ļ
Treasure		3+4	###	,,	,,,	22,71,59,627	***	23,26,16,070
Government Stores		***	•••	"	117	1,85,16,989	, ,,,	1,57,94,949
Treasur	<del></del>			1		]		
Gold		***		,,	•••	•••		
Silvon	ľ	-4-		29	•••	***	110	•••
		Total of Tro	ermene	,,	*1°	***		
	Matal as s	Mayon s- 3 III		· · · · · ·			<del></del>	···
	TOTAL OF S	Stores and Tre	MILLO	17	•••	1,35,10,989	•••	1,57,94,949

Transe-continued.

Transers imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengul during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	Austria-	HONGARY.	}		Вкла	NOI.	
180	L-136.	1895	-96.	5. 13 <b>94</b> -95.			.90.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Yaluo.	Quantity.	Yulue.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
-	Tta.		Its.		Rs.		Rs.
	oa	***	202	н	<b>4</b>	,,,,	/14
,81 ,41	197 2,840	)	1,510 97	410 444 115	3,428 2,83,579	462 462	26 4,090 4,62,657
56	1,292 1,60,347 2,443 51,366 6,267	 175 	2,048 1,87,180 8,726 47,720 21,000	** 8	1,19,689 82,815 450 7,677 60,881	6 	1,60,189 1,26,200 50) 13,096 63,068
27	28 1,183	,,, ,,,	\$(·0	,	•••	191 198	310
	 37, <b>6</b> 00	,,,	81,982	##, ##1	18,461	111	22,711
,,,	0,02, <b>9</b> 58 97,28,822	***	87,030 39,28,03	***	1,70,682 67,83,080	***	9,42,261 76,90,790
	49,20,180	**1	40,10,894	110	59,68,621	***	79,12,05
***	144	***	32 9	864 435	391	**** 415 	118 118 
****	.,,	393	-11	,	(=,		.,.
,,,,	49,20,180	141	40,10,675		59,68,021	 	79,49,059
***	1,567		1,730	111	111	***	
414		.,,	***		34+	411	//I
<u></u>	*********************************	,,,,	***	171		411	***
<u></u>	1,557	,,,	1,780	***		111	.,,

II.-Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

VII.—Articles, Manufucture t and partly   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.     Manufacture t and partly   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.     Manufacture - and Manufactures of Leather—							Fra	Pi.r.	
VIL.—Articles, Manufacture t and partly   Ms.   Ru.		Л	rciaria.			189	4-96.	189	5-96,
VIL						Quantity.	Valuo	Quantity.	Value.
Many   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Action   Act			1			2	3	4	5
Vinwrought	Manyfa C,	zoturodc Othor Art. Leather un	eoneluded. <i>irles</i> conclud id Manufactu	ed.		<i>-</i>	RH.		Ru.
Saddlery and Harness   Value		Unwr	ought	***	Cwt.	401	141	•••	,,,
Cliber sorts   Matches, Incifer and others		Sa	addlery and H	агневв	Valuo				
Paints and Oblores, and Painters' Materials		Ol Canalista M	hor sorts		11	141	,.,	i	[ ``` 4
Painters' Materials					"	761	101	111	***
Paper and Pasteboard   Cwt.   Cont.   Stationery   Cwt.   Value   1,224   Stationery   Value   1,224   Stationery   Value   1,224   Stationery   Value   1,224   Stationery   Value   1,224   Stationery   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   Value   V	'				l		Lugari		0.010
Soap     Cwl.   1,224   3,317   10,89,983   10,89,307   10,89,983   10,89,307   10,89,983   10,89,307   10,89,983   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100   10,100	]	Paper and	Pastelourd		ľ				
Toys and Requisites for Games   1,224   3,317   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340   340									
Comment				***	Value		1,224		
Wood, Manufactures of Value	7	loys and R		Annos			400		396
Articles imported by post (not specified) All other articles, unennmerated	,	Jundrufing Masal Ma				78	6312	***	m
All other articles, uneummerated   7,606   18,865   18,865   18,865   18,865   18,865   18,865   18,865   18,865   18,867   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576   10,18,576	i	rrann, ara Ketiolog da	natheraps of	_	Value	***	} <b></b> }	***	40
All other articles, unenumerated	•			•			ļ }		
Merchandiso   {Free		VII other	articlos, u	nen 11-	"	***	"'	•••	*11
Merchandiso— { Prec   Dutiable		meralad	-		[		7.686		10.040
Total					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			***	\$ (1,01)
Total	Merci	handiso—	{Free	***	- 11	***	60,146	í	41.419
Treasure— (fold			Contibio	*1*	2)		8,99,103	- 1	
Treasure—  (lold			Total		1		\	,	~
Cloth Silver			7446	•11	21	<b>P1 1</b>	] 8,99,307	170	10,80,983
Total	Тгонянго				1		\ <u>\</u>		
Total		•••	***	,,,	., 1		t I		i
Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	Silver	***	***		,		, ,		
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandisc and Troasure			m		]			······································	
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandisc and Treasure			Total	•••	"	***	]		,,, <u>[</u>
Government— Stores 3,298	Grand Total of	Immorta	of Marahandi.	اسمس					
Government— Stores	Troasuro						9 00 902		
Stores			***	-10	"		0,00,007		10,89,983 }
Tionsure— (fold					1				
Total of Stores and Treasure	Stores	844	**.	444	**	101	3,298	j	Eal
Total of Stores and Theorems	11,00mm	_			<b> -</b>		.		****
Silver	1747) **100HH160								~"]
Total of Stores and Treasure	Silva					***	111		,,,
Total of Stores and Treasure	W11100		***	•••	31	•••			1
Total of Stores and Theorems			Total of Tre	asneo	]				
Total of Stores and Treasure ,, 8,298 60					"	***	1)1		
3,298 60		Total of E	Stores and Tra	ภราเาซ			n des		.,
					" (	"" (	0,248	••• }	60

TRADE-ontinued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bongal during the official and 1805-96-continued.

	Gen	Mary,		Holeand.				
189	4-05.	1895	-96.	1894	·96.	1895-	98.	
Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Valuo.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
o	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	
	Ля.		Rs.		Ìs.		Rs.	
1	310	2	896	4-1	<b>*</b> 11		146	
,,, l	745	141	167		***		***	
	1,507	***	728		***	100	•••	
[	1,68,849	•••	1,48,094	<b>9.8</b> 1	144	121	*110	
	13,418	j	18,800	i		1		
***	93,075	pa1	1,86,026	951	***	***	***	
"110	2,201	97	1,634			•••	911 911	
,,,,	26,408		40,848	611	10		***	
[	95,210		1,23,689	4.11		•••	***	
10	14	18	370	***	- 141	, •	***	
- "	5,046	***	25,242	•••	***	***	***	
	111		•••		131	• • •	***	
**1	58,680	,	1,17,269			1,1	***	
	56,846	,,,	89,809	611	975		411	
•••	61,00,601	***	62,35,964		740		22,470	
	53,50,407		03,10,808	•11	1,715	811	23,470	
<u></u> -			,					
!			101		131	[	***	
***	***	111	20	4,4	{	***	111	
			410		<del></del>		<del></del>	
***	***	0g )	20				***	
••1	62,50,407	111	68,19,889		1,715	***	22,470	
	2,018	***	0,398	,,,	140	114	***	
				<b>!</b>		1		
eri .					111	,,,	111	
	•••		101	744	111		***	
*** ********  ,	111	111	ы	(44	++1	18*	134	
·	0.030		6,388					
***	2,078	•,,	0,000	111	""	110	•••	

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1804-05

-			::-:: 15 <del></del>			Italiy.	·
	An	FIOLKS.			1894-95.	180	)5-9d <b>.</b>
				Quantit	y. Value.	Quantity.	Value.
•		1		2	3	d	6
Manufaal O.—Ol Le	turad—co har Arti athor an	<i>clos</i> —concluded. d Blanufactures	_		Re.		Ra.
J	Leather- Unwre Manuf	ught actures—	Cwi		• • •		
	Br	ddlory and Harn	onn Vali	in.		,	***
	O	ther sorts	105 []		•••		***
		wifer and others Colours, and Pair					
	ors Mate		,,	<u> </u>	0,147	· }	4,400
		Pastoboard	1		.   7		13
និល្ប		-	Cwt.		8 2,022		1,280
10°	ulionory	www.initaa.fon.Cam	Valu	1	5,201 18,886		3,890 30,013
16,	ysumu uu ubrollas	man rol ealisings	No.	1""		'''	1 '
Wo	ood, Mar	ulactures of .	Valu	(I	***		10
. (	not speci Lother	nported by po fled) articles, unon	))			•••	Ì
	norated		19		26,778		31,116
Marcha	ndisc—	{ I ^e roo { Dutiublo	pp	,	1,805 18,85,672		14,802 13,00,898
Treasuro-		Total	>1	149	18,97,477	111	19,17,700
Gold	44)	140	,,, ,,				•••
Silvor	•••	***	,,	***		•••	
		Total	••• ,,	101	•••		***
Grand Total of I	mports o	f Morchandison	nd	1	- 1		1
Troasure	i		11		18,97,477	114	19,17,700
Government— Stores	•••	***	11	.,,	14)		191
Treasure— Gold							
Silvor	**;	***	···	7			::
		•••	• "	J			
	tal of Tr		,,			**************************************	···
Total of Store	os and T	rousuro	*** >}		***		

and 1895-96-continued.

TRADE-continued.

Transure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official

	RUHSIA	in Europh.			Mozal	ibiđar'	
1804	-95.	1894	5- <b>96</b> ,	1894	1-95.	1896-	96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
	Ra.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	46)	• 5 •	141				***
	•1)	•••	***		151		
111	***	***	410	111	•••	194	41)
116	••1	***	***		101	[ ""	161
[	***	{	***		<b>[</b>	! [	
	***	1 100	164	111	144	114	*11
	414	111	***	111	164	.,.	111
	*1*	100	114	***	814	(84	***
,,,	***	} {	148	111	***		***
195	*11	1 111	tes	•••			*11
	411	""	114	•••	•••	***	***
	411	•19	•••	*4*	***	101	***
	111		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***	,,,		*11
	***			***	111		1
	***		2,59,786	•••	***	411	
	•••	.,,	2,59,780	141	114	114	19
		·	<del></del>		111	1,,	911
}	***	101	f19	***	1	]	•••
111	1 = 1 					] <del></del> -	
	***		. 41 		***	***	***
***	***		2,59,796	101	,,,	161	12
						<b>[</b>	
	411					······	, ,,,,
		]					
***	***	"	465	101	***	661 187	141
	***	,11	111		141 		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
111	110	111	141	141	(1)		1 44
	·		131	164	491		, <b>e</b> n

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11... Quantities of value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

- CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR - CON		دا شتیر ۱۰ مشکر			·. · . · ·			
						Z) nz	FBAR.	<u> </u>
	Aur	orcura.			1894	i-95,	1808	5-DG.
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Vistage.
		. –		,	- 1	}		•
		1			3	9	4	5
VII.—Articles, M. Mayfacture C.—Other	dcor r Arti	noluded. ie <i>le</i> z—conclude	d.	Į		18н.	<del></del>	Ru.
Lond Lo J	iar an ather- Unwr	d Manufacture	10 KG	Cwt.	111	***	***	
	Bi	addlery and Ha	PROJET	Value	<b>,,</b> ,	•	402	1
34 .	- O	liher sorfs		h		•	***	•••
nin"(	la and	ucifor and othe Colours, and P Jerials	nint-	1)	***	• • • •	104	···
		Pasteboard	•••	H		***		
Soap		- (=	***	Cwt	**4	***	•••	
Stalie	onery	***		Value	] ;;;			194
Toys	and R	equisites for G	unica			1		•••
Umb	iolfüu			No.		***		
<b>A</b> rlia	des ir	lo regulantita ad hataga	post	Value		***	411	•••
II A.	o spec otter rated		enit-	•	***	•••	911	111
4110	i di Qi-\E	***	**	ы	•••		***	
Morchand	liso	{ Prec Dutiable	100	1) 1)	111	2,609 <b>3,72</b> 9	114	10,620
		Total						
		TOTAL	•••	13		7,820		10,620
Tronsuro					1			A say of heart production of the same of the
Gold		111	***	71			<b>]</b>	ì i
Silver	161	111	614	19	<b>,</b>	•••		
		Total	•••	11				
Grand Total of Im	altou	of Morchandis	ben a		(- <del></del>			[·
Trousuro		***	416	1)		7,329		10,620
Government-								
HANGE	•••	141	***	1)		•••	••	.,,
Trensure					I			
Gold	***	495	,			[	ĺ	[ [
Bilver	***	111	111	39 10	***	•••	•••	***
		•			<u> </u>	***	411	
		Total of Tro		u		***	,,,	for
/D-1	1 -01	Stores and Tre			1	1		

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-06—continued.

	Ro	YPT.			Maun	ITIUS,		
189	1-05,	1895	-96.	1894	1-9ő.	1895-90.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Valuo,	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
o	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	J&4.		Ns.		Ra.		Rs.	
***	•••	•…	44*		100	***	<b>***</b>	
141	191	••• ]		***			***	
•••	100	***	1110	444		- "		
151	**:	-"	111	***	144	'''	***	
- 01	) }	}	829	101	441		***	
	••• [	1	78 31	2	50	" 20	12	
•••				.,, "	114	20	111	
111		111	•••		100	***		
	•••	***	•11	•••	37	2		
***	i ""	*1*	141	***	37	· "	***	
			, <b>,,,</b> [	111	•••		191	
		10>	*11	144	G	· _ • · ·	3	
184	997	11)	2,295	•11	1,086	,	5,67	
	6,16,494		5,74,058	•••	27,00,736	***	18,52,08	
	6,17,491	177	6,77,263	141	27,91,771	111	18,57,71	
***	7,000	***	9,818	***		403	411	
(**			417	(1)	1,61,008		J,25,00	
19.0	7,000	111	9,813	174	1,61,008	11)	1,25,00	
44.	6,24,431		<b>5</b> ,8 <b>7,</b> 000	100	20,42,779	111	10,82,71	
	10	161	114	***		bi i	10	
		,. <u>,</u>	411	401	,,,		41.5	
111	111	***	***		,	' '''	***	
14 f	111		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	331	150	**	•••	
++1	10		111	911		144	10	

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1893-95

			·'m			Hourn	America.	
	A	ittiu lika.			1894	1-96.	.00-001	
					Quantity.	Valuo.	Quantity.	Value.
		1			2	3	4	6
Man	ufactured- -Other Ar	actured and y -concluded. ticles—conclud nd Menufactu	od.			Ru.		Ra.
	Unwi Mam	ought ifactures	414	Cwt.		•••		***
		nddlery and H	eront	Valuo		•••	,,,	112
	O Martabara	ther sorts	<b></b>	19		•••		***
	Paints and ors' Ma	lucifor and oth l Colours, and . topicle	Paint-	**	***	}	•••	
		Pastoboard	***	h h	***	741	•••	***
	Boan	T IF 3 01- D LISE I C	***	Owt.	***	•••	•••	11.0
	Stationery			Viduo		""	""	***
	Toys and F	loanisites for G	amen	9	***	***	111	•••
	Umbrollus	1 44	144	No.			***	•••
	Wood, Ma	nufactures of	101	Value	{			20
	Articles i	mported by	post				""	ا الم
	(not spec	eifled) articles, un	 tenti-	b		•••		***
	moratod	•••	***	11	•••	•4•	***	43
		C Tiluna		l-				
M.e.	rehmudise	-{ Free Dutiable	***	2)		78	***	217
		Chanabio	• • •	21	•••	4,877	,,,	11,048
		Total	***	,,	***	4,955	***	11,203
l'ronsuro-				ĺ				<del></del>
Gold	***	49.9	414	91	***	I		
Bilver	104	441	***	n		***		***
		Total	•••	,,	•••			
Juand Watal	at Comments	of Morehandisc	1	- 1		<del></del>		
Tronsuro	M THINCEN	ete OL 141 OLGIGIGIA	 aude	,,	.,,	4,956	***	R08,1 1
				١.		<del></del>	<u></u> .	
Joyorumont- Stores	,,.	***	***	73		<b>33.</b>		
ff)				\-	<del></del>			···
Troasure Gold	1			1	{			
Silve	• •••	•••	***	**	- 101	441		***
24144	or	***	•••	"	[	164	}	114
		Total of Treas	niro	<b>5</b> )		111		
7	Potal of Sta	ores and Treasu	(ro	-	• • FR	<del></del>		
				13	***	***	•••	••• [

TRADB—continued.

Treasure importal from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	Unite	d States.			Ade	¥• ·	
1894	·95.	1895	-08.	1804	-95,	1895	.96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Valuo.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
	Ha.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	89 <b>4</b> ;	44.	<b>D</b> hy	bas	*H		149
411	•••	***	881		111		110
***	05		***	141	) 50	411	1*1
•••	444	•••	161	+41	80	111	4+1
***	19,744	141	10,811	*119	494	1,1	68
***	વાલ		80	144	411		***
•••	*** * 45	02	4,846	841		***	.,,
***	143 <b>2,47</b> 6	•••	1,508 1,985	• • • •	•••	***	
441	*** T-1-21 (1)	31,502	28,274	1 ***	) 04 694	***	140
***	158	101	841	•••	•••	189	***
**1	,,,		•••	***	,,,	144	145
,	1,804	***	8,824	100	802		10
111	14,701	and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s	22,620	)11	428	181	2,56
	54,73,542	***	77,43,279		6,31,109	120	3,57,82
•••	54,89,303	414	77,05,002	111	6,91,631	144	3,60,38
							4,85
***	***	110	1117	111	'	***	124
				,,,	,,,	201	4,85
							<u></u>
<b>9</b> 8 1	64,88,809	.,,	77,05,902	141	6,81,581		3,65,28
	875	***	,1,	, pm	842	111	đã
	——————————————————————————————————————				*		<del></del>
		.,.	, ]			***	400
				114		•••	44.
PP	114	114	1+4	181	111	101	
	375				842	***	65
491	219	751	141	""	// had	***	

n 2

H.—"

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandisc and value of years 1894-95

			}	ABA	DIA.	
Articl	Ba.		1894	4-95,	1895-96.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
. 1			2	8	ó	6
II.—Articles, Mamyfactur Manufactured—concl O.—Other Articles Louther and I	udod. —concluded.			Ra.	and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s	Rs.
Leather— Unwroug Manufaet	it iiros—	Owl	11,	•••		611
Baddle	ry and Harn	ess Valu	10		<b></b>	l
Other s	orts .	,,	11.	•••	***	111
Matches, lucif	er and others.		*11		1	10)
Paints and Col.	ours, and Pain Io		1	}	ł	848
Paper and Pas	m dahaard	***	***	) "	***	
Bosp	INDOUGU	Owt	*11	466	***	2
Stationory		Yalu		1	***	,,, ~
Toys and Requ	isites for Gan	400		•••	***	
Umbrellas		No		]	] ;;;	
Wood, Manuf	actures of	Val	10 .,,	60	•••	
Articles impo	erted by p	ost	J	]	}	1
not specific All other a	d) rticles, unen	u-	*14	111	1.,	191
morated		*** p	4,	1,019	•••	169
Morchandisc {	Froc Dutiablo	1 8 9 25 4 8 9 9	91 410	6,12,858	1+1	1,237 8,16,817
!	<b>Cotal</b>	*** ;;	110	6,12,935	346	3,18,054
Тгозвито—					·	
Gold Silver	400 400	*** 19	***	6,000	314	•••
!	l'otal	*** ;;	***	6,000	111	***
Frand Total of Imports of A	Carabardiaa a	- A		~ <u></u>	·	·
Treasure	***	*** ;;	111	6,18,035	***	3,18,054
Jovernment— Stores	***	a., ,,		101		143
Treasuro			1			
Gold			1	1		
Silver	914 944 ·	*** //	414		i i e	184
•		<b>644</b> 17	411	***	*11	499
T	otal of Treasu	aro ₁₁	411	102	1,,	194
Total of Stor	es and Treasu	ro "	***	***	441	- <del></del>

Thadbe—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	Cr	YLON.			Сни	7å.		
18	9 <b>4-</b> 95,	1896	-96.	1894	k-95.	1895-96.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
8	7	8	0	10	11	13	18	
	Re.		Ra.		Rs.		Rs,	
161	***	940	454	***		**		
110	111 411	+++	280	***	2	111	··· 20	
	16,540	140	141 8,168	++4 - ++9	94 181	461 231	24/	
•		ı		,	, ,		1,40,822	
167	''' <b>7</b> 0	166	479 7,641	118	1,05,648 27,959	144 201	1,40,823	
"11	452	··· 19	245	114	2	***	41	
***	900	100	625 4,110	*1*	826 1,856	•••	1,588 546	
80	1,969 88	5	8	647	654	1.010	. 784	
	095	•	84	144	1,80,866	•11	2,58,232	
	100	ţat	` <b></b>	•••	(F)	,,,	191	
	80,407	***	72,193	100 '	47,824	110	87,910	
111	51,901 9,90,866	140	11,711 13,22,495	111	2,28,064 28,84,978	101	8,10,846 20,68,180	
111	10,49,827	944	18,84,906	*14	81,08,682	*11	82,78,976	
***	1119	•••	8,91,909	HI	18,98,588	<b>A</b>	12,88,986	
ا ،	8,62,488	101 		***	864	***	68	
	3,02,498	\$41 -	8,81,808	181	19,94,897	- til ¹ -	12,84,040	
•••	14,05,205	161	21,05,614	440 ,	50,08,020	141	45,68,026	
				,			•	
***	38,200	**)	87,898	··· ,	10,408	*1*.	8,094	
<b>911</b>	100	<b>\$31</b>	,,,	194	. 01	, sta	, 100	
•41	101	10)	110 '	1) -	* ***	10		
444	149		114 ng. (		101		13/1	
111	88,200	101	87,808	191	10,408	po-	8,094	

H.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Morchandise and value of years 1804-95

							Jan	N.	
	ÅRTI	OLRS.		~	1	801-0	)5.	1895-90.	
					Quantity	·.	Value.	Quantity.	Yalus.
1					2		8	4	6
Lo	ured—con her Articl ather and	icluded. !esconclude Manufacture	d.				Re.	The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	λίπ.
ل	Leather— Unwrou	ght	(	Úwt.				***	***
		cturos— lory and Harr	O. R	Valuo			•••		
	Other	r norta		J# ·		l		***	111
Pa	ntahos, Ind Ini <b>s</b> and C	cifor and other	ra Paint-	33	144		8,40,825	***	2,80,070
m.	ora Mato	rials Pastoboard	***		) ···	1	207	•••	***
So		 Fillighoure	***	Owt.		- 1	40	***	40
86	ntionerv	***		Value		- 1	442		29
To	ys and R	equisites for	Gamos		•••		2,627	12	17
W	mbrollas cod, Man rticles in	ufactures of	post	No. Value	<b></b> '	674	802 81,711	9,844	5,20 15,46
	(not speci	iflod)	nenu-	27			•11		41,
	moratod	***	***	10			26,314	184	26,40
Morol	andiso	{Free Dutiable	***	)1 11	844		1,186 7,63,138	***	10,08 8,14,22
•		Total	***	21	101		7,04,278	***	18,08,8
Trensure-									
Gold	494	***	***	21			301	l i	***
Silver	***	•••	1114	"	•••		•••	[	111
		Total	***	2)	,,,		911	""	***
Grand Total of Treasure	-						# 44 070		
	***	***	104	91			7,61,273	100	8,80,91
Government— Stores	100	484	***	. "			101	•4•	111
Treasure	_			-					
0.13					]				
Silvor	44c 487	411	**1	)) ))	<b>!</b>		***	! ! ! [	***
	757			<b>"</b> .				101	**************************************
		Total of Tre	_	*	***********		P14	***	)
	Total of S	Stores and Tr	OTHEO	91	***		-	100	111

TRADE- continued.

Treasure imported from Engine Countries and the Treasure imported from Engine

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	P1	insta.			Russia :	IN ABIA.	1
18	94-95.	189	5-96.	189	L-95.	1898	i-90.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,
6	7	8	y	10	11	13	18
	Rs.	,	Rs.		Rs.		Ra.
946		•••	961	"	***	447	
***	,.,		19	, 114	-		]
• •••	:::		401	41	11 · ·	1 ght	
161 ,	164	1)1	141	111	••• ',	`	Ji Çiist
Per	2,260	,,,	67	***	409		788
M	4	***	411	***	441	10	100
+11 111	]	111	981	1	15	8	44
911	111	111	974 983	150	***	111	***
111		***	•••	***	944 114	110	HF /
744	141	***	111	441	101		***
***		lee :	136	111	10.5		181
261	40		486	111	20	493	86
144 141	กร 2,00,198	111	910 1,85,971	411 800	87,22,274	. 111	1,07,69,008
111	2,00,201		1,80,881	417	87,22,274		1,07,69,098
				,			
111		ni i	•11	144		6	510
111	114	111	, 111	No.		878	\$ 40°, 45°
bii	144	111	7 114	984 ************************************	in ,		****
\$15 '	2,00,991	113	1,86,881	ш	87,22,274	100	1,07,69,008
*9*	144	691	16.	164	, <del>111</del>	114	144
114	***	111				744	J. J.
***	. 10	494	•••		111	***	, 10
180	169		761	109 '	1 111		1.00
111	*60	111	- 101		He	200	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Marchandise and value of years 1894-95

							Straits Se	PTLDMENTS.		
	Articl	rė.			189 1-95.			1895-90.		
					Quanti	ty.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
1 =1===================================	. 1				2		8	4	6	
Manuj	er, Manufactur fuctured—concl Other Article Leather, and k	ludod. •roneludod	ı.				Rs.		Rs.	
•	Leather— Unwrough			Ovet.		14	1,061	11	990	
Tronsure—	Manufact Saddler Saddler Saddler Other s Matches, lucif Paints and Painters Mi Paper and Par Soap Stationery Toys and Rec Umbrellas Wood, Manuf Articles imp (not specific All other merated	nros— y and Harn orts or and other Colours, atorials steboard quisites for ( actures of orted by p d) articles, unc	and and amo	Valuo  Owit. Valuo  No. Valuo  """  """  """  """  """		282	980 65 98,641 11,884 17,481 20 582 524 810 929  85,601 65,250 68,18,098	1	48 81,476 29,504 10,041 23 1,112 498 17 16,038  86,800 1,10,807 03,08,568 04,14,190	
Gold Silver	•••	•••	***	19 31	191		1,48,086	911	8,186	
-20, 42		otal					1,48,086		<del></del>	
Anna 1 Mar. 1	_		3	19		<del></del> }	11461000	<del></del>	8,410	
Treasure	of Imports of A	AOPOHANCISO	and	"		j	70,21,898	111	04,22,670	
Government- Stores	- ***	M	***	J <b>ý</b>	111	,,	210	411	232	
Treasure—Gold	•••	100	•••	"	•11		Þer	140	***	
Silver .	••1	<b>GI</b>	445	29	111		111	**1	141	
	Total of Treas	uro	***	» [	611		***	141	161	
Total of	Stores and Tre	esure	***	,,	111	<u> </u> -	910	######################################	282	

TRADE-continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96-continued.

	Tunkay:	in Abia.			Austi	ALTA.		
1804	·95 <b>.</b>	1896	<b>-96.</b>	1894	L-95,	1895-96.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Vaius.	Quantity.	Value.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	19	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs,	,	Rs.	
	444	•11	***	121	9,220	115	9,763	
		•4.	114	461	520		1,199	
177	•••	***	*14	161	***	444	111	
*" •	100		***	***	1111	), <b>""</b>	***	
		113	***		110	1	14	
***	111	" 1	*** 22	 136	1,844	en g	165	
- ;;;	***	*	***		41	"	100	
.1.	***	•	***		189	***	- 188	
- ""	141	***	111		395	••	"" <b>4</b> 01	
- "'	186	***	***	H"	290	•••	801	
	191	10)	114	400	***	411	144	
.,,	884	141	265	901	. 27		881	
181	100 26,817	<b>661</b>	860 6,232	200 600	7,88,288 1,78,225	\$61 600	8,45,091 4,52,641	
**************************************	28,917	167	5,582	01	9,61,463	10)	12,07,732	
	111		912	101	413		9,69,987	
	***	191 197	111 '	104	9,41,959	-aur ·∫	21,15,650	
184	*** *	, ter	919		9,41,959	***	80,88,687	
, 	90 015	·	h ana		19,08,429	,	48,88,919	
····	98,017	, est	6,494		19/00/408		401001019	
111	160	)11	140	631	<b>5,95,581</b> .	141	2,17,498	
				• nt	, 191			
11) 11)	164	4)1	an ,a	""	ıei	144 1	ibi	
1(8	161	,11.0	+++	111 , ,	•••		70 200 j. j.	
<del></del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				6,95,581	191 ·	2,17,428	
***	(4)	134	161	J.	-inches	,		

П.--

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Morohandisc

Presidency of Bongal chiring the official

				- \		Orner
	Ártioi	1894	-05.			
					Quantity,	Value.
	1	<del> </del>			2	8
	<u> </u>	. <del> </del>		"		***
				ļ	, ,	Rs.
II.—Artiole	e, Manufaolu	red and s	parliy		i	
Many	actured—cone Other Article	maea. •—conclui	lad.			
<b>0.</b> −	Loather and	Manufactu	res of			
	Loather—	_		<b>a</b> .	ì	
	Unwroug		***	Owt.	•••	***
	Manufaci Suddier	aros— cy oud Ha	rnoga	Value	۰	***
'	Other	orte	***	9)	411	***
	Matches, luci	for and oti	LONE	"	***	***
	Paints and	Colours,	and			8
	Painters' M Paper and Pa	alalioned Lygorials		1)	***	ůã
	Soap	aronowr.et	141	Cwi.	\	111
	Stationery	***	***	Value	140	80
	Toys and Roc	luisites te	r Gamei	i n	491	80
	Umbreilas	60 - 1000	, ,,,	No. Value	***	40
	Wood, Manu Articles imp	neted liv	post	Aittro	\ <b>'"</b> \	•••
	(not specifi	od)	ine Incon	<b>8</b> 2	· }	101
	All other a	rtiolos, i	unenu-	•	1	
	merated	186	110	93		4,705
		( Frag		11		1,508
	Morohandiso-	- { Dutin	blo	17	***	19,78,420
		Total				19,74,928
		T0001	***	31	\ <u>\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\</u>	701141040
Treasure						
Gold	***	***	•••	39		9,000 5.60
Bilvor	*9*	111	•••	11	•••	5,52
		Total	***	et	,,,	14,521
Grand Total	of Imports of	Merchand	ive ast			
Tronsur		***	***	13	<b> </b>	19,80,440
					<del></del>	<del></del>
M	<b>.</b>				1	1
<b>Gevernme</b> nt Stores						100
MMIND	•••	1 #*	540	"		
Treasure-					l	
Gold	144	***	**1	1)	160	***
Silver		***	***	55	100	360
, ,	Total of Tr	asuro	400	"	101	i ji n
nu . • -			,	••		
Total of	Stores and Tr	easuro	400	**		100

TRADE-continued.

and value of Treasure imported from Fersign Countries into the years 1894-95 and 1895-96-concluded.

Countries.			Tor	À.Tu	
180	6-96.	189	4-05.	189	5-96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
4 .	5	6	7	8	9
	Re.		Rs.		Rs.
11+	,,,,	824	1,28,700	969	1,49,820
111	]i ]	m	2,81,899	716	2,50,058
111	40,411	***	94,766 8,54,506	- 1964 944	78,869 9,70,980
	618		11,42,287	101	'' '
***	ן פנט וו	111	7,80,498	***	14,52,417 10,19,058
***	7	10,598	2,82,940	11,888	8,14,687
10)	44 S	10	8,00,884 5,78,110	***	9,71,987 6,89,681
***	**	1,805,802	16,89,177	1,771,870	16,09,125
***	10		2,00,847	191	9,50,176
***	· }	101	,	***	
**1	4,499	184	15,57,868	144	25,80,815
114	40,649 16,10,628	694 641	18,77,19,260 12,87,52,576	***	2,76,80,141 24,42,88,024
4	10,68,077	***	26,64,71,885	161	27,19,18,165
			2		
#4# #4#	. 84	664 844	90,00,616 88,28,467	444 791	41,66,986 94,28,787
**1	84	444	1,08,29,075	104	1,95,90,678
199 	16,69,101	**************************************	27,78,00,910	174	28,55,08,888
* 1 ¢	ķo	104	1,41,64,098	+4+	1,60,62,074
]	]				,
***	101	444	, 161	141	166
ff1	*** ·	919	***	, 634 , 31	, bee *,
* ***	50	969	1,41,64,088	19930 4	1,60,62,074

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Benyal during the

		<b>Тигию К</b>	ingdom.	
Антилья.	1801-	.96.	. 1806-	.06 <b>.</b>
, 	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
, 1	2	ß	4	
Formign Menohandism.	Annual contraction of	Жн.		Ka.
Animale, living No.	6	62,500	3	2,800
Coffee Cwt.	0	667	168	19,672
Provisions Value Spices Ibs	8,027	1,876 \ 1,821	··· 085	080 181
Būgar		1 -	1	*
Rofined or crystallized (includ- ing sugarcandy) Uwt. Unrofined, vis., Molassas land		141		***
Jaggery or Car and other and charino produce				• • •
Top In Use	1	4,937	""	in .
I.—Motale and Manufactures of Motals—	"		"	2,901
A.—Hardware and Cuttory Value B.—Motals— Copper Cwf.	101	20,266	701	51,110 98,890
Tron y	20,676	61,T10 (	88,100	30,803 \$0,803
Tin		"	***	149
mornted	16	418	4	467
O.—Machinery and Millwork Value Other articles	•••	49,202 260	191	47,5118
V.—Chomicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narectics; and Dyoing and Tan- ning Materials—			"	<b></b>
Chemicals Value		1,825	111	2,5(A)
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics Dyoing and Tanning Materials Cwi	· · · · ·	1,607	8	8,889 800
V.—Oile	, · · · · ·			<del>-</del>
Minoral— Koronino (Aals		·	l	
Other kinds of oils ,, PI - Raw Materials and Unmanufactured	21	145	289	§10
Artioles-	1		1 1	I
Gums and Rosins Cwt.	4 4	228		44
Shells and Cowriss Owt.	" 202	8,170	8	1,600
Sille lbs.	1 1	1 1		1,0()()
All other articles unenumerated Value	111	"5,411		1,048
II.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—	1 1	1 1	[ ]	-
A - Yarus and Toutile Vabrics-	1	, 1	1	
Cotton—— Twist and Yarn the	420	280	120,021	A L ODE
Manufactures	<u> </u>	1	*******	07'0 <i>0</i> 0
Picoc-goods— Grey Yds.	21,582	2,714	72,162	10,984
White	4,188	451	8,284	686
. Other sorts of Piece-goods ,,	10,046	2,061	60,661	. 10,548
Other sorts of Manufac-		1		
Silk piece-goods, pure and	1. "1	i' " !	110	4,022
mixed Yds. Woollen goods Value	108	527 23,187	[	" zno
All other articles unenu-	· · · ·		1	7.598
moraled	15° # 51		1	
的种类似的 (4.11)。	The Lat	59,878	with the same	is a man
Boots and Bhoost Pre-	110	1.044	90	381
Continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la continue de la contin				
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A Charles Company of Special Company				

TRADE-continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

•	,	HUM.	Brle	j		Hungyea.	Austria	
	-9d.	1895	1-95.	189	05-9 <del>6</del> .	18	)4-05.	186
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity,	Value.	Quantity.
	18	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
	Re,		Rs.	<del></del>	Rs.		Rs.	ir <del></del>
	•ŧ•	1	***,	***	610	,,,	.,,	114
	169	444	484	116	<b></b>		***	111
	406 140	***	141	***	449	111	144	511 611
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	111	918	405	401	311	"	,,,,	t##
	411 411	,	111	111+ fri	191	10,	111	191
	***	184	•••	***	111	111	111	681 886
	***		100	411	144	,,,,	371	(
	919	***	949 905	F11.	***	"	***	141
			<b></b> , }		***	] " ]	***	111
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	100 JA4	1867) 7	989	00 g	'- 116 104	911	#11 157	*11
- 15					,	"'	""	180
} '' '	444	nt	#11	***	LBR '		***	
- 3 -	666 5 T	atr .	484 711	916	07.	. 144	411 161	100
•	***		***	494	164	) : }	•••	149
			25	1 444	200	141	181	147 #47
$i^{2}m^{2}$	3	· [	` ''				,	
		•••	***	434	#41	. 444	114	10)
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	iten		(6)	14	106	* (4.00 %)		
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II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Morehandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengul during the

		Fra	Nor.	
Autiones.	1894	L-9 <i>6</i> .	1806	·96.
	Quadity.	Valuo.	Quantity.	Value.
1	29	8	4	5
Foreign Menoulandise.		R ₈ ,		Itu.
I.—Animals, living No. II.—Articles of Food and Drink.—		[ <b>.</b> ]	111	119
Doffoo ()wr.			155	***
Provisions Value Spices Ibs.	··· ]	150	***	144
Sugar-		""	2,176	39(
Rollned or orystallized (including sugaroundy) Owt. Unrollned, viz., Molesses, and Jaggery or (fur and other sac-				101
enumo broando "" ""			,,,	18.6
Other artigles Value	***	111	411	***
I.—Motals and Manufanturas of Motals-	"	}	111	1,800
IIMolecla	"	111	111	***
Copper Owt.				£1¢
Tin	::		111	bie
Other motals uncut- morated			""	•••
C. Machinery and Millson Value	i ::: i	1,200	***	***
Other articles		***		***
".—Chomicals, Drugs, Malicines, and Narcotics: and Dycing and Lan- ning Materials— Unomicals— Value				
Drugs, Madiginos, and Namedles	***	688	P11	•••
Dyoing and Tanning Materials Cwt.	•••		111	111
Minoral	]	J		
Kurosine Ciuls, Other kinds of oils	144	•••		
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured	***	***		***
Articing—			l	
Lyopy Owt.	111	•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,,,,
Shous and Cowrigs Cwt.	**1	111	111	196
Wool I'm,	•••			143
All other articles renommental re il	**	***	110	199
Artialos Manufactured and partly Manufactured	1		140	***
A Yarns and Tavtile Eulrica				
Twist and Youn	1	- 1		
Manufactures-	411	***	•••	•••
Place-goods-			J	
White	***	111	•••	911
Coloured Other sorts of Pieco-goods	***	114	***	***
Culor, sorte, of Manning	***	144	486	848
Bilk piese-modil mate and	* / MIP	,,, , j		410
	· 1 :	: <b>√</b> 5:		, 4,0
Woollon goods Value	33 <b>6</b> 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		718 166	· <u></u> [
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TRADE - sontinued. Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96-continued. GERMANY. HOLLAND. 1894-95. 1895-96. 1894-95. 1805-96. Quantity. Value. Quantity. Value. Quantity. Value. Quantity. Value. 9 10 11 12 18 7 8 Ø Rs. Rs.  $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{B}}$ . Rs. • 14 *** ... ... +44 161 ``'7,280 ••• 1,800 ... ... ... 111 ... ... 105 161 щ., ... *** ... 1,010 988 49 . 449 285 144 2,200 *** 14 ... iée iée 60 1 ... ••• ... ... 200 90 1 ... 40) #1 |11 | (14 *** 416 200 200 288 700 ••• 444 ... 400 111 i. ....694 414 "1,188 ... 100 ... 445 *** *** *** (8) 161 189 ##1 ••• *** *** ***

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H.—
II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

			<b>Ita</b>	TX;	
Articles.		1894	<b>1-06.</b>	189	5-00.
		Quantity.	Valuo.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandiss.			Itu.	***-	Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	ļ		111	
II.—Articles of Food and Drink— Coffee	Cwt.	ì	]	***	
Provisions	Valuo		]	***	8,800
Spices Sugar—	lbs.	188	"	141	'''
Hofined or orystallised (includ- ing sugareandy) Unrofined, vis., Molassos, and Jaggory or Gur and other sac-	Cw l.	140	,,,	111	
charine produce · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	lis.	""	144	***	••
Other artisles	Valuo		101	111	] ::: 1
II.—Motals and Manufactures of Motals— A.—Hardware and Cutlery B.—Motals—	Valuo		800	•••	
Copper	Cwl.		171,	***	***
Iron Tin	"	6,000	11,350	473	14.
Other metals, unonu-	"	1#1	***	***	
meraled O.—Mackinery and Millwork	Valuo	***		-92	} ••• {
Other articles	7 II LUO 19	***	419	***	***
V.—Chomicals, Drugs, Modioines, and Narcotics; and Dycing and Tun- ning Materials—		,		- <b></b>	
Chomicals	Valuo	•••	***	***	
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics Dyoing and Tanning Materials	Owt.		***	***	191
VOils-	<b>-</b>	***	***	101	"
Minoral — Korosino	GaIn.				[
Other kinds of oils	uun.	11.	***	***	200
'I.—Raw Materials and Unmanufuctured Artisler—		, ,,,	419	•••	
Toronara	Cwt. lbs.	***	•••	***	•••
Sholls and Cowries	Owt.	***	***	444	:::
Silk	lbн.	***	**		
Wool All other articles, unenumerated	Vuluo	<b></b> ,	•••	***	,
U.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured— A.—Yarns and Textile Habries—	1 112110	""	***	449	***
Option-				<u> </u>	
Twist and Yarn Manufactures— Piece-goods—	lps.	***	444	***	***
Groy	Yds.	494	· veř	411	
White Coloured	1) 21		444.	24.6	***
Other sorts of Picco-goods	"	,***	968	)4 t	***
Other sorts of Manu- factures Silk piece-goods, pure and	Valno			•••	111
mixed	Yds. Value	1 808 / 2 888 / 5	800 1 11 1000 11	100 (1) 2	490 ) 390
monted		S		5.7	
Bir Apparel		1. 10 年 10 日 10 日 10 日 10 日 10 日 10 日 10 日	642	***	# # * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
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					<ul> <li>1 - 3 &gt; 6 + 3 + 2 &gt; 2 (1,5 ) (6).</li> </ul>

TRADE—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

	Russik i	n Europa.			Mozam	Biđár.		
186	M-95.	1800	5-98.	189	4-95.	1898	j-96.	•
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.	
8	7	8	9	10	11	12	19	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs,	
101	140	111	111	491	111	***	414	
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***	119 48p	(44 -100	186	411	9#9 (#)	e31	981 111	, ,
114	164	141	•••	111	(0) 481	643	191 _	
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110	103	***		70.0	buq	•••	**1	
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110	181	111	481	•••	•••	***	151	
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188	(0)	199	181	441	, m	Ai .	•	
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II.—
II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Morehandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

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irea.	oles.			1800	i-05.	180	)5-UG.
		-		Quantity.	Valuo.	Quantity.	Value.
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Foruigh Mi	elonandier.				18s.		Rs.
I—Animals, living II.—Artioles of Flood an	d Theirs	*15	No.	ın.	1 1	Pi i	***
Coffee	TO TAINET	441	Cwt.		]		
Provisions Spices	ui.	***	Valuo		114	*1.	•••
Summ-	4)	***	lbs.	•••	ł '*'	•••	***
Refined or ory ing sugarean Unrefined, viz	dy)	and	Cwt.	*14	<b></b>	**	
charine produ	TCO	HAU-		)	}	*11	J
Ten Other articles	419	111	lbs.	171	141	*10	
IIMetals and Manuf	actures of Ma	tals-	Valuo –	•••	п.	3.,	·••
A.—Hardware B.—Motals— Copper	and Gutlery	***	Value		850   	411	191
Iron	***	***	OWL	***	} ·	•11	<b>}</b>
Tin Other	motals, une	***		•••	]	***	101
merat	ed '	onu-		,,,	J	411	
C.—Machinery Other articles	and Milleon	k	Value	••••	1 1	***	111
V.—Ohomicals, Drugs Narootice; and ning Materials—	Dyeing and !	and Lan-	, "	***		***	\ "
<u> Ohomicals</u>			Valvo		,.,	-,,	<b></b>
Drugs, Medicin Dyoing and Tax	nes, sna Parca mine Mataria	olica la	Owt	•••			120
V.— Qi/s	retrette	115.11	Owe			, ,,,	***
Mineral— Keresine			Gals.		Į	ļ	)
Other kinds of o	ila	***	Craigh.	411	181	***	
I.—Raw Materials and Articles —	Unmanufact	ured		ļ		•••	***
Gums and Ros	ins		Owt,		<b>]</b>	411	
Ivory Shells and Cov	ruina	• • •	lbs.	***		•••	···
Silk	7 I I US	***	Cwt. Ibs.		]	***	ļ
Wool	701		n	***	:::	111	{ <u></u>
All other articles Manufact Manufactured— A.—Yarus and	urod and ya	rtly	Valuo	4"	***	•••	;;;
Cotion-		0.7 <del></del>					
Twist and Manufact Piece-go	uros	144	lbs.		140	) A 1	401
Grey White	149		Yda.			***	
Coloure	d	• • •	<i>51</i>	199	•••	•••	) )
Other s	orla of Pioco.	goods	٠,,	***	***	411	****
facture Silk piece-	orts of Ma ss goods, pure s		Value	,,,		221	910
wixed Woollen go		**1	Yds.	,,,	***	454	
All other	articles, une	nii-	Valuo	1195	10	f**	P# -
nierated	en.	•••,	iù [	· .	.,,	'	
			Value	, ' ,			(44)
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II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Morohandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bongal during the

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1,400	2,000	45.			44.1		ا روس

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Ibroign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bangal during the

•		Arabia					
Aprioles.		1804	4-06.	1895	-96.		
•	٠,	Quantity.	Valuo.	Quantity.	Value.		
' 1	,	2	3	4	5		
Foreign Merchandise.	<del></del> ,		Rs,	i i	Rs.		
IAnimals, Uvina	No.	•••	115		111		
L-Articles of Food and Drink-	Owt.			66	8,956		
Provisions	Value		,		-		
Spices Sugar —	lbs.	18,776	1,968	25,701	808		
Refined or crystallized (inclu- ing sugarcandy) Unrefined, viz., Molassos m	Cwt	***	***		***		
Jaggery or Gur and other sa charine produce	10-	Ì	ĺ				
Ton	lbs.	***	1//	144	***		
Other sulfular	Valuo		***		***		
A.—Hardwaro and Cuttory B.—Motals—	Valuo		4,0	141	996		
Turni	Cwt.	***	144	" 1	70		
Tin Other metals unon	11 11		111		***		
morated	Value	104.	150	{ ··· {	***		
Other artivles V.—Ohomicals, Drugs, Modicines an Narcolics; and Dyoing and Tu		101	114	116	404 : 401		
ning Maiorials	TT-1		1		_		
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcoti	09	•••	250	100	7		
Dyoing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	•••	200	2	102		
Mineral-				1			
Korosino	Gals.	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	<b>}</b>	<b></b>	***		
Other kinds of oils I.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactur Articles—	ભારત ભારત	***	***	•••	***		
TOWN	Cwt.	121 .			111		
Sholls and Cowries	Ibs. Owt.	***			***		
Silk	lbs.	***	:::	::	***		
All other articles, unenumerate	d Valuo		144	l	***		
I.—Articles Manufactured and parti Manufactured— A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	y	<b>!</b>	***	•••	94		
. Cotton—							
Manufactures— Picce-goods—	lbs.	***	***		t s s		
Groy White	Yds.		***	W	414 -		
Coloured	164 gg 163 gg	ļ ::: i	199	1,400	. 820		
Other sorts of Piece-geo Other sorts of Man	oda "	•••	***	***	174		
factures Silk piece goods, pure am	Valuo d		404	***	114		
mixed Woollen goods	77 1	100	***	***	484		
All other articles unem			4,570	100,5	11,695		
Br Apparel	" <i>" #</i> .	' ''''		- 614	* ***		
Apparel Boos and Shoes		4.	'\' } 400 e	111			
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TRADE-continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure experted to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

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II.—
Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandles and of
Presidency of Bengal during the

Arrious	<b>1</b> ,		189	14-95.	189	<b>15-96.</b>
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1			2	8	4	6
Голріск Милоі	iandish.	<del></del>		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living II.—Articles of Bood and Di		No.				161
Colfae	. 016 Mr	Owt.		<b>,,,</b>	1	1
Q-les-	*** 464	Valuo lbs.	111	1 111	•••	
Sugar-	***		***	100		""
Acfined or crysta ing sugareandy) Unrollned, vis., I Jaggery or Gur s	Tolassos and	. Owt.	•••	***	•••	
charino produos	114 114			4,		\
Other articles	*** ***	llin. Valsto	1	•••	***	[ m
III.—Metals and Manufactur	or of Motals-	<del></del>	101	4**	•••	384
A.—Metale—	Outlory	<b>V</b> aluo	•••		440	
Teren."	141 419 141 111	Owt.	***	-	444	
Tin	···	11 11	191	***	111	***
Other met membed			}	1	ł	"
OMachinery and	Millwork	Value	101	114	101	111
Other articles  V.—Ohomicals, Drugs M  Narcotics; and Dyel  ning materials—	edioines and ny and Tan-	**	<b>,</b>	190	EM .	bit
Ohomionis	III 111	Value		1	1	Í
Drugs, Modicinos, a Dyoing and Tanning	nel Norcotica	19	""	***	***	440
Y ();69	t mracorinis	Owt.	] "		<b></b>	1
Minoral— Korosino		<b>a</b> .	· ·	1	)	}
Other kinds of oils	** ***	Cals.		1	444	•••
I.—Raw Materials and Unn Articles—	unufacturad	1;	111	•••	***	411
Guns and Rosins	• •	Owt.	0,	***		144
Ivery Sholls and Cowrige		lbs.	***	***	} `	***
Silk		Civt. 1bs.	410	•••		140
Worl	· (*)	J	***	111		
All other articles us A-Articles Manufuctured Manufuctured— A.—Yarns and Tostil	and partly	Viluo	***	468	:::	160
Cotton-	U F (LUFTUS	,		ļ		
Twist and Yara Manufactures— Pluce goods—	***	lbs,	***	441	144	HI
Groy White	) 141	Yde.	***	114	100	101
Coloured	Disas man	"	141	144	 	484
Other serts of Other serts of	L'1000-goods Munuing	10	H	***		101
fures Silk ploce-goods		Valuo	485	Pqs	***	318
wired Woolien goods	1 114	Yds. Value	44v	***	, 442	, 413
All other article	unonu-		(		, ***	, · ••• ,
B.—Apparel—		.19,1	249	499	***	411
Apparel Boots and Sho	n <b>i</b> ' ' '	Value	101	·/ 1,050	i est	919
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TRADH—continued.

Indian Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure caported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

	Presia.				Russia	IN YEIT.		
1894	-D6.	189	5-96.	189	4-95.	1898	5-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quentity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	19	19	
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,	144	144	140	981	101	964	***	
***	***	114	80	161 486	***	*** ***	414	.,
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	194		ple s	101	41		944	,
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k (1. 12)	'te.					11/2 <b>*</b> f	116	

H.—
II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Marchandise and of
Presidency of Bengal during the

	1		Straits Si	erkakaleri	
Artiones.		1894	i-95.	1000	i-90.
	Quant	ity.	Value.	Quantity.	Valuo.
1	2		8	4	5
Foreign Menculandise.	]		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animale living II.—Artholes of Food and Drink—	o.	2	1,100	2	8,000
	wt aluo		475	611	***
Z-1	lba.	978	318	1,724	; 105 420
Refined or crystallised (includ-		į		ļ. 1	•
ing sugarcandy) Unroffned, vis., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other sec-	wt.		10+	g b4	***
ohavino produce	<u>.</u>	-	' '*		160
Other articles Ve	alus		1,009	***	524
I.—Motals and Manufactures of Metals— A.—Hordware and Cutlory Vs B.—Metals—	iluo		14,819	) as	8,014
Copper , Ou	· · · i	4	230	up.	11
Tin	)   H	81	, 380 348	1	75
Other metals unenu- merated	.,	8	1,020	2	
Othor outising	iluo	Ĭ	8,627	"	05 (170,182
7Chomicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dycing and Tann.	), , , , ,		406	***	149
ing Materials— Chemicals Va	iluo	i	4,887		1,992
	nyt.	10	18,898	101	9,454
Minoral—	}	10	870	141	100
Korosino Ga	ds.	ł		}	
Other kinds of oils		J	***	1,240	1,930
Articles—	, }	ļ		į	
Guns and Resins Cu Ivory lbs	i.	3	110	1	60
Shells and Cowries Cw	t		***	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***
Wool		ł	•••		111
All other articles uncouncrated Val —Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—	lno tee		''' 20		··· 970
A.—Yarns and Toutile Fabrics — Cotton—	1			[.	
Twist and Yarn lbs. Manufactures—	•   •		***	•••	181
Pioco-goods Groy Yd	la.   4.	175	Enn !	 	
White Coloured	109	100	577   20,708	14,900	1,982 16,623
Other sorts of Piego goods		<b>126</b>	5,170	16,840	4,855
Othor sorts of Manutab- tures Val Silk piece-goods, pure and	, , , ,	1	1,017	) )	
mixed Yd			·		
- All other articles unonu-	lue	1	8,667		8,871
B. Apparel.	5   1 m	. [ˈ	1,840		2,948
Apparel Shoes Val Beots and Shoes Pre	luo	ِ اور	68,880 80		54,086 84
recession that is Corolly with	17.0	80	9,02,188	7 7 7 1	(c) 22.44
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Teade—continued.

Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

	Tunkey	IN ARIA.	]		Auen	BALLA.	
1894	-95.	180	06-96.	. 1894	-95.	1895	96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.
8	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
<u> </u>	Ra.		Rs.		Re.	<u> </u>	Rs.
	101	411	•••	2	20,000	7	4,900
	141	44		144	70 715	141	401
***	20	***	640 (61	1,728	715 400	2,635	20 524
	1				,		
***	***	***	***	*4.	304	<b>481</b>	499
	***	•••		***	per	"	410
•••	100	***	44	***	201	67 f	125
•••		-"					
***	140	199	. ***	***	2,500	(11	<b>600</b>
[	111		***	,	141		144
***	141	111 111	144	100 144	***	161	64 <b>4</b> 6 <b>46</b>
						' .	
100	***	107	144	149	101 901	et+	0,000
***	141	111	. ***	-10	***	191	+14
İ		l 			10		
***	110	***	" 120	***	110	***	*** 877 17
***	170		***	P14	141 .	. <b>***</b> .	1.7
	414	111	•••	4		194	<b>354</b>
140	444	111	1 116	4	4	141	114
	,	1					
111	1111		111	111	100	444	414 441
Ð	144	20	420	•••	161	at a	100
***	663	)*** )***	""	***	(19  41	199	174
•••	411		***	Pho	200	***	198
101	414	500	842	461	140	144	***
***	***	***	_P10 ⁷⁻⁷	800 1,244	50 8 <b>8</b> 5	(1)	del _{ser-}
***	401	61) . 13 <u>4</u>	714,	1,244	825 920	1,058	599 20
***	***	***	100		101		40
111	,	<b></b>	401	••• ،	***	941	444
***	*** 510	, m,	, in	`***	180	<u> </u>	1)1
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/-, <b>***</b> *		***	960	1 40	***		163
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II.—Quantities and value of principal and other articles of Foreign Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of

IFORKIGN MERCHARDISE.  I.—Animals, living No. II.—Articles of Food and Drink.—  Coffee Value Spices Value Spices Ibs. Sugar— Refined or crystellized (including sugareandy) Cwt. Unreflued, viz., Molesses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce Tea Ibs. Other articles Value II.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals— A.—Hardware and Cuttory Value B.—Metals— Copper Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Value Cother articles Value Cother articles Value Copper Cwt. Iron Value Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron	Quantity.  20,988	4.95,  Value.  8  Rs.  1,61 8,72
FOREIGN MEROHARDISE.  I.—Animals, tiving No. II.—Articles of Food and Drink—  Coffee Cwt. Provisions Yalue Spices Ibs. Sugar— Refined or crystallized (including sugarondy) Cwt. Unreflued, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce Tea Ibs. Other articles Value II.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals— A.—Hardware and Cuttery Value B.—Metals— Copper Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. I	20,888	3 378. 1,61 9,726  2,686 814
FOREIGN MEROHARDISE.  I.—Animals, tiving No. II.—Articles of Food and Drink—  Coffee Cwt. Provisions Yalue Spices Ibs. Sugar— Refined or crystallized (including sugarondy) Cwt. Unreflued, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce Tea Ibs. Other articles Value II.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals— A.—Hardware and Cuttery Value B.—Metals— Copper Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Copper Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. Iron Cwt. I	20,888	Rs, 1,61 8,72 2,68 814
I.—Animals, living No.  II.—Articles of Food and Drink—  Coffee Cwt. Provisions Value Spices Ibs.  Rofined or crystallized (including sugarondy) Cwt.  Unreflued, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce  Tea Ibs.  Other articles Value  II.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals— A.—Hardware and Cuttery Value B.—Metals—  Copper Cwt.  Iron Cwt.  Iron Cwt.  Iron	20,888	1,61- 9,72i 2,68i 814
Office	20,888	1,61- 9,72i 2,68i 814
Coffee Provisions Value Spices Value Spices Ibs.  Bugar— Rofined or crystallized (including sugareandy) Cwt.  Unreflued, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce Tea Ibs. Other articles Value  I.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals— A.—Hardware and Cuttery Value B.—Metals— Copper Cwt. Iron Tin	20,888	9,72i  2,68i 814
Provisions Value Spices Value Spices Ibs. Sugar— Refined or crystallized (including sugaroundy) Cwt. Unreflued, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce Ibs. Other articles Value II.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—A.—Hardware and Cuttery Value B.—Metals—Copper Cwt. Iron Tin Other metals unonumerated Machinery and Millwork Value Other articles Value Commentations Orange, Medicines and	20,888	9,72i  2,68i 814
Bugar— Refined or crystallized (including sugaroundy) Unreflued, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce Tea	207	9,72i  2,68i 814
Rofined or crystallized (including sugaroandy)  Unroflued, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce  Tea	207	**** 2,68  814 *** 1,431
ing sugaroundy) Unroflued, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce Tea	207	**** 2,68  814 *** 1,431
Unroflued, viz., Molesses and Jaggery or Gur and other sac- charino produce Tea lbs. Other articles Value I.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals— A.—Hardware and Cuttery Value B.—Metals— Copper Cwt. Iron Tin	207	" 2,686 814 " 1,451
oharino produco Tea Other articles	207	" 2,686 814 " 1,451
Tea Other articles Value  I.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals— A.—Hardware and Cuttery Value B.—Metals— Copper Owt. Iron Tin Other metals unenu. merated I.—Machinery and Millwork Value Other articles V.—Chomicals, Drugs, Medicines and	207	" 2,686 814 " 1,451
Other articles  I.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals— A.—Hardware and Cuttery Value B.—Metals— Oopper Owt. Iron Tin Other metals unenumerated  I.—Mechinery and Millwork Value Other articles  V.—Chomicals, Drugs, Medicines and	207	2,68i 814 1,431
A.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals— A.—Hardware and Cuttery Value B.—Metuls—	207	814 1,431
B.—Metals— Copper Copper Iron Tin Other metals unenumerated C.—Mackinery and Millwork Value Other articles V.—Chomicals, Drugs, Medicines and	207	1,43
Copper Cwt. Iron	207	
Tin Othor metals unonumerated  G.—Machinery and Millwork Othor articles V.—Chomicals, Drugs, Medicines and	1	
Other metals unonu. merated C.—Machinery and Millwork Value Other articles V.—Chomicals, Drugs, Medicines and	1	
merated  C.—Machinery and Millwork Value Other articles  V.—Chomicals, Drugs, Medicines and	- 1	111
U.—Machinory and Millwork Value Other articles V.—Chomicals, Drugs, Medicines and	- 1	10
V Chomicals, Drugs, Medicines and	***	770
	•••	***
Narcolics; and Dyoing and Tun-		
ning Matorials—	j	
Ohemicals Value Drugs, Modicines, and Narcotics	•••	"19.00
Dyeing and Tanning Materials Cart.	•••	12,20
V.—Oils—	"	•••
Minoral— Korosino Gals.	-0.00	0.00
Other kinds of oils	16,803 121	8,056 61
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured		-
Articles Gums and Resins Owt.		100
Ivory the	3	100
Sholls and Cowries Cwt.	:::	***
Bilk lbs.	:::	***
Wool All other articles unenumerated Value	·•• [	5 500
IArlioles Manufactured and martle	141	5,723
Manufactured—	ſ	
A.—Yarns and Twatile Fabrics		
Twist and Yarn 1bs.	640	685
Manufactures-	1120	5,75
Piece-goods— Groy Yds.	** ***	4 064
Groy Yds. White ,,	18,950   1,470	. 1,870 584
Coloured	1,080	807
Other sorts of Pieco-goods ,,	111	***
Other sorts of Manu- factures Value.	ŀ	1 cos
Silk piece-goods, pure and	***	1,505
mixed Yds. (		409
Woollen goods Value.	***	610
morated	ur	4,875
BApparel-	· "	-
Apparel Value. Boots and Shoes Prs.		80,008
. OOther Articles	;6	., 80
Corals, real ths.	847	4,500
Glass and Glassware Value.	30 m	`, <b>22</b>
All other articles monni-	Copperation of the	8,575
Total	1 1815	34 DA.147
Lapian Phonoga and Manuschings		La Company L
anal My		Charles Tolk
All the true on the care	<b>100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100</b>	

TRADE—continued.

Merchandise and of Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Bongal during the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

COUNTRIES.	<del>-</del>	<del> </del>	Tota	<del></del>		
189	5.9 <del>6</del> .	189	4-05.	189	5-98. 	
Quantity.	Valuo,	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Valuo.	
4	6	0	7	8	9	
	Rs.	17	Rs. 1,04,090	30	Rs. 30,800	
··· B	640	6		325	18,207	
10,850	1 100	86,117	7.951	79,940	8,007 18,062	
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 	218	111	18,286	140	18,104	
114	820	,	45,998		68,068	
***	"",	20	1,460	701	20,641	
207 	2,900	41,711	94,447 280	95,810 1	1,18,336 70	
110	9,580	86	2,407 63,484	100	1,129 89,922	
110	141	tpc	250	411	(14	
	80	}	6,676		5,014	
1	8,852 20	88	67,172	86	58,487 1,249	
94 5,46 <b>8</b>	44 8,762	20,808 2,350	11,656 4,006	1,00 i 14,084	444 18,212	•
0,400					1	
12	248	28	2,178	67	1,944	
***	150	211	8,820	28 	1,020	
414	11,756	411 200	11,921	424	16,895	•
		81,460	20,062	15 <b>6</b> ,681	88,891	
***	***	91/200	20,002			
9,646 17,574 10,952	1,264 8,209 6,482	2,802,094 714,586 444,678	2,71,691 1,40,280 84,020	2,027,624 422,058 263,648	2,49,079 08,581 58,028	5.7
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141 .	1 888	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: 8,241	***	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
100	. ***	10B	527 <b>54,</b> 898	***	20,810	
. 190	365	144	7,184	100	4,799	
.994	96,576	189	1,78,888 1,124	\ ''' . <b>89</b> '	8,08,012 415	
7 (490 ( ) ( )	, <b>10</b>	91,078	. "	20,841	1,12,248 11,466	
44	802 7,606		8,62,294 19,277 2,04,099		11,466 1,90,709	
	91,067	المستحدد	16,94,979		15,09,845	<b>"放火"和外</b>
Y Company		1A-900	8,05,484	36,806	8,89,893	
	200	46,826	1,202	50	こうく 小類場的	
	212		10.448		18.81	
		37.53				

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Presidency of Bengal during the

				}	United	Ringpon.	
` Ахт	icire.			189	04-96.	18	)6-0G,
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	1	<u> </u>	***	2 3		4	5
ndian Produce and R II.—Articles of Bood a	nd Drink-0				Ru.		Re.
Grain and Pul Gram		•••	Cwt.	641		818	1,25
Rice in the Rice not in	the husk	***	3) 3)	1,050,250			40,09,27
Wheat Palso	191	•••	11	228,599	8,00,070	025,108	39,00,68
Jawari and	bairi	***	31 31	180,075	5,54,100	487,696	19,51,89
Other sorts	444	410	91	( o	80	1 *	ł
Provisions Spicos	•••	**	Value	1.709.216	1,14,205	J	08,64
Sugar	***	***	Owl.	32,728	3,40,002 2,44,027	1,037,019	1,41,62
Ten.	***		lbs.	110,201,020	0,70,67,074	121,178,640	10,80 0,73,87,12
Other articles	unonumerate	ul	Value		101	144	101
II —Metale and Manuj A.—Hardware	ntource of A	i Cectus.	- Valuo		SH OHO	)	]
D.—Motals	***		7 1111G	ļ ""	97,072 10,075	***	44,01
OMachinery	y and Million	rk	), ))	[ ;;	1,010	***	8,26
V Chomicals, Drugs, Narcotics; and ning Materials	Dyoing and	and Nax-		<u> </u>			
Chomicala	•••		Valuo	(	18,81,195	[	14,47,18
Druge, Medicine	s and Narco	tics			10,02,200		+# ³ 44.170
Drugs and Mo	KIJOJIJOB	***	Valuo Ohests	ہ ··· ا	89,880		41,20
Opium	***		Cwt.	6 7	0,900	23	32,936
Tobacco-	_		Ç O 11 0.	'	]3	83	), 0,,,,,
Unmanufaci		***	lbs.	22,100	2,137	28,200	584
Manufactur Dyeing and Tam	0(l sime Matamia	L. 111	11	25,861	25,186	25,031	20,06
Indigo	mik minitoriii	18	Cwt.	31,248	10485 104	00.000	
Myrabolams	***	***	17 W (A	15,908	1,04,55,124 20,747	39,130 17,220	1,12,23,363
Turmerio		•••	"	13,681	90.769	20,401	66,090 1,26,71
Other kinds V.—Oils—	***	•••	13	461	24,061	740	25,999
Essontial			Gals.	•	ĺ		İ
Minoral	***	•••	ORIN.	11.7	} ···	}	
Vegetable, not	ossontial	411	*)	676,455	0,68,520	414,428	nos dii e
All Other sorts	٠	•••	A)	494	111	301-30-35210	3,99,690
I.— Raw Materials and Articles—	Unmanafact	terad				"	<b>"</b>
Ozoutchouc			1		(	(	
Raw	***		Owt.	668	65,150	951	1 10 004
Cotton			13	19,891	4,62,807	39,172	9,00,838 888,00,0
Gums and Rosins		Intoli	4	·	! .	45,2,6	alonimu
Homb	444	***	μ	785 41,709	10,970	161	**1
Hides and Skins-	***	=+1	)3	41,703	3,90,000	39,234	4,13,178
Hidos, raw		(	Owt.	86,608	[7 an un ]	S 89,820 (	<b>5</b> .
	***	··· }	No.	1,890,017	89,50,519	1,208,081	<b>80,90,687</b>
Skins, row	***	_,,, {	Cwt.	1,605	1,02,207	5 9,174 (	2 0 00 700
Horns			No.	101,302 15,240		\$ 860,814	} 8,23,708
Jowellery-			· · · ]	TOICHE	4,80,04,1	21,911	7,47,040
Precious Stones on Juto—	id Poarls, un	eot	Value	***	18,650	· · · · ·	10,750
Raw			ا ــــ	0.005.014		1	•
Manuros-	***	111	Cwt.	6,885,911	6, <b>87</b> ,99,014	7,830,254	6,25,02,516
Animal bones	***	144	Tons	12,682	7,00,8R1	11,780	# AB 400
Other kinds		789		62	8.700	11,780	7,02,008
Mica (commercially Socis—	énnog fare)	941	Cwt,	· 8,028 }	2,70,678	8,408	4,64,783
Essential		-	Owt,	50#	ľ	[	Ÿ
Other than essent	ial—	151 /	U176,	, 887	7,480	886	9,977
. Onstot			Owt,	8,008	18,808		
Fartherit	4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	,,,	4 3 see 1 3	البيا فتعجبين		100 m
Linteed as Lowe or move	Ballo A 199 F Care	e de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de la de l		2,026,100	8.18,97,005	9,116,860	1,69,46,718
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Thadbe—continued.

Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

	Austria-1	lungany.			Вис	BIUM.	
1804	1-95.	18	95-96.	189	4-05.	189	5-96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	D.	10	11	12	18
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		.Rs.
	141		441	1			***
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	***	***	181	1		7,964	29,806
	161	181	411	111	""	191	100 ,
			41,	40	1	144	141
215,040	18,199 42,648	295,200	8,581 38,969	144	100	ļ	111
210,040	42,040 8	200,200		***	1 :::	141	
2,018	2,101	8,466	2,913	***		***	3+3
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	20		91	101	800	100	1
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***	190		141	491		190	144
					4,004		8,207
444	894	""	414	***	· ·	111	1
191	***	411	111	14*			140
***	484 717	481	***	80	75	442	***
10,920	88,05,847	12,620	45,24,165	1,594	5,46,868	1,876	5,78,557
2,624	4,760		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1,050	5,864	1,000	2,600
920	0,058	200	954		5,864	450	2,151
••• [	111		**1	, 111	""	410	""
***	141	•	***	<b>411</b>	•••	***	101
***	***	## 1	114	867 871	461	111	000 141
***	114	931	114	***	HI	111	190
9,782	<b>2,24,92</b> 0	21,218	5,02,397	 5,267	1,11,459	BO,727	7,20,288
				141		4.04	
	100	411	(11	941			P#F
20,397 415,527	11,80,440	\$2,424 494,437	} 14,00,190		<b>,,,</b>	{ 241 8,760	} 10,812
	<b>{</b>	l (* 52	1,950	•••	»,,	•••	*** ,
20	600	8,900	10	es s '	141	411	HF 5 1
	'm	984	4,500	••••	****	144	***
423,866	48,10,589	878,500	B <b>2,40,42</b> 0	, 971	4.00	, 110	***
		ا بير ا	, set			800	17,988
4	1,718		802	i in i	111 111 111	(1) <b>m</b>	100 ded
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	4	nšir'	, jan		7,161, 16,200	A MARIE (* )	64
	( * , <b>**</b> *) , , ,		784	*	10.000	b Colored Color	1 2
And And And And And And And And And And	10 m	* W * P	1 1 gaget 1 12	8,960	in Andrea	a appear	1.74 Mar. 1. 1.11
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H.—
II.— Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Morchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

			Pu	NOH.	
Articurs.		180	4-95.	189	5-06.
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Product and Manueact II.—Articles of Food and Drink-		<b>'.</b>	.l≀s.	,	Rn.
Grain and Pulso Gram	Cwl,			]	] ,,,
Rico in the busk	*** 37		7	J 3	,
Rice not in the liusk Wheat	444 pp	1 1	'	24.024	81,000
Pulso	111 21	101	1+1	1	0
Jawari and bajri Other sorts	111 pj		} :::	101	101
Provisions	Valuo	•••	502		198
Spicos Sugar	Iba.	02,720	18,810	145,419	18,081
Toa	Cwt. 10s.	7,140	4,700	°°2,175	300,1
Other articles unenume	rated Value		"		301
III.—Motals and Mannfaotures of A.—Hardware and Out,	protate— lery Valua	.,,	ļ <u></u>		160
BMetale	***			] :::	
O.—Muchinery and Mil IV Chemicals, Drugs, Medicin Narcotics; and Dyoing o	es and	100	,	14+	141
ning Metorials—					
Chomicals Drugs, Modicines and N		***	69,416	\	<b>61,</b> 990
Drugs and Modicines	Valuo	414	675	í	
Opium	{ Olicut	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,	1	
Tobacco-	" ( CWIB.	. р	,	\	
Umannfactured Manufactured	1bs.	1,120,700	41,812	304,675	14,051
Dycing and Tanning Ma Indigo	Cwt.	18,377	43,29,050	17,021	n6,49,932
Myrabolams	,			1'	
Turmorio Other kinds	*** 33	0,361	88,638 82,020	0,827 1,299	84,048 82,821
Y.—Oils—	*** 39	0,002	0-1020	1,500	ا عنارسان
Kssential Minoral	Gals.		<b>)</b>	***	104
Vegetable, not essential	***	***	::	***	104 104
All other seris	01 14	•••		***	
VI—Ram Malerials and Unmany Articles— Caoutchono—	fice upod				
Raw	Cwi-	****	2,69,020		A 12 to 10 to 10
Guins and Rosins (co	ealuding 19	10,817	טצט,עט,צ	8,918	2,17,877
Cutch and Gambier),	*** **		]	111	
Nemp Uides and Skins-	en j	, ,,,			***
Hides row	(Owt.	84,624	7	\$ 28,580	2
TITOS LIM ***	"' { No.	695,750	15,09,810	2 577,521	14,00,801
Skins, raw	{ Uwt. { No.	1,664 176,500	1,88,169	{ 1,418 195,700	} 1,15,665
Horns	Öwt.	4,201	1,40,980	400	13,000
Jowellory— Procious Stones and Pear	le unust Welse	\	10:04		
Trice and a stone and the stone	Jat terrann A SYTER	324	10,194	f11	14,100
Raw	Owt.	867,669	48,91,849	644,818	47,88,689
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Other kinds	141 14		· •••	784 194	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
Mica (commercially called Scods –	talo) C <del>n</del> t.	20	5,050	. 8	, 1,00g
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TRADB—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

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180	)4-96 <b>.</b>	18	05.96.	186	4.95.	180	9 <b>5-</b> 96.
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99,998	18,997	505,944	70,277	***	40		111
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2,920	7,201	1,200	4,000		1,227	184	
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212,878 8,213,684	} 80,23,551	200,257 8,089,840	89,85,122	1,282 20,784	42,818	1,516 24,720	84,920
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894 66,870 1,701	44,871	2 ·07,77i .	66,269	185 12,560	5	19,850	2 21,000
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92	28,058	285	21,794				
166	751			rie .			
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II.—
II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Providency of Bengal during the

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Авт	iopre.		,	18	94-95.	180	) <b>6-</b> 90,
	· .			Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.
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NOTAN PRODUCE AND M —Articles of Food and Grain and Pulso	Drink-001	e	onlinuod. od.		Rs.		Ra.
Gram	***	, .	. Owt.	<b>!</b>		i	414
Rice in the hu Rice not in the		100	•••	, •••		544	101
Wheat	D ILUME	* * *	-	111	•4•	183	50.
Pulse	111	(1)	•		***	•••	***
Jawari and ba	jri	400		***	***		***
Other sorts Provisions	111	401	Valuo	•••			
Spices	114 114	***	11	100	32,771	***	28,29
Sugar	***	101	Owt.	] ;;;		101	•••
Tos			lba.	9,008	0,572	6,295	8,501
Other articles un L.—Motals and Manuf	onumorated adames of M	etalu.	_Valuo	***	410	144	***
A.—ILardwaro	and Outlory		Valuo	i	70	ľ	ĺ
B.—Motals	2",		29		100	***	141
O.—Machinory —Ohomicals, Drugs,	and Million	rk		***	•••	***	,,,,
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ning Materials-							<u> </u>
Chomicals  Diving Maddale	ar and Mana		Value	***	5,376	•,,	5,098
Drugs, Medicin Drugs and M	oglaines es ana trata	OTICS.	Value		1	1,	
		***	∫ Chosta	****	544	***	
Oplum	110	***	¿ Cwt.	•••		***	100
Tobnoco — Unnanufa	alarma J		.,			***	151
Onnunyia Manufagta		+14	lba,	194	•••		,,,
Dyoing and Tar		119 <del></del>	"	447	***	***	
Indigo			Owt.	2,055	0.57,194	2,741	0.07.81.0
M yrabolams	•••	*11	1)	100	807	2,101	0,47,710
Turmerie Other kinds	*4.5	***	21	220	1,809	150	760
.—Oile	***	•••	**	*10	***		144
Resontial	***	147	Gals.	•••	[	ĺ	
Minoral Vegetable, not		***	,,	•••	141	(41	***
All other soute		***		410		111	•••
.—Raw Materials and Articles— Unoutehoue—	l Unanufact	urod	\$1	<b>9&gt;4</b>	(41		**
Raw	-1-		Owt.		ĺ	ľ	
Ootton	*14	•••	,,	55,460	12,00,084	101	(11
Gums and Ro	sins (oxelu	ding	" ]	70,247	70100,011.6	117,403	27,48,053
. Outch and Gam	(b10r)	***	29	8	124		104
Hidos and Skins-	441 <del>-</del>	+41	95	7	08	191 101	411
Hides, 12w		ļ	l Owt.	91.207	12 1	C (0.00)	•
	***	***	No.	91,207 1,488,479	86,02,193	\$ 00,684 \$ 948,404	20,51,647
Skins, raw	***		Owt	210	9,200	898	5 00 000
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Jewollory-			V 17 PA	***	494	· 445	•10
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Raw		102	Owt.	862,986	09.44.60	İ	
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TRADE-continued.

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure experted to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-98—continued.

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	Valuo.			189	4-95.	199	5-96.
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	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Re.
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464	***	***	111	411	•••	110	***
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344	'**	***	161	***	•••	***	<b>***</b> .
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<b>)</b> **	***	•••	141			***	
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217	141	***	***	114	***	***	***
424	•••	***	***		14,5	410	
494	161	140	***	•••	.,,	***	1,,,
484	•••	100	***	510	•••	114	***
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II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bongal during the

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Авти	jŗub.			16	104-	95.		<del></del>	 95-1	)6.	, in a second
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INDIAN PRODUCE AND V II.—Articles of Ibod and Grain and Puls	l Drin	k—conol	udod.	d.		Rs.				Rs.	
Gram Rice in the h		••	-	"	ı	111	1	***	ı	**1	
Rice not in the	io husi	 		88,921	ιĺ	1,66,968	1	7,459		Ši,	790
Wheat	**1				`	***	j	***	]	101	,
Pulso Jawari and be	dei	**		***	1	***		***		141	
Othor sorts	.,	**		- :::	1	***		***	1	401	
<b>Provisions</b>	***	,	T F	)		5,860	}	•••			760
Spicos Sugar	101	1 40		***	1	***		***	1	***	
Ton	***	, ,	Dis.	400	.	180		9,120		1.0	162
Other articles w L-Metale and Manufac	(42.68 G	f Motals-	_	1 "		***		111		411	
A.—Hardware o B.—Metale	1360 VI	··· \$***	. h Kitito•	111	1	4.180	ł	**1	1	***	
O.—Machinory of V.—Chemicals, Drugs, Narcotics; and D	nil Mi Modio	llmorb inas, and		***		""		***		411	
ning Alatorials— Oltomicals			Valuo.				ĺ				
Drugs, Medicine	કુ ભૂતી :	Narcotios	<b> </b>	***	]	**1		***	J	111	
Drugs and Mo	doines	***	Value			***	١.	**1		1	20
Opium Tobacco	•••	,,,	{ Chosts Cwt.	***	}	***	[{	111 111	}	***	
Jonannafard Jonannafard	urod	111	lbs.		l				l		
Manufactur Dyoing and Tann	oi <b>l</b>	***	"	520		038		600		1,4	6()
Indigo	***	101	Cwt.	449		***	i				
Myrobalans Turmerie	***	***	"	•••		•••	i	141	l	***	
Other kinds	***	/H	"					***	l		
7 Oils			0.1.						1	•••	
Ksnontial Mineral	***	611 89.0	Gula.	71	1	673		***	l	***	
Vogetable, net			2) 10	***		,,,		111		111	
All other sorts	19.5		"		1			***	l	101	
I.—Raw Materials and L Articles.— Onculchous—	/?I <i>?I</i> IGR1	Tuolured				]				.,.	
Raw	•••	•11	CwL	i		}					
Cotton	141 103 12		2)	•••	l	101		***		***	
Gums and Rosins (o and Gambior) Homp	r44 <b>XOTIF</b> (17)	ng Cutoli	<b>31</b>	***		.,,				***	
Hides and Skins-	***	•••	31	***		- (1)		***		***	
Hidos, raw	•••		(Owl.	l I	<b>1</b>	- 1	C		1		
•	***	491	λ No.	114	}	***	į	***	}	311	ĺ
Skins, raw	***	***	Cwt. No.	111	]}		{	***	}	111	
. Ногив	415	***	Öwt.	***	7	100	C	***	)	•	
Jawellery— Precious Stones	and	Poarls,	** 1	Ψ,		" ]		"		<b>441</b> '	
unget Jute- Raw	see	114	Value   Owt	111	} <u>,</u>	.,,	:	***	,	***	,
Manuros— Animals, bonos		, ""	Tons	441	٠.	ate .	٠.,		•	***	
Othor kinds	.1.	101 '	Cwt.			111 1.		un '	-	***	. }
Mica (commorcially c	allod t	nio) ·	, if	2.73 19972		, m,	٠.	***	,	t pa	
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Thadb—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the afficial years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

		Egyi	PT.		,	Maue	iilid <b>a.</b>	
_	1894	-95.	189	05-96.	1894	-95.	1895	-06.
Qu	antity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	6	. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	2,505  82	13,279   	1,117	5,489 	43,286 11 1,887,967 586 28,553 877	1,47,885 80 65,64,920 2,400 1,18,972 8,590 2,01,006	136,698 1,242,909 294 97,306	4,55,652 49,00,777 1,400 8,80,932 2,81,055
	***	, 111	113 114 114	"" <b>920</b>	62,120 77,292	2,61,412 10,805	46,440	2,89,898 0,634
	 8,680 	"2,083 	82,186	10,228	``` 70 	89	" <b>3,</b> 200	1,494 
	100	20 	411	614 654,	940 310 148	45 17,868	414 444 114	12,855 
		, . 8+1	, ,	, ,,,	100	4,98,635		3,66,544
{	111 119 171	10 <b>,97</b> 0	<b>\{</b> :::`	1,740 }	{ 60 88	40,508 82,200	{ " 82 40	84,661 48,865
	***	1A 984	***	##1 ##1	79,820	10,078 606	190,450	29,482 210
	1,004 80	8,87,815 2 <b>7</b> 5	86	80,\$85	60 451	866 9,088	190	2,168
		111	***	107	p.	15 94	30	280
	" <b>2,</b> 789	"2,429	1,706	1,946	181,858	2,17,880	199,495	1,72,904
	134	, ele 230	14 141,		31	" 147	46	408
	HF1 144	***			1.	24	104	1 181
{	1,094 8,501	26,559		8,090		}		} }
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	, iii M	191	48,529	8,95,51d	λεο Σει		•••	es1
· ·	W	g 60 0 1	 	Link.	275 28	16,671 8,090	242	14,086 2,226
	. 000 1 7			The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	. 084	7,981		12,846
ا المراجع المراجع المراجع	86,808	6,49,561			291	1,609	100	1,128
					382 1 97	9.304 -370		181

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

	•	!		South .	Voinitoy.	
Articles.			189	4.05.	1800	-96.
•			Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.
1			2	3	4	5
DIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE L.—Ariotles of Food and Drink—	tes—cor	utinued. ed.		Rs.		Rs₁
Grain and Pulso Gram		Owt.	234	004	78	22
Rice in the busk	411	. 01101	<b></b>		7	1
Rice not in the husk Wheat	•••	17	820,018	16,69,015	103,952	8,17,65 3
Pulso	***	9) 9)	8,783	88,709	8,893	88,78
Jawari and bajri Other sorts	•••	11	1 7	20 2,160	7 13	73
Provisions	***	Valuo.	579	24,797	,,, 49	ያ: 4,80
Spicos	***	lba,	8,863	1,247	[ 4,14·h ∫	40
Sugar	***	Cwt. lbs.	10 800	6,206	) U	9
Other articles unenumerate	d :::	Value	12,200	10,200	"	***
II Metals and Manufuctures of	Motals-		1	1	1	
A.—Hardwaro and Outlory B.—Motols		Valuo	∫ •••	1,120	l J	81
C Muchinery and Millen	rb	3) (8	***		:::	4,010
V.—Chomicals, Drugs, Modicine Narcotics; and Dycing an ning Materials—	s, and d Tan-					•••
Chemicals Drugs, Modicines and Nara Drugs and Medicines		Value.		***		3:
<del>-</del>	ë	Value. Chests	46	5,408		845
Opium	į	Owt		101	:::	11
Tobacco— Unmanufactured	_	12	· .		i	***
Manufactured	*** ***	Ipa.	154	''' 185	" ₁₆₇ ]	111
Dyoing and Thuning Mate	rials	>>	,	100	1 201	180
Indigo Myrabolams	***	Owt.				***
Turmorio	•••	<b>31</b>	109 109	19 1,146	10   124	40
Other kinds	**1	39 3p	8	205	13	70) 988
Regontial		_		1	_[	
Mineral	***	Gals,	***	ĺ ::·	1	32
Vogetable, not essential	411	)) ))	7,796	ii,177	11,857	<b>14,</b> 014
All other sorts I.—Raw Materials and Unmany Articles—	Pacture	<i>"</i>	***	101	***	140
Caoutehouo					1	
Cotton	***	Cwt.	101	•11	***	(1)
Gums and Rosins (exc	luding	H	111	111	***	214
Cutch and Gambier)	544	37	***	401	114	111
Hides, and Skins-	**1	>>	154	••	***	411
Hide your	5	Owt.	101	)	c	١
	ζ	No.	***	ነ ።	{ ;;;	<b>}</b>
Skins, raw	<b>§</b>	Cwt. No.	***	}	\ \ \ \	<b>{</b>
Horna		Owt.	157	ا ' (ا	·	5 "
Jewellory— Precious Stones and Pear	1		144	***	***	***
* T toggard Stotics Wild 1.581	18, pn-	Walna	ŀ		- 1	,
Juto		Value.	94	101	***	***
Raw Manuros	***	Owt.	ы,		1	
Animal bones	;;,,	Tons	·	,		EM , ,
Other kinds	, •••	T000	***	•••	• •••	114 ³ 7
Mica (commorcially called t	alo)	. Oʻvt. ,	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	144	100	<b>A11</b>
Escontial		<i>.</i> , ,	4, T. 121		, <u>"</u> ", [	- 1 Hi k
Other than essential-	¥07	34 P	497	8,448	,011,	8,144
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Produce and Mamifactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-96 and 1895-96-continued.

	United	States.			Δı	rn.	
189	4-95,	18	95-96.	189	4-96.	180	5.96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
12	84		411	,,,		87	100
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20,021	J,00,210	'''	***	206,092	160	١	8,80,088
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100	***		111	87	159	11.6	=4+
161	*** <u>2</u> 78	340	*** 865		1	411	, 101
890,198	1,82,747	882,162	1,19,893	27,596	6,528	08,416	8,104
225,056	1,44,690	574,270	9,40,90B	1,800 7,404	17,221	19,192	9,267
***	1,12,000	***	9/40/949		8,926	10,100	, 0,407
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411	400 850	441	428 11,284	110	6,000	410	480 50
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444	0,85,048	181	10,04,232	l (e '		***	***
	8,628		1,824	1	2,149		2,720
461	***	107	*107#	111	7.1	101 _to	101
444	***	191	**1	ļ		***	101
***			484	184	86	***	***
***	***	100	***	6,725	1,086	8,010	"i,17 <b>4</b>
29,601	06,81,481	17,148	68,44,007			'	
100	281				100,	145 5	184
7,270	44,082	11,540	55,872	iet	101		194
86,778	5,50,765	20,420	8,27,189	""	111	***	174
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20,008	29,812	16,420	15,650	812	. 812	570	"" 680
20,000	, 20,012 ,,,	1032201	10,000	.,,	41. 018	","	114
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1,591	2,00,835	1,124	1,50,287	•••	, 104	44#	. ##
200	5,000	191	***	144	***	•••	. #4
101			***	111	***	, m,	/ No '
***	, 111 ,	111	181	•••	44.0	2111	444
48,087	18,70,424	\$88,848 598,081	26,97,086	<b>3</b> 3 3	5	′ રો	
48,087 321,910	lť l	\$ 598,091 \$ 84,885	Į.	}  }	<u>" }</u>		. ris
76,604 7,179,468	74,12,820	7,850,995	99,56,458	{	" {	- ::	* , ***
/ eis /	125		* ***	101	119	, н	
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	1,15,97,894	1,577,877	60,84,416				
<b>2,166,798</b>	ł				•"	111)	d
·* , ; 678	41,891	450	28,750	Maries !	114		401
1,037	2,01,940	8,056	5,10,948	101	985	The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	
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409,809	31,80,507	928,668	15,96,629	The Company of	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2000年 2000年	AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF T
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II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Morchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Benyal during the

				<b>A</b> :	MBIV.	
Articles			189	4-96.	180	3-96.
			Quantity.	Valuo.	Quantity.	Value.
1		<del></del>	2	8	4	5
DIAN PRODUCE AND MANUELO.—Articles of Food and Drie	orvers—co k—conclu	utinued. dod.		Rs.		Ra.
Grain and Pulse— Gram	141	Owt.	,,,	, <b>.</b>	852	1,09
Rice in the husk Rice not in the hus	ale in	•	659,681	82,43,619		
Wheat	1K , 184	••		1	502,760	26,23,67
Pulso Jawari and bajri	***		7B - 78	332	, , , , ,	3,84
Other sorts	181			300		
Provisions	***	1150	4 910	481	1 401	813
Sugar		lba. Cwt.	4,816 271	2,247 3,841	128,926	15,81\   89
Tea	***	lbs.	11,084	0,641	46,201	18,49
Other erticles unenun Motals and Manufactures	of Motals	— A WINO!	***	" .	413	m
A.—Hardware and Out	lary	Value.		125		60
B.—Motals C.—Machinery and Mi	llenork	"		80		н,
.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medi Narcosics; and Dyoing	irings_and	ņ	,,,	***	"	***
Narcottes; and Dyoing ing Matarials—	and Tann-	•				
Ohemioals	•11	Value.				 
Drugs, Modicines and Drugs and Modicines					"	•••
Λ		(Ohosts.	, ···	10,678	•••	180,8
Tobacco-	***	{ Owt.	} ···	134.		•••
Tongoo- Unmanufactured		lbs.	,	."	1 .	]
Manufactured	111	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	22,766	1,907	12,891	"1,11;
Dyoing and Tanning M Indigo		Cwt.	8		}	
M yrabolams	***	7) 7)	D	1,850	. 2	400
Turmerio Other kinds	***	11	' <b></b>	111	16	100
.—Oils	***	72	1	50	910	-1.
Essential Mineral	***	Gals.	20	194	62	795
Vegetable, not essential		,1 (1	··· 0	14		•11
' All other sorts		",		***	***	***
- Raw Materials and Unma Articles- Occutohous-	nifaoturoa					•••
Raw	***	Owt.	•••	.,,		***
Gums and Rosins (exclud	ing Outch	n n	•••	***	***	111
and Gambior).		" }	, íi	<b>'''</b>	•••	110
Homp Hides and Skins—	, ***	12	•••	***	. ,,,	FF)
Hides, raw	9	Cwt.	.,,′′	ን "	c ,	,
	'"	No.	***	" <b>ا</b>	<u> </u>	
Skins, raw	100 }	Owt.   No.	***	}	{ ··· }	117
Horns Jowellery—	• • • •	Owt.	··· 4	250		
Precious Stones and	l Postle,	,		· • •		, ,
_ unset	•11	Value.	`	bas .		, ,,
Juto Ra+	•	Cwt.	,,		1	***
Manures-		- 1	161	9 <b>6</b> 11	141	441 ,
Animal bones	141	Tons.	, per ,	ter'		191
Mics (commercially called	thlo)	Owt.	. 181 /	. 149	iii	22
Seeds- Essential			.,	1141	· · · · · ·	n.
Other than elsontial		· *	, <b>41</b>	455	Jan 194	1,420
Constitution of the second	(a) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b		9. j.j.	1 W 1		
Merikout Linteed		A WALL				The second
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF TH						rozin ar
	10.00		UG#	646,13 ₄₀₁	374.5	
atella variotti La Odicta dola a						

TRADE-continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-96 and 1895-96—continued.

	ORAT	on.	]		Onti	EA.	
1894	4-95.	18	P <b>5-9</b> 8.	1894	-95.	1895	-96 <b>.</b>
Quantity,	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
G	7	8	9.	10	11	12	18
	Rs.		Rs.		Rą,	<del></del>	Rs.
4,058 18,544 2,414,888 80 0,692	19,888 ,49,706 1,29,50,064 186 40,689	14,120 82,828 9,228,870 8 24,624	60,180 88,274 1,61,11,745 14 98,890	171 100 782 324 , 104,	627 274 5,095 1,821 575	199 4,400 964 189 70	926 7,876 4,969 949 891
558 116,520	2,478 82,588 .17,486	859 179,128	8,608 40,888 28,781	6,578.	76,555 1,907	4 28,972	12 76,584 5,827
1,092 65	15,981 . 40	745 480	10,680 600	10,704	21,623	110,585	58,278
#11 ### ### ###	1,767 10,835 	000 , 000 000	1,054 5,425 	968 968 11 868	47 616	910 010 410	826 207
***	18,924	413	28,120	***	11,68,770		16,71,817
 100 161	2,204 } 1,45,550	{ "128 179	5,484 } 1,68,800	22,784 88,411	8,088 } 8,05,88,726	21,185 81,071	13,869 2,94,67,230
81,216 14,972	16,957 1,752	80,667 84,608	9,860 4,622	119 10,784	15 2,518	10,969	5,10 <del>2</del>
. " 60 - 8 - 21	169 81 625		 964 1,545	91 1,768 509 681	6,700 7,284 2,655 7,218	594 321 169 992	1,17,990 816 800 19,270
1 <del>9</del> "1,950	826 2,295	B ₁ 269	 8,801	186,720	1,50,671	82,069 	1,02,251
***	***	610 100 100 1	*** *** 1	5,008 '''	1,10,869	28,478	5,95,604
141	19 <b>1</b>	1		, e	111	, ',,,	, ju
, 9 200		·	•••	{ 1,270 1,270 125 6,200	8,178	100 100 206 88,625	350 24,623
111	***	,,,,	*** /	401 2	<b>414</b>	***	***
		***		21,981	1,94,714	27,864	2,19,856
 8 2,	180 800	58 162	6,905 8,852	94	228	1.	45 \$58
1,100	15,686	2,925	41,752	84	268	30	284
91	100		186	4,035	81,108	8,067	01,449
		18	190				
	li illinig		9 725 8,94,768	11.	991	110	1

II.—
Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

					JAI	PAR,	
Antion	es.			189	94-95.	180	<b>5-96</b> .
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1				2	8	4	8
DIAN PRODUCE AND MAR I.—Articles of Mod and					Re.	- (1 & , physics 41 strain;	Re.
Grain and Pulso-	<i>DI 1/48</i> 00	uotu				<b>\</b>	
Gram	• 64	111	Cwt.	,,,,		101	[
Rico in the husk Rice not in the h	rieje:	111	19	***	111	6,293	21,704
Wheat	41)	111	•••	424		444	4.,
Pulso Jawari and bajri	*** * *	***	••			141	***
Other sorts	• • • •		•••	111	***	1	
Provisions	b 11	*14	Valuo	***	"1,130	***	450
Spices Sugar	***	411			***	205	399
Ten	191 881	***	12	50	81	*** on	" 07
Other articles, uno	mmorated		Value	5		***	l '''
IMotale and Manufac	otaeros of Ma				•		
A.—Hardwaro and B.—Motals	Cuttery	***	Value.	106	90	***	47
O.—Machinery and	Millwork	***	‡) ?)	191	•••	***	
V.—Chemicals, Drugs, Narcotics; and D	Modicines, yeiny and 2	and Lun-		"'	***	"	144
ning Materials—			32				<u> </u>
Drugs, Modicines a	nd Narcotic	 	Value.	<b>\</b> ""	77,888	1 "	88,170
Drugs and Modic	inos	491	11			<b>!</b>	980
Opium	***	•••	(Clausta		7	314	
Tobageo-	***	•••	(Owl.	***	***	1	161
Ummanufactur	od.	***	lba.	ŀ			
Manufactured			71:	***	•••	***	 !
Dycing and Tannin		J		1	***		
Indigo Myrabolama	***	•••	Owt.	902	2,08,089	271	70,126
Turmoria	**)	111	))		***	***	•••
Other kinds	***	***	))			" 12	640
r.—Oila— Itssential			/t1	İ	1	1	
Minoral	114 118	•••	Gals.	***	•••	***	114
Vegetable, not esse All other sorts	ntial	***	3) 31	***	***	1,008	2,027
All other sorts		**1	3)		***	101	# \$1.24 £
.—.Raw Alutorials and U Articles—	nmanufaotu	rod		l	1	(	
Onontohoue-						j	
Ruw,	***	141	Cwt.	***		l i	
Colton Gums and Rosins (e	underdina Alma		<b>)</b> )	611	141.	''2,015	30,270
and Cambior)	xonidnik Ct			7	000	1	ı
Hensp .	101	***	23 29	1	800	18	, 900
Hiden and Skins		,		***	***	"	***
Hidos, raw	***	P10	Csvi,	***	.,,·		411
', '			Na. Owt.	*** .	144		_ ni ·
Skins raw		₩ {	No.	***	111	4,948	8,008
Horns	171	***	Cwt.	140	14%,	***	,
Jowellery— Proclous Stones	and, Pon	wln			"	1	***
unsot	entit, moto	ria)	Váluo.		1 .		,
Juto	***	***	141401	* #11	***	411	***
Raw Monuros —	***		Owt.	88,388	9,27,100	21,018	1,72,017
Animal honos			Tona.			}	_,_,_,
Other kinds	410	***		414	. 113	10 an 24	294 ×
Mica (commercially	orillog pulo	)	Ovet.	8	972	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	400
Booda <del>ry</del> Tessential	`		* , * .	11, 1 T	] ,		114
Other then ement	iela	***	,89,	944			マール語 (1997) - 10 (1 <b>998</b> ) (1997)
	Marie Indian	-	温力 州	13 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	he water
<b>Tipelinita</b>		133		14	[4] ( <b>M</b> #50]	Sal Market	
i interes				MERCE STATE	and the latest	<b>新兴福兴</b>	10000000000000000000000000000000000000
	LES PROPERTY						
lam's				. 1	100	1	$M_{\rm c} \sim 10^{-3}$
COMPANY OF STREET	ntale assertion with	ALC: N	5. (iii) 数 (ii)		FTE CONTINUES AND		<b>网络松松西米亚</b>

TRADE - continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

	Pra	STA.			RUSSIA	in Asia.	
199	4-95,	189	5-98.	189	4-05.	1895	-B6 <b>,</b>
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.
8	7	8	9	10	11	19	18
	Rs.		Ra.		.Ra.		Rs.
918	***		***			1 . 1	
109,291	5,10,190	104,897	4,61,410	144	***	101	994 664
***	111	1146	444	101	111	] ***	104
10	147	6	28			1 :: 1	144
110	100	198	***	) ···		•••	(1)
***	09 ```	;;;	*** 817	9 U.\$ 1 U I	111	1 11	***
111		HI 3	46	111	***	, 0,	. 411
145,078	67,149	61,706	28,263	'bit eee	111	181	444
141	***	10)	tu '	100	111	140	<b>40</b> 0
101	50	10	20	•	1	1 1	
199	90	***	111	188	111	169 48)	498 <}1
191	***	•"	***	141	116		400
101		111	101	***	184		819
	ŀ		, i	1	<b>{</b>	1 1	
101	111	910	111	441	***	191	448
111	<b>19</b> 1	***	994	(4)	***	131	41 <b>9</b> 89 <b>8</b>
	ا					1 . 1	
8,129	354	11,546	1,051	101	} "	(41	e4* e10
561	2,21,402	125	47,768		242	1 10	, 144
101 101	111	***	101	'846 918	114	100 1	- ere 1914
***		711	101	414	111	100	910
2	60	10	141	100	<b></b> . i	***	P14
	***	141	101	914	111	••• ; 4	440
***	*** '	191 146	(1)	968 ·	100	bea 1	141
	"		***	,	***	***	•••
	;	111	4,	945 ₁ '	***	••• / ***,	<b>#</b>
" [	***		*** '	***	*** ,	***	, 444
··· [	100	181	***	* 34	400	Chah is	400
***	***	""	***	***	· ' <b>''</b>	/**	***
411	•••	141	*19	***	•••	104	260
, ***	***	100	444				***
111	***	me ,	40	794		an y	444
111	•	- 124	412	, tet , '	100	]	1 444
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II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bongal during the

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Artiotre.			189	4-95.	189	5.08.
			Quantity.	Yaluo,	Quantity.	Value.
1	<del></del>		2	8	4	5
DIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.—Articles of Food and Drink—c	s—eo: conclu	ntinued. ided.		Rs.		Re.
Grain and Pulso-Gram	***	Owt.	8,410	12,601	0,444	25,25
Rice in the husk  Rice not in the husk	111	98 19	17,408	74,018	15,205	00,74
Wheat Pulso	181	JB 55	8,505 18,05B	15,832 52,105	8,200 16,206	14,810
Jawari and bajri	***	"	***	,	1111	
Other sorts Provisions	191 141	Value	2,111	9,042 9,79,578	1,008	0,030 2,87,100
Spices	441	lbs.	148,118	10,844	16,776	2,08
Sugar Tea	111	Owt.	84,140	39,874	85,404	29,40
Other articles unenumerated Motals and Manufactures of Mo		Value	***		no have	,,,40
A.—Hard ware and Outlory	8039	Value	<b>181</b>	8,145	) , <u>,,</u>	21,58
B.—Metale O.—Mushinory and Millnorle	1+1	"	+41	19,811	***	17,47
V.—Ohomicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics; and Dysing and I uing Materials—	and	n	149	1,800 }	103	} }
Chemical Drugs, Medicines and Narcoti	 os—→	Value	10.	1,28,407		1,72,00
Drugs and Modicines	141	أ . تام	22	7,088	}	14,44
Oplum	}	Chusts Cwt.	14,658 21,940	1,02,80,066	12,502 18,887	1,72,66,21
Tobacco— Unmanufactured		lbs.	-	8,889	18,007	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Manufactured		108,	16,308 76,469	11,084	70,298	9,18i
Dyeing and Tanning Materials Indigo		Owt.	_		15,-55	0,10
Myraboloms	***	,, l	110	845	121	
Turmerio Othor kinds	117	91	497	4.576	32	183
Oile -	•••	"	720	9,400	} <b>69</b> 8	8,20.
Resential Minoral	191	Gala.	70	685	{ <u>ai</u> {	200
Vogatable, not essential	111	)f	826,404	2,44,045	280,712	9,63,130 2,63,130
All other sorts Raw Materials and Unmanufacts		" }	***	494	***	4,03,130
Articles-	eardie	j			) }	
Onoutchous	191	Cwt.			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11
Cotton	137	23 38	444 '	***		111
Gume and Resins (excluding Out and Gambier).	atoh	" }	-""	***	1	90
Home		)1 19	101	144	1	24
Hides and Skins-		1	***	4)1	• •••	11)
Hides, raw	}	Owt.	***	} {	{ <u>.ii</u> }	} 000
Skins, raw	}	Owt.	111	٠ ا	3 100   5 15	₹ '
Horns		No. Owt.	24   12	} 24	( 8,298	ž 1.918
Jewellery-		<b>""</b> }	12	495	- " .	414
Prodous Stones and Pos		Value	ļ		. 1	,
Juto- Raw	***	1			}	***
Manures-	440	Ont.	685	4,668	487	4,059
Animal bones	•	Tons	508	91,480	487	82,508
Other kinds Mica (commorcially called tale)	(in)	.Owt.	10.1	139	196	10,674
. (2000)	} ****		. 30. 30 (	2005	•	80
Described operating	1.	, <b>n</b> g sto	3,976	47,184	4,188	4P,018
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Trade-continued.

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96-continued.

		Turkey	in Asia,	İ		Ататі	Ralia.	
;	1804	-95.	18	05-96.	189	4-95.	189	5-96.
Quantity	r.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
в		т	8	9	10	11	12	18
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	-	110		***	468	1,809	149	587
"1,17	52	6,280	4,518	21,047	23,844	1,88,085	82,954	1,75,476
101		614 140	*10	) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (	8,276	10,279	4,277	20,708
***	-	114	116	114	4**	110	411	•••
 9.14	18	"1,129 1,688	5,748	"1,117 680	28,925	47,648 0,414	84,945	95,288 6,123
854,12	31	4,28,125	975,402	4,61,254	19 4,854,484	148 22,26,605	6,747,218	29,85,687
		30		128	<b>1910</b>	1,688	111	190
441	ĺ	115	110	120	* ***	688	191 181	1,286
144	-	814	141	411	***	***	111	,,,,
101		***	110	***	***	9,498	***	17,458
***	1	600	***	5	***	826	1115	547
***	-	***	***	•••	·		•••	
•••	-	***					+1+ +1+	100
100		***	104	20	<b>"2,11</b> 0	2,940	1,059	8,938
8,0	19 12	12,64,208 04	1,998	4,07,860	9,826	88,894	2,802	12,111
(	18	687	1	16	201 26	1,606	271 271 51	1,868 810
111	-	111	1+4	144	***	151	111	474
141	-	414	686	1,027	798,710	8,89,104	609,979	8,25,603
191		111	111	•1•	414	•11•	···· ,	<b></b>
***	1	‴ <b>3</b> 0	<b></b>	* ***	"1,707	45,171	1,985	<b>62,84</b> 1
114		***				, ,	10	
**1	.		***		1,250	7,080	108	200 990
7( 2,64	50   17	18,167	{ 412 1,101	14,916	{ 8 20	} 80	{ 140 2,460	3 12,692
2,78	66   1 80   1	4,080	<b> { :::</b>	}	{ ''' 10	} 10	{ ::. ,	<b>]</b> },
***		die.		` <b>,,,,</b>	***	***	·	***
***	.	***			,		r94	
·	-	414		101	. 8,700	88,766	7,221	62,576
, , , , ,					400	28,891	<b>542</b>	80,886
17. THE TOTAL CO.		111 ( 1111 (	, <del>, , ,</del> ,		20	200	tea	( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )
	8	18	1900	· (4-)	408	4,989	882	8,624
				30 <b>m</b>	71 B30 K	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6	45
	[ <u>]</u>	e eliman	Constant of	255	10,227	79,876	647	4,152
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II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign experied to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of

		1		паптО
Autioles.			180	4-95.
			Quantity.	Value.
1			3	8
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES	<i>cor</i> nolud	tinued. ed.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse— Gram		Owt.	2,596	7,957
Rico in the husk	•	•	7	i 18 [
Rice not in the husk Wheat	7 4 ¢	10 22	1,110,446 7,445	58,08,652 82,100
Pulso	***	и.	20,287	86,848
Jawari and bajri Othor sorts	141	**	11 60	120   255
Provisions	10	Valuo	<b>,</b>	2,25,860
Spices Sugar	***	lbe. Owt.	12,185 894	1,714
Ton	101	lba.	412,049	5,670 2,88,818
Other articles, unonumerated	4.04	Valuo	•••	
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Me A.+ Hardware and Outlery	tats—	Value	111	1,752
B.—Metale	***	27	•••	8,498
O.—Machinery and Millwork IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines	and	33	***	414
Narcotics; and Dyving and	Inn.		1	
ning Malorials—		T/alma		0= 0=0
Ohemicals Drugs, Modicines and Narcot	ics—	Value	***	87,650
Drugs and Modicines	***	400"	111	1,128
Opium	•••	Chests Owt.	2,266 8,820	29,05,410
Tobacco-			المعارة	
Unmanufactured Manufactured	***	1bs.	10,514	8,801
Dyoing and Tanning Material	B	30	84,841	9,460
Indigo	***	Cwt.	480	1,49,924
Myrabolams Turmorio	144	D	640	******
Other kinds	***	#) 11	13	5,047   272
V.—OiZs— ICssontial		Onl.	78	
Minoral	***	11/11.	70	1,871
Vegetable, not essential	14)	"	214,890	2,52,668
All other sorts VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufact	in lange	"	•••	111
Articles-	cha.Ach	-		
Ozonichouc— Ray		Clout		
Cotion	•••	Owt,	, ₇	94
Gums and Resins (excluding C	hatoh	"	•	1 504
and Gambier Homp	• • •	29	111	,,,
Hides and Skins-, ""	10)	"	471	***
Hiclos, raw		∫ Qwt.	7,800	} 2,80,471;
,	*	I No.	72,801	2 minotatai
Skins, raw	***	No.	611	}
Horns Jewellery—	148	Out.	134	·
	arla			
unset	*19	Valuo	411 .	l I
Raw		Owt,	170,175	15.00.00
Manures-	111	' 4		15,99,806
Animal bones Other kinds	***	Tons	101	6,908
Mica (commercially collected)	- 111	Owk	404	~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Seeds - Tesential	•**	,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	- <del>!!</del>
Other than essential	- ( <b>) ( )</b>	, <b>n</b>	808	5,038
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TRADE-continued.

Machandies and of Indian Produce and Manufactures, and nature of '

Merchandise and of Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure Bengal during the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Count	rih8.	<del>-</del>		То	TAL.	<del></del>
	189	ŏ-90 <b>.</b>	189	4-95.	189	<b>6</b> ∙96.
Qua	iniity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,
	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Re.		Rs.		Rs.
1,0	14,298 )22,928	44,516 47 02,641 24	54,714 18,688 7,015,631 240,526	1,93,879 60,179 4,04,92,018 8 61,526	172,712 96,746 7,925,088 1,011,984	5,80,878 90,227 8,72,41,818 87,14,489
	17,752	77,102	264,148 968	0,08,418 8,130	606,581 8	20,40,876
4	588 21,052 516 56,868	1,810 1,70,718 2,680 7,190 2,61,486	8,469,168 26,822 129,000,788	2,15,290 11,88,205 6,65,428 2,87,470 7,13,85,865	90,570 9,882,368 2,483 180,405,190	2,08,146 10,28,679 4,62,245 28,858 7,16,26,587
	f14 ***	822 9,046	411 411	58,774 58,774 78,841 2,810	669 689 1 881	71,504 70,512 499
	141			15.70.00		*4.50.00*
		12,888 2,496	194	42,00,897 2,08,040	417	54,86,037 1,88,027
{	2,525 8,704	85,05,400	89,782 58,827	6,29,68,740	85,890 58,870	} 5,04,68,985
	17,805 71,272	6,569 8,000	2,140,181 259,416	1,05,818 <b>67</b> ,871	587,747 248,674	59,769 56,712
	423 67 806 18	1,86,183 816 2,710 480	106,880 88,283 37,579 49,808	8,47,75,828 86,436 2,43,769 6,88,571	111,714 92,641 68,554 91,880	8,79,88,471 76,474 2,69,229 4,19,618
	95	079	281	4,282	269 75	2,782 00
	01,28 <del>4</del>	8,16,090	2,216,145	24,20,615	1,827,895	21,00,449
1	4,822	1,00,276	2,100 181,588	2,75,091 48,15,910	2,110 407,079	2,68,876 97,08,928
	114	* ***	1,116 42,950	20,455 9,97,888	804 89,887	19,225 . 4,14,168
{	4,409 50,408	1,88,980	515,277 7,027,200 81,242 7,085,479	} 1,08,68,716 } 78,98,152	91,998 8,021,016	3,12,44,948
	.(	144	21,247	6,54,846	\$4,908	8,19,650
•		111 .	110 050 195	28,844 10,57,21,802	.,. 12,262,958	29,350 9,99,08,253
2	89,859 35	18,03,720 1,960	12,070,185 17,859	10,45,507	18,806	11,19,850
ا خرا	12	5,890	92 6,1 <u>3</u> 6	6,140 6,04,719	.988 8,896	91,899 9,95,109
دا الإستاد	808	8,258	8,527	92,518	9,668	1,18,183
	04,400	6,94,842	8,048 4,462,088	18,626; 8,26,78,690	7 26 2,894,729	279 279 2,12,98,718
الله المولية المراجعة المراجعة	198	043	56,010 4,478 210,023	2,11,280 26,400 14,47,886	995 224.404	4,898 19,45,947
	Sparit Sparit	Julian Amin	180,600 180,600	7,16,829 1,98,901	79.1	45,856 8,946
	71.67	77 <b>29</b> 680	21,888	2,06,798	11,877	878 658

II.—
II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

ARTICLES.  INDIAN PHODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—concluded.  VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured  Asticles—concluded.  Silk lbs.  Wax (excluding candles) Owt.  Wood.—Teak and other kinds O. Ton  Wool lbs.  All other articles uncommerated  VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly  Manufactured—  A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—  Cotton—  Twist and yarn lbs.  Manufactures—  Dings goods (Yds.	Quantity.  2  201,199 2,564 8 9,895,119	2,52,410 84B	Quantity.  4  268,621 1,424 11 8,180,168	75-06.  Value.  5  Rs.  18,67,461 1,44,010 1,440
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—concluded.  VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Asticles—concluded.  Silk	201,199 2,564 8 9,895,119	3 Rs. 14,40,378 2,52,410 348 11,58,810	268,621 1,424 11 8,130,108	18,07,461 1,44,010 1,440
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—concluded.  VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Asticles—concluded.  Silk	201,199 2,564 8 9,895,119	14,40,078 2,52,410 848 11,88,810	268,62j 1,424 11 8,130,168	18,67,461 1,44,040 1,440
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured  Asticles—concluded.  Silk	201,199 2,564 8 9,895,119	14,46,678 2,52,410 848 11,88,810	1,424 11 8,180,168	18,67,461 1,44,010 1,440
Silk lbs.  Wax (excluding candles) Owt.  Wood—Teak and other kinds O. Ton  Wood lbs.  All other articles uncommerated  VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly  Manufactured—  A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—  Cotton—  Twist and yarn lbs.  Manufactures—	2,564 8 9,895,119	2,52,410 848 11,88,840	1,424 11 8,180,168	1,44,010 1,440
Wool All other articles unenumerated Value VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured— A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics— Cotton— Twist and yarn lbs. Manufactures—	9,895,119	11,88,810	8,180,168	
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—  Cotton—  Twist and yarn ,, lbs.  Manufactures—	1			10,21,190
Manufactures-				}
	2,027	\ <b>"</b> "	C 99 400	
Proce-goods { No.	***	40.000	<b>23,400</b>	}
Other sorts, Value. Jute— Manufactures of—		42,268	186	8,680
Gunny-bags No. Gunny-bloth Yds. Other kinds Oyt.	27,950,700 15,698,708 6,398	15,75,592	29,881,650 16,056,000	55,12,110 17,74,808
Silk goods ,,, Value Woollen goods ,,, ,		80,351 6,71,052 6,88,641	10,422	60,607 0,68,213 8,60,813
Other articles uncon- merated, B.—Apparol—		**)		'
Apparel Boots and shoos Pre.	91.0	1,74,010	70	1,58,274
C.—Other Artisles— Cabinetware and Furniture Value Coir manufactures Cwt.		20,907	,,,	20,511
Hidos and skins— Hidos, drossed or fan- 5 Cwt.	592	7	784	80,084
ned { No. Skins, dressed or tan. { Cwt. ned { No. Jewellery _ (excluding	G,728 109 G,285	1	11,672 101 7,319	}
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) Value	•••	74,229		84,100
Lac— Shell Cwt. Button	60,817	50,62,744	76,703	00,68,812
Other kinds Artiolos (not specified) experted by post Value	21,889 104	0,076	98,652 18	31,40,812 394
All other articles, unonu- merated.	***	4,08,081	00 F 00 F	6,65,048
ndian Produce and Manufactures { Free! "Dutiable "	***	19,06,80,084 55,57,728		286,10,81,01 286,80,42
Total		19,01,87,807	***	10,07,05,270
otal of Mcrohandiso, Foroign and Indian	\$15	10,00,10,004	111	100,03,89,001
reasurs— Gold Silver	111	46,58,751	, <del>600</del>	8,82,087 800
Total ,	411	46,50,751		8,82,887
rand total of Exports of Merchandise and Troasure	-			<del></del>
overnment—)	100	20,12,78,655	PI#	20,13,91,978
Treasure		78,828	148 - N	45,018
Gold Silver		The Control of the		ent of the call (1)
Total of Treasure	No assessment of	At H. Silvery come page		
		(8,618)		

TRADE-continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure experted to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

		Austria	-Hungary,		Belgium.					
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	-17	Re.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
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	41	8,990	101	) 151 601	***	141	***	***		
	1,400	841 420	1,750	512 4,526	*14	6,869	414 464	1,646		
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	002,100 97,000	1,25,017 18,605	008,100 55,400	1,90,481 8,416	765,100	1,91,976	1,384,700 89 <b>7,</b> 500	8,16,636 97,47 <b>5</b>		
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	9,268	2,84,708	888,6 200	3,00,856 51,000	p14	4 54	''' 110	00,8		
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			•	2,945	414	2,575	184	100		
		4,476		)(		17,22,624	<del></del>	26,8×,455		
	***	09,78,158 4,489	100	1,08,68,107 2,730	,10 ,11	17,223,023	111	*10 m		
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	99,82,647	,,,	1,08,55,837	,,,	17,22,086		26,88,455		
	191	99,82,072	111	1,08,55,997	111	17,24,970	- 100	26,88,655		
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•	199	1 111	111	141	art 441	100	111-	41, -		
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-		99,82,672		1,09,55,997	J 44	17,24,370	- (15)	26,88,555		
-		900	2" sie 15 .		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	300		Here's		
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ť/	1	800	1995年1988年底	To be lightly and to	Troin Althor	CL JOSEPH BEW	中华主领外发行	有数性体 医乳毒素		

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

	<del></del>	Presid	enoy of Beng	al during th
		P:	RANCE.	<del></del>
Artioles.	189	4-95.	180	05-06 <b>.</b>
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	9	4	ß
Indian Produce and Manufactures-concluded		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.	}	}		, 4192
Wax (excluding candles)	841,901 80			86,81,060
Wood—Teak and other kinds C. Ton Wool lbs.	1 9 000	440	•••	114
All other articles, unenumerated Value VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured— A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—	,**	16,680		4,080
Cotton— Twist and yarn lbs. Manufactures—		•••		
Piece-goods Yds.		,		, "
Other sorts Value	***	}	{\text{t} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	<b>}</b>
Jute— Manufactures of—	***	***	1**	645
Gunny-bage No.	203,600	63,172	884,625	188,00
Other kinds O		151		
Woollen mode Value	<b></b>	2,85,032	141	8,00,815
merated unem-	***	800	•••	1,434
B.—Apparel—	•••	***	•••	***
Apparel Value Boots and shoes Prs. C.—Other Articles—	•••	11,554	***	15,198
Cabinetware and Furniture Value Coir manufactures Cwt. Hides and skins—	141	***	**1	1,072
Hides, dressed or fan- Cwt.	131	}	S	1
nod grossed or tan- Cwt.		13	<b> }</b>	<b>}</b> '''
Jewellory (excluding Precious Stones and Poarls, unset) Value	991	<b>5</b> ""	\ \	\$ ···
Lac-	} ""	240	•••	1,000
Button	5,481 1,818	4,90,964 1,14,640	7,811	0,06,147
Articles (not specified)	•••	1,14,020	1,431	1,24,816
merated, monu-	***	22,670		6,921
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Proc Dutiable ,,	***	1,92,40,845 7	(1) a	1,80,02,705
Total	111	1,02,46,862	111	1,80,62,711
Cotal of Morchandise, Foreign and Indian ,,	194	1,92,40,000	111	1,80,78,804
roasure— Gold		·		
Silver	105	111	 	 1,090
Total	. 111	111	414	1,030
Frand Total of Exports of Morchandise and Treasure				1,000
tovernment— Stores	100	1,02,49,000	410	1,80,74,884
Treasuro	3 9043	h m	* h	は) 17.4 3 (粉) 5 (
Gold State of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Con			0 11, 21, 14	3,34,3
(2) 「開発性理解的ないといる。またが、1995年 )、4に対して、また。		CALLEDON AND A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STA		
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TRADE--continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Transure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

	GE	BMANY.		Holland						
186	04-95.	189	6-90.	180	4-05.	189	95-96.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
Ø	7	8	9	10	11	12	19			
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
··· 5	519	2	194	*** '	m	111	***			
120	15,320		***	***	'::	111	191			
1,120	720	0,800	1,602	•••		441	1			
***	1,48,704	<b>***</b>	2,18,810		800	***	31,900			
***	***	•••	•••	***	/	·	•••			
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11.5	47,741	1 -	92,245	-	""		<b>*</b>			
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2,960,400	5,28,255	4,786,050	8,56,950	<b></b>	,,,	164,900	81,187			
589,500	58,180	4,521,500	4,69,843 100	24,000	3,600	***				
44.5	411	7		91.9 81.8			111			
441	4,80D	***	4,051	111	",					
412	614	111	101	<b>H1</b> 1		644				
***	9,708	141	9,396		111	141	100			
417	***	***	•••	***	141	111				
***	992	***	8,494			200				
•••	***	***	•••	1944	,,,	***	***			
***	}	{ 05 1,250	3,900	Ş	}	<b></b>	[}			
***	1	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	8,900	۱۰۰ ۱۰۰	<b> </b> {	§	{			
111	} "	[	} "	٤	ļ,	₹	<b> </b> }			
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11.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandine and of Indian
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TRADE -continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure experted to Foreign Countries from the Official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

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-	180	4-05.	18	95-96.	189	4-95.	189	<b>6-9</b> 6,
7	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Yalue.
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	511 511	26,27,219 18,279	111	24,41,192 5,480	•••	21,47,062 65,64,950	***	26,91,874 49,00,777
,		20,40,498	. 100	24,46,671	111	87,12,612	****	74,92,661
	· 1(1	20,41,698		24,49,708	191	90,93,827		78,26,809
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	46	26,41,698		24,40,708	, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	90,93,827.	e see	78,25,809
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II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Morehandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

		Presi	tency of Benj	gas during the
		South .	America.	
Antiouss.	189	4-06.	180	5-96.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURES—concluded.  VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured  Articles—concluded.		Rn.		Дя.
Silk Ilm.	<b> </b> ,,,			.,
Wax (excluding candles) Cwt. Wood—Took and other kinds C. Ton		45	<b></b>	110
Wool lbs.	4	i :::	***	***
All other articles, unenumerated Value VII.—Articles, Manyfactured and partly Manufactured—		860	···	***
A.— Yarns und Textilo Fabrics— Ootton— Twist and yarn lbs.				
Manufacturos—	***	) "··		344
ridee-goods (No.	:::	}	111	}
Other sorts Value Julo— Manufactures of—	***	101	***	719
Gunny-bags No. Gunny-cloth Yds.	12,058,650 411,800	21,27,025 87,100	14,084,200	28,80,216 8,42,178
Other kinds Cwt. Silk goods Value	`	101		***
Woollen goods , , Other arisoles, unenu-	•••	848 140	""	1,602
niorated 1	<b></b>	<b></b>	[	4
B.—Apparol— Apparol Value		10,820	Į	]
Boots and shoes Prs.	082	460	" 104	1,561
Cabinetware and Furniture Valu Coir manufactures Uwt.	`  '''	•••	j	•••
Hidos and skins— Hidos, drossed or tan- ( Cwt.	\	, "		,
ned No. Skins, dressed or tan-flyst.	1	{ξ		<b>∤} •••</b>
nod No.		}	***	]}
Provious Stones and Pourls, unset) Value Lac—	·	8,600	101	60
Shell Owt.	,		104	
Button Other kinds	101	***		***
Articles (not specified)	***	'\'	"	*11
exported by post Value All other articles, unenu morated.	***	4,011	119	389
Indian Produce and Manufactures Tree Dutiable ,,	110	80,84,004 16,50,016	#P4 P1#	38,09,716 8,17,078
Total .,		47,44,870	\$10	46,27,989
Cotal of Morchaudise, Foreign and Indian Cressure-	' '''	47,65,895	111	46,81,126
Gold	, ,,,	***	Í	
Silver Total		111	464 464	94+
Fignal Total of Exports of Morohandiso and	141		, 414 	
Treasure	910	47,65,885	,449	48,91,195
Forest in 191 in 191	***************************************	***	A THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	Tay Salar
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TRADE-ontinued.

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1804-95 and 1895-96—continued.

<u>-</u>	Unit	ed Status.		]	A.	obn.	
1	804-96.	18	Pb-9 <b>G</b> .	189	) <u>1</u> -05.	189	95-96,
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	19	18
	Rs.		Ra.		Rs.		Ra.
1,178	11,400	8,074	80,241.	(1)4	<b>PF1</b>	100	1
11,000	4,146	70,126	24,000	111	411	196 118	***
111	82,894	10,120	55,278	104	***	544	990
141	101	•••	440	141+		140	100
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•••	298	ļ 	4,775	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	, ,,,,,,,	1,958	1,586
6,881,900	33,82,970	90,821,400	40,77,463	80,100	17,627	82,600	18,813
0,247,004 9,000	74,48,615 4,540	81,783,876 074	77,27,564 7,866	" 10	" 150	97	1,893
194	5,700 8,866	681	16,845 6,465	(1)	4,130	191	7,201
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	2,875	.,,	8,118	}	6,601		1 20,449
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191	H ₁	119	441	116			
40 40	0,162	440 441	16,928	01 01	15,808		90,155
494 480	4,72,40,616 1,00,284	***	4,78,00,208	914 , 141	80,882 10,40,505	#41 #41	1,05,155 8,80,088
199	4,78,49,840	#**	4,78,00,298	\$19	11,20,887	111	9,85,243
111	4,78,61,819	,,,	4,78,19,784	, ""	11,25,160	••	9,89,968
43 ( 191	114	••	***	114	110	***	in the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of th
474.	*11	. 180	***	*10	101	414	111,
,010	4,78,61,819	" 106 C"	4,78,19,784	, 610 )	11,25,100	<b></b>	9,89,968
410	101	10 40 3 11	Speed To a		18,951	100	87,289
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N. S. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	7. 7. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	ا المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المرا المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع	Taken and	**************************************	Water Charles		100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
					19,981		87,280

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Benyal during the

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		ARA:	1	
Autioles.	188	94-95.	184	)5-06.
	Quantity.	Yaluo.	Quantity.	Value.
<u> </u>	2	8	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—concluded,  VI.—Raw Materials and Uamanufactured  Articles—concluded.		.Rы.		.Ha.
Silk lbs. Wax (excluding candles) Cwt. Wood—Teak and other kinds C. Tons	**** ***	18	100	,,,
Wool lbs. All other articles, unenumerated Value VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly	110		***	48
Manyfactured— A.— Yarns and Textile Fabrics— Cotton—			•	
Twist and yarn lbs. Manufactures— Yds. Yds.	 81,850	2 89 400	72,786	3
Other sorts Value	***	88,009		19,685
Manufactures of Gunny-bags No. Gunny-cloth Yds.	) e e	***	8,250	050
Other kinds Cwt. Silk goods Value Woollen goods	***	00,557 920	::: J	14 85,080
Other articles, unonu- negated,, B.—Appurot—	•••			***
Apparol Valuo Boots and shoos Prs. C.—Other Articles—	 54	1.18 73'208	60	84,740 160
Orbinotwaroand Paraituro Valuo Coir manufactures Cwt. Hides and skins—	•••	P06	11)	1,506
Hidos, dressed or tan-{ Cwt. ned No. Skins, dressed or tan-{ Cwt.	6	28	{ ::	}
nod ¿ No. Jowollory, (excluding Procious Stones and	•••	<b>5</b> *** 	[ t	<b>}</b> '''
Pearls, unsety Value Lac— Shell Cwt,	 Di	***	***	***
Button	***	144 610	101	100
oxported by post Value All other articles, unenu- morated.	414	5,070	111	6,524
Indian Produce and Manufactures {Free ; Dutiuble ;;	800 811	1,08,027 82,48,519	***	20,33,674 20,33,674
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rand Total of Exports of Merchandise and		***	196	\$15 ************************************
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Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96-continued.

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Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure experted to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1805-96—continued.

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II.—

11.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

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		J 	APAN.	
Artiolus.	18	94-95.	18	VG-96.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	29	8	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES - concluded				
P.I.—Raw Materia is and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.		Re.	1	Rs.
Silk lbs.				<b>*</b>
Wax (excluding candles) Cwt. Wood—Teak and other kinds C. Tous		144	***	•••
Wool lbs. All other articles, unonumor-		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	7,700	
ated Value		4.0	)	16
Manufaturod— A.—Yarus and Textile Fabrics—		1		
Cutton-	1	1	1	
Twist and yarn lbs. Maa ufactures—		411		•••
Pigga-goods S Yds.		12	<u>ر</u>	2
Other cests 7-1		<b> 5 ""</b>	\ \	<b> 5 '''</b>
J ute	***	'**	734	
Manufactures of — Gunny-bags No.	9 107 010	4 027 1 020	3 000 500	
Gunny-cloth Yds.	2,107,640 814,800	4,87,1 <i>2</i> 7 88,081		2,52,712 17,72H
Other kinds Owt. Silk goods Value	10,014	1,38,896	42,400	5,90,023
Silk goods Value		***	•••	808
Other articles, unonumerated	***	111		114
B. Apparel— Apparel Value	ļ <u>"</u>	536	-	1
Boots and shoos Prs.	:::	000	1	1,120
O.— Other Articles— Cabinetware and Furniture Value	1			
Coir menufactures Owt.		•••	•••	
Trider desped - towned (Owt,		{ }	lς	h
(10)		Ι{	}	Įξ
No.	151	<b> }</b>	]{ :::	]}
Jewollery excluding Procious  Stones and Pearls, unset)  Lac —	• • • •	50		10
Sholl Owt.	ļ	_	160	
Button Other kinds	} :::	111	100	14,207
Articles (not specified) export.	,,,	***	•••	***
ed by post Value	· ,,,	•••	<b>! .</b>	441
All other articles, unonumerated	<b> </b>	. 280	"	
<b>"</b>			···	<b>080</b>
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free Dutiable ,	1	12,26,515	+ 	12,52,074 21,794
Total	***	12,20,515	111	12,74,408
otal of Merchandiso, Foreign and Indian	170	18,81,405		12,76,840
Treasure	·		***	Taliticals
Gold Silver	i [	100	****	
Diff. 161 161 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164		444	***	***
Total	41	100	110	8 y y
Grand Total of Exports of Morchandise and Treasure.	, 1/1	12,81,465	149	12,78,840
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Government—				18 6
	3,814		S 100	3.73 <u>in</u>
Treasure— Gold	: ^ : <del> </del>	1. (3.3.5.5.)		
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Total of Transme			FLY SIGNAL	
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	<b>建筑建筑</b>	心形型器	<b>第二届 图 图 图</b>	

TRADE-continued.

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure experted to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

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	1894	l·95.	186	) <b>5.96</b> .	189	4-95.	1898	i-96,				
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-	191	8,16,079	941	5,60,077	**** ₁	*10						
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	BAR SUPPLIED 20	in the set Out	7.5		Haller Strate " Proper"	<b>美国特别国际企业的企业</b>	ANY THE PARTY SEE SEE	r e i an Torik				

II.—
II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Morchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bonyal during the

	STRAITS SECTLERICENCS.							
. Articles.	189	)4.05,	189	G-(11),				
	Quantity.	Valuo.	Quantity.	Value.				
1	2	3	4	6				
Indian Produce and Manupactures—concluded:  I.—Raw Materials and Unnuarfactured  Articles—concluded.		Rs.		Ru.				
Silk lbs. Wax (excluding candles) Cwt. Wood—'Feak and other kinds O.Tons	 2,704	2,40,140	2,185	2,02,608				
Wool All other articles, unenumorated  Value	) 114 918	1,80,978	***	4,14,860				
II.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured— A Yarns and Textilo Habries—								
Cotton — Twist and yarn lbs. Manufactures —	160,400	60,087	67-4,400	2,40,277				
Pieco-goods Yards No. Other sorts Value	2,513 100	} 1,724 1,140	8,760 040	] 1,809				
Juto— Manufactures of— Clumy bags No.	15,611,940	81,81,88 <i>0</i>	21,864,072	42,75,(x)3				
(Funny cloth Yds. Other kinds Cwt. Silk goods Vulua	3,890 3,890 140,200	10,694 50,197 8,485	240,500 6,241	20,110 74,100 7,264				
Woollen goods Other articles, unenumerated ,, B.—Apparel—	***	1,270 154	***	930				
Apparol Value Boots and shoos Prs. C.—Other Articles—	3,970	1,60,380 11,002	8,810	1,17,800 12,310				
Cobinetware and Furniture Value Cole manufactures Cwt. Hides and skins—	7	2,000 43	88	3,079 932				
Ilides, dressed or tanned { Cwt. No. (Cwt.)		}	<b>}</b> { :::	}				
Jowellory (excluding the cious Stones and Pearls,	1,048	1,748		} }				
unset) Value	 511	J,410	1	1,964				
Button	***	41,106	681	44,008				
Articles (not specified) ex- ported by post Value	115		***	179				
All other articles unenumerated	414	4,02,038		8.41,776				
ndian Produce and Manufactures {Froo Dutiable	5/4 1/2	2,48,12,035 74,013	***	2,44,81,052 60,747				
Total		2,48,60,048	111	2,44,97,700				
otal of Morchandisc, Foreign and Indian	(1)	2,52,74,783	175	2,47,51,510				
Gold su	24 <b>0</b>	2,078	9(9), 114					
Total	418	2,078	èsa	8,100				
rand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.	,,,	2,52,70,806	•••	9,47,64,616				
overnment. Stores	100	1,70,881	1	J.\$6, <b>9</b> 70				
Toler of Trensure	T. Frances		7 77					

TRADE - continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure experted to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

	Turke	Y IN ASIA.			Australia,							
1	894-95.		1895-90,	•	1894 95,		,	1505-96.				
Quantity	· Value.	Quanti	ty. Value.	Quantit	y. Vai	ue.	Quantity	v. Value.				
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	Rs.		Rs.		R	14		Re.				
8,18	6 45,03	4 8,00	6 6		7		40	98 2,040 14 5,026				
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	8,04	7	1,88		1	.Q,190	1 24	4,742				
***	110			,,,	.,	. }	2,76	6 1,228				
1,108 808	3,040		3 } 2,16	6   {	}	, [	{ 6	0 } 60				
111	260		)	"		3,0,10	444	80,407				
9,260,850 904,900		8,006,690 275,800	0 10,28,55; 0 84,15;	27,958,00 780,27	0 88,04	3,510 3,517	<b>24,</b> 377,080 <b>341,</b> 800	89,50,145 47,841				
161	20,086	20		•••	,,,		890	5,805 9,611				
100	184 8,020		1,708		1	100	174	4,933				
222	8,774 872		1,568			,211 ,580	··· 65	36,168				
***	180		25		2 19	931	706	285 20,210				
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24	2,181	} 1   "	186	500 211	19,	000 870	151	15,259				
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···	26,14,680	10 t 	20,61,782	)	1,20,98,							
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414	25,20,875	111 	20,82,770	····	1,27,76,	{*~~	***	1,14,25,150				
191	25,24,801	419	20,90,188	- 111	1,28,03,8	97		1,14,49,280				
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II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Rereign Treasure expected to Georgia Countries from the Presidency of

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	Articeps.			}	94.95.
				Quantities.	Value.
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Indian Produ	ION AND MANUPACT	 Unbacon	elulal.	į	i '
VI.—Raw Mai Artial	terials and Unmant es—concluded.			}	,Rn. }
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	Twist and yarr Manufactures-	<u>,,,</u>	lba,	1#*	
	l'icco genula		Yds, No,	20,417	1 R.B.LA
	Other sorts	***	Yaluo,	144	103
	Manufactures Gunny-bags		3.7 ·	A	l
	Charle dith	174	No. Yria.	9,259,750 29,100	33,77,784 6,062
	Other kinds Bilk goods	44+	Owl.	37	669
	Woollon goods Other articles,	unent-	Valno "	144	133,708 2,747
70	morated	the first	11	,,,,	108
,,	Apparoles Apparol Doots and shoot	•11	Value	111	1,05,371
<i>C</i> ₁	Other Articles Cabinetware and	Vorantiana.	Рея, 17 лет	442	1631
	Ceie manufactura Hides and akins	'H	Owt.	120	820 1,774
	Hides, drossed	7	No.		]}
	Bkins dressed ned		( Cwt. ( No.		]}
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	Other kinds	pecifical)	1) 1)	***	***
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Indian Produce	and Manufactures	{ I/ree   Dutial	olo "	684 444	90,84,105 58,08,070
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Silver	****	, tea ,	111	/I+ !*	1,71,025
location is a		Total		144	1,71,028
rand Total of and Treasure	Exports of Morelin	ndige ***			مستوري سيستوي
overnment— Stores	ranger (1964) Sangar (1964) Sangar (1964)			, (488 	7,57,55,617
Transprod	Topped Might Biotopic Alexandra	100,		798	110
Gold Bilyon			(,,,,,)		The Anthony
	<b>高速等的</b> 现在了	7.5.19 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	September 1	一个人	

TRADE-continued.

Morehandise and of Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Bongal during the official years 1804-95 and 1895-98—concluded.

COUNTRIES.	<b></b>	[	To	<del></del>	<u> </u>
180	5-06.	189	1-05.	180	j-96.
Quantities.	Value,	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
4	5	0	7	8	9
	Rs.		Its.	<u></u>	TEs-
811	43,572	1,097,056 6,516 610	48,24,380 5,27,600 76,936	1,460,378 8,617 407	61,67,836 8,47,477 61,184
1	70,403	8,866,097	11,08,549 17,20,748	8,281,099	10,53,570 24,86,887
161	***	7,107,680	28,00,599	7,401,612	25,70,204
{ 81,370	} 14,038	140,100 002	} 63,701 1,26,845	{ 190,818 650	} 70,280 1,40,819
15,578,755 56,113 141	40,08,780 7,007 1,668 49,750 0,937	140,309,420 102,503,422 24,530	8,19,00,948 08,03,121 2,38,347 11,09,070 0,18,720	164,068,007 114,062,238 00,709	8,40,00,580 1,11,89,000 8,48,004 12,30,790 0,08,027
191 ,,		•••	6,283	•••	2,709
747	0745,Fã,C 180,F	22,101	6,28 417 20,700	20,704	01Q,OE,0 Yoù,68
301	2,031 0,446	9,420	41,71 <b>7</b> 48,808	8,570	80,791 09,840
{	}	680 7,150 184 8,270	} 47,003 } 9,924	\$921 13,004 105 7,840	} 8,280
	625	•••	89,481		08'811
572 2	<b>61,</b> 077 80	131,324 27,867 117	1,14,78,912 21,71,808 10,616	102,051 88,073 18	1,40,28,089 40,20,890 700
		<b>,</b> .	74.	<b>,</b>	ni)
(BB to be take tage / emilia ba)	63,428 1,20,08,431	401	18,76,603 41,78,79,640	414	19,93,837 42,70,88,481
191	47,02.041	14	4,05,42,797		8,70,38,040
111 symptoli etemposes	1,67,71,079	411	45,84,82,437 40,01,17,410	441	40,48,70,531
195 1-150000	1,91,107	946 	40,56,751 38,98,888	ation out that the title	8,83,087 11,48,048
111	1,91,107	***	84,80,649	111	20,28,130
jus -	1,70,64,146	3198 (10)	40,86,08,005	240	40,79,18,996
	078		3,78,388	l s s	9,88,088.
		3.7 (1) (2) (1) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2	Mag.	Section 1	
	Part Table	1/2 A 2	11.	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	079		4.75,889	gor kapping to	D,88,088

#### II .- TRADE-continued.

III.—Statement of Customs duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Marchandisc subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Benyal, during the afficial years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Spirits and liquours Winos Othor sorts Opium Sult Sult Salted fish Fonoral Duties— Articles of Food and Drink— Coffee	aii	180 Gross.  2 Rs. 1,68,709 44,689 16,08,797 1,86,647 1,86,23 2,410 2,44,40,000 41 1,066 20,910 04 1,60,274 1,04,612	4-06.  Rot.  8  44,187 16,05,291 1,36,108 1,027 2,110 2,42,02,634 11 1,054 28,811 4,19,063	186 Cfross. 4 1,48,694 45,320 16,80,669 1,54,152 3,306 2,10,81,573 36 608 24,097	6.06. Net. 6 16s. 46.266 16,8360 1,62,784 804 9,360 2,44,67,440 86
Theorem.  Special Rates of Duty— Arms, Annumition, and Military stores Liquers— Ale, beer, and porter Spirits and liqueurs Wines Other serts Opium Salta Salta Saltad fish Sonoral Duties— Articles of Food and Drink— Cloffee Fruits and Vegetables Mineral and vegetables Mineral and non-alcoholic beverages Trovisions, and Cilman-stores and direceries	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **	2 1,68,709 44,689 16,08,797 1,86,647 1,803 2,410 2,440 2,440 1,066 20,310 64 1,60,274	8 	45,200 1,48,694 45,320 16,80,669 1,54,163 1,767 3,907 3,10,21,572 35	6
Theorem.  Special Rates of Duty— Arms, Annumition, and Military stores Liquers— Ale, beer, and porter Spirits and liqueurs Wines Other serts Opium Salta Salta Saltad fish Sonoral Duties— Articles of Food and Drink— Cloffee Fruits and Vegetables Mineral and vegetables Mineral and non-alcoholic beverages Trovisions, and Cilman-stores and direceries	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **	1,68,769 44,689 16,08,797 1,86,647 1,803 2,410 2,44,40,000 11 1,066 20,310 64 1,60,274		Rs. 1,48,694 45,320 10,30,469 1,54,467 3,300 2,40,241,573 36	.Rs. 46,266 16,81,650 1,62,788 801 9,380 2,44,67,440 86
Special Rates of Duty— Arms, Annunition, and Military stores Liquors— Ale, beer, and porter Ale, beer, and porter Spirits and liquours Wines Other sorts Opium Salted fish Salted fish Fonoval Duties— Articles of Food and Drink— Coffee Fruits and Vegetables Mineral and vegetables invested and all nufamented and non-steeledic beverages Provisions, and Cilman-stores and directive	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **	1,68,703 44,632 16,08,707 1,86,647 1,803 2,410 2,44,60,000 11 1,066 20,310 04 1,60,274	. Re	Rs. 1,48,094 45,320 10,30,059 1,54,167 3,300 2,40,24,573 36	44,007 46,266 10,80,060 1,62,784 804 9,380 2,44,67,040 86
Arms, Annumition, and Military stores Liquors— Ale, beer, and perter Spirits and liquours Wines Other serts Optum Salt Salt — Salted fish Sonoral Duties— Articles of Food and Drink— Coffee Fruits and Vegetables Mineral and vegetables — Mineral and waters and all nufe mented and non-alcoholic beverages Provisions, and Cilman-stores and Gregories	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **	44,689 16,08,797 1,86,647 1,863 2,410 2,44,40,000 11 1,066 20,310	44,147 10,05,291 1,35,108 1,627 2,410 2,42,62,634 11 1,054 28,811 1,40,063	46,320 10,80,060 1,64,167 1,767 3,300 3,40,41,573 36 36 40,41,673	46.266 10,82,656 1,62,788 801 9,360 2,44,67,440 86
Ale, beer, and porter Spirits and liquours Wines Other sorts Opium Salt Salt Salted fish Fonoral Daties— Articles of Food and Drink— Coffee Fruits and Vegetables Mineral and non-steeholic beverages Provisions, and Othern-stores and Gregories	er-	16,08,707 1,85,517 1,863 2,410 2,41,40,000 11 1,056 20,310 01 1,50,271	16,05,291 1,35,108 1,627 2,410 2,42,02,634 11 1,054 28,811 (11	10,80,669 1,64,163 1,767 3,906 2,10,81,673 36 008 24,697	10,89,650 1,62,788 804 9,880 2,44,67,040 86
Winos Other sorts Opium Sitt Salted fish Sonoral Daties— Articles of Food and Drink— Coffee Fruits and Vegetables Mineral and waters and all note mented and non-steeholic beverages Provisions, and Cilman-stores and Gregories		1,86,547 1,863 2,410 2,440,000 11 1,066 20,810 4,067,4	1,35,108 1,627 2,410 2,42,62,634 11 1,054 28,811 (1,40,063	1,54,169 1,767 3,900 2,10,81,579 35 008 24,097	1,62,788 804 9,880 9,44,67,040 86
Other sorts Opium Salt Salta Salta Salta Saload fish Sonoral Duties— Articles of Food and Drink— Cloffee Fruits and Vegetables Mineral and waters and all nufamented and non-alcoholic beverages Provisions, and Cilman-stores and Gregories	all	1,803 2,410 2,44,40,000 .11 1,066 20,810 04 1,60,274	1,627 2,410 2,42,02,634 11 1,054 28,811 (11 1,40,060	1,767 3,900 2,10,24,579 36 008 24,097	801 9,360 9,44,67,440 96
Opium Salt Salta	all	2,41,40,000 .11 1,066 20,310 01 1,60,271	2,410 2,42,02,634 11 1,054 28,811 (1,40,06)	3,400 2,40,44,679 36 36 409 24,097	9,960 9,44,67,440 86 808
Balled fish  Fonoral Daties— Articles of Food and Drink— Coffee Fruits and Vegetables Mineral and non-steed waters and all note mented and non-steed beverages Provisions, and Oilman-stores and Gregories	all	11. 018,08 018,08 40 478,08,1	11,051 118,82 11 10,000	85 (108 24,097	an eon
Jonoval Duttes— Articles of Food and Drink— Coffee Fruits and Vegetables Mineral and waterl waters and all note mented and non-alcoholic beverages Provisions, and Oilman-stores and Gregories	all	1,066 20,310 40 40,031	1,054 28,811 11,49,060	(108 24,097	109
Coffee Fruits and Vegetables Mineral and wrated waters and all nufe mented and non-alcoholic beverages Provisions, and Oilman-stores and Gregories	ali	20,310 01 1,50,271	28,811 01 1,49,063	24,697	
Fruits and Vegetables Mineral and wrated waters and all nuformented and non-alcoholic beverages Provisions, and Oilman-stores and Gregories	ali	20,310 01 1,50,271	28,811 01 1,49,063	24,697	
mented and non-alcoholic heverages Provisions, and Cilman-stores and Gregories	aii	1.60,27 k	1,49,065	1	1 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Provisions, and Oilman-stores and Groceries	aii 	1.60,27 k	1,49,065	4:1/2	<b>1</b>
Spicos	aii 			1,69,832	434 1,69,360
	:::		1,03,808	200,01,1	1,42,050
kinds and mulantionum	[	D JA DOE	19 1945 19441	ţ	1
Ten	1	2,09,096 2,068	3,08,678	8,12,363 1,930	8,13,023,
Thomical Products and Preparations	•••	112,794	92,609	88,430	1 88,347
Drugs Medicines and Naveolies	j	1,19,060	1,18,826	1.30,377	1,96,963
Dyoing and Transiny Materials Notals and Manyfactures of Motals—	•••	17,307	17,211	34,950	28,797
[[##dayares maid chillenna		2,45,303	2,90,790	2,08,700	2,67,625
Copper	[	1,17,341	1,15,184	1,56,230	1,64,189
Milwow Intelligence week and in		1,13,838	1,13,518	1,30,066	1,81,87.3
Street	***	4,21,436 23,430	4,31,434 32,022	4,04,609	4,61,317
Tin	***	91,007	91,786	98,008	42,760 98,460
Other metals and nannifactures of metals (i cluding nuclinery and component pu			<u> </u>		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
(herook)	Klai 	1,15,248	1,15,116	2,05,850	
Oils—		• •	i	6,10,001	2,03,603
Petroleum		16,00,202	15,89,025	27,40,900	327447301
Other Articles, Unmannfactured and Manufactures	,;;	18,004	18,020	44,889	44,870
ADDRED (MCIMINE departs in hardantage a	1 1		ľ	1	1
mumory, and military and other uniform	ons [	B 80 010		]	
Cotion, artistes made of	•••	2,73,218	2,69,418	1,86,371	1,85,002
Piece-goods	- [			[	
VV III LO	•••	10,07,9 (8	10,07,767	40,41,621	48,35,610
Coloured, printed or dved	••• ]	9,26,590 1 14,761	8,25,690	1 100,001	9,00,074
Office goods	*	1,14,061 1,27,700	1,14,051 1,27,517	0,10,567 4,21,820	1/01/471
Paints and colours, painters' materials and compailions for application to leather wood a	10:	-11	, 1017 t		4,16,4.19
mman	1	40 401	40.44.11	ļ .	
Taper and Pastoboard	"	02,624   88,083	09,117 88,014	70,890	70,460
Stationery		69,071	604,86	62,831 62,682	62,464 62,686
Vmbrollas	••• )	49,493	43,241)	47,177	47.149
Wood and timber and auticles made at	111	86,187 12,102	83,772 11,861	80,018	80,605
AA OOTI GII BUNGIB		8,03,011	3,02,076	12,783 2,88,100	12,776 2,81,918
All office articles not consequented		0,48,783	. 110.100 "		411144
Total Date on Tennorie	4	8,81,87,001	6,41,529	7,55,000	7,47,009
マープ・マン・ピーク マイタブ おもう 子 りゅうけつじ	·"*	TAN'I LOI YATE	9,98,74,551	8,05,78,020	8,08,10,806
Axin in A	,, "¥		No. of San San San San San San San San San San	27	And the second
Graining miles	- }	Spring Child	. A . I antrickanting	Bit of other working them	No feet and the second
Rice prothe husk	.05	4,848	(A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A)	C. San Bullion	4.016
	湖	10,81,861	10,77,410	an Bening	POR INE
Alale Direvon Dapora	變化			district the second	
7.4.1.4.1.4.1.4.1.4.1.4.1.4.1.4.1.4.1.4.		1 20.84 1002	排析( ) [ [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	10000000	

#### H.-TRADE-continued.

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1804-95 and 1895-98.

From Bondwy  Sind  Madros  Hurms  From British Por  Vincos—  From British P  Providency  From Coa  Pondichery  Coabin - N  Maliyapur  Outel-Mar	ts in other Total orts within and in the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of	ilio		1805-00.  18. 1,50,07,021 8,230 1,90,77,614 87,80,711 3,78,42,583	Rs. 18,80,050 1,00,088 7,80,101 28,60,889	1805-96.  Transport 18,023 1,78,489 8,04,168	1894-05.  6  Rs. 1,78,78,993 1,44,08,217 1,11,03,005 4,80,30,045	7 Ra. 1,90,14,290 82,360 1,92,60,103 05,03,870	1894-05.  8  Rs.  B4,000 B8,000	1805-06.  9  Rs 32,600 1,47,860
Imports in  From Bombay  Sind  Multas  Hurma  From British Porvinces—  From British Providency  From Coa  Pondichery  Coakin N	to Hongal.  is in other : Total  orts within  arrakal  na  ivi  Allepey  { Kolastel  Quilon	Pro-	Rs. 1,55,43,878 1,43,88,579 1,04,33,711 4,08,00,108 1,41,95,046 8,694	3 Rs. 1,60,07,031 8,230 1,80,77,614 87,80,711 3,78,49,683	4 18.80,050 1,00,088 7,80,101 29,60,882	Rs 80,47,250 14,033 1,78,480 8,04,168	6 Rs. 1,78,79,923 1,44,03,317 1,11,02,005	7 Rs. 1,90,14,290 22,358 1,92,56,163 05,03,870	8 Ra.  B4,000 BB,000	8 Rs 32,600
Imports in  From Bombay  Sind  Multas  Hurma  From British Porvinces—  From British Providency  From Coa  Pondichery  Coakin N	to Hongal.  is in other : Total  orts within  arrakal  na  ivi  Allepey  { Kolastel  Quilon	Pro-	Rs. 1,56,43,878 1,43,88,579 1,04,83,711 4,08,00,168 1,41,95,046 8,694	Rs. 1,60,07,021 8,230 1,90,77,614 87,80,711 3,78,42,683	Rs. 18,80,050 1,00,088 7,80,101 26,60,889	Rs 80,47,280 14,023 1,78,480 8,04,108	Rs. 1,78,78,993 1,44,08,317 1,11,02,005	Tta. 1,90,14,290 22,258 1,92,50,103 05,03,870	Ra.  B4,000 B8,000	Rs.  82,600 1,47,560
From Bombay  " Sind " Sind " Multas " Hurms  From British Por vincos—  From British P Prosidency  From Cos  " Pondichery " Cockin N	is in other : Total  Orts within  mrakkil  nra  Allepsy  Kolkohel  Quilon	Pro-	1,55,43,878 1,43,88,579 1,04,33,711 	1,60,07,031 8,230 1,90,77,014 87,80,711 3,78,43,683	18,80,050 1,09,088 7,80,191 26,60,882	80,47,260 14,023 1,78,480 8,01,168	1,78,78,923 1,44,08,317 1,11,02,905	1,90,14,290 92,200 1,92,60,103 05,03,870	B4,000 B8,000	22,500 1,47,560
From British Por vinces— From British Por vinces— From British Presidency From Cos Pondichery Coshin N	is in other Total  Total  orts within  archid  archid  Allopey  { Koldelel Quilon	Pro-	1,43,89,579 1,04,83,711 	8,230 1,90,77,614 87,80,711 3,78,42,683	1,09,086 7,80,191 26,60,862	14,023 1,78,480 8,01,108	1,44,08,317 1,11,02,005	82,266 1,92,66,108 05,03,870	84,000 88,000	82,600 1,47,660
From British Por vincos— From British P Providency From Qua Pondichery Godin - N	is in other Tutal  Tutal  orts within  arrakal  arrakal  it  Allepey  { Kolastel  Quilon	Pro-	1,01,92,711 4,08,00,108 1,41,95,046 8,694	1,90,77,614 87,80,711 3,78,42,682 1,72,72,327	26,60,882	1,78,489 8,04,168	1,11,02,005	1,92,50,103 05,03,870	84,000 88,000	82,600 1,47,660
Vincos From British P. Prosidency From Gua Pondichery Cockin: N	Total  orts within  orrakal  orrakal  orrakal  orrakal  orrakal  orrakal  orrakal  orrakal  orrakal  orrakal  orrakal  orrakal	ilio	1,41,95,046 8,694	1,72,72,827		40,48,949	4,80,80,015	4,18,86,5 <u>91</u>	1,17,000	1,80,000
Providency From Goa  Pondichery Goahin - N  Maliyapur  Goalah Ma	arrákál arrákál ana alvi Allopey Koláskel Quilon	141 401 101 101	8,694		50,58,100	<del></del>				
From Goa  Dondichery Godkin N	nrrákál nm ulvi Allopey Kolúobel Quilon	*** *** ***				47,02,880	1,92,58,162	2,20,35,210	22,84,024	29,28,816
n Pondichery u Conhines N n Maliyapur Ontak Mas	nrrákál nm ulvi Allopey Kolúobel Quilon	*** *** ***	06,000	(11)	•••	***	8,694			
, Maliyapur	nm ulvi Allopey Kolúolisl Quilon	•••			6,080	0,020	73,070	80,000	***	110
" Cuteh-Alai	Allopey Koláskel Quilon		1,40,872			•••	1,40,872			•••
	{ Kolúdiel { Quilon		0.40,081   6,40,081	0,00,819	151	*** 76	08 5,48,081	6,00,981		***
" Prayancore		***	242	390		441	342	1	***	111
16 Harris	1 1907	***	1/1	414 (1)	141	))) )()	181	***	130	111
Katiywar	longan14 }	***	1 · ·	1 8 8 10 2 11 2 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	15.	27	144	27	.,,	4 + I
From Indiau Por	kilist ton el Intel	1	7,69,873	0.45,118	5,980	6,192	7,05,868	6,61,240	***	
Prom All Ports	Total	,,,	5,63,15,081	6,67,60,027	77,33,074	88,12,960	6,30,46,066	0,45,72,087	24,(11,024	25,03,87
Hororomout Stor	gs and Treas	uro	3,61,038	6,80,260	4,01,729	7,32,678	7,02,750	13,61,833	09,580	0,94
Reports fro								<del></del>	<del></del>	<del>442-14-1-1-1</del>
To Boudney	111		1,40,08,600	1,50,20,409	2,80,026	3,88,842	1,43,40,190	1,63,64,751	***	***
Bind	161	<b>)</b> 11	2,74,248	2,91,105 1,27,82,468		14,809		3,05,418 1,40,18,477	U1	10
Aladras Burian	119	***		1,67,23,014		63,49,116	2,05,17,074	2,20,00,129	18,070 1,14,46,128	70,07,80
To British Ports	in other Pre Potal	vin-	3,09,23,004	4,118,23,080	80,82,910	85,91,784	4,86,06,048	6,28,64,770	1, 14,60,09R	70,07,80
Po Dritish Ports sidency	within the	)	1,41,67,486	1,70,83,610	68,411,559	6R,40,916	2,00,07,037	2,98,22,761	23,21,100	28,81,09
Po Clos			a tra	114	(1)	140	Monte Should Program	Died .	***	118
, Pondichery	Hi	***	1,13,000	,		1	L			196
, Kurikai Mahd	101	#11 ##1	111 111	134	111	bii   vii ,	110	119	100	117
" Cochin-Narr Cutch		rıı	21,855		4	d28	20,006 195		111	***
y Caucine	liet '	***	***				194	,,,,	115	***
1	Dwarka Tunagara	Bet Bet	250	1	184	111	250	1 111	110	14 <b>0</b>
"Kattywar	Mangrol	444	2,303	,,,		111	2,168	891	40	*11
}	Porbunder Verawal	***	***	831	100	111	1µ	140	110	+41 114
į į	Allepay	471	3,00,812		6,932	405				111
Travancoro	Koláckol Quilon	961 911	1,609	79,628 3,540		888	¥ 36,282 }: 8,408			11.0
<b>"</b>	Troyandran	4	\$0.018	4,080	750	j., m	80,010	4,080	784 .	
	Pornoaud	, 101			·	492 	- 64 	(b)	150	, 111 
Po Indian Ports :	Tosal		8,80,430	19,68,638	10,403	28,214	9,00,841	19,01,762		per )
re all Ports	Total	is in	6,44,07,018	0,80,74,070	1,46,49,903	1,48,96,918	6,90,00,021	7,76,09,185	1,87,81,907	98,80,4
Soraenmans Stor	oe and Shone	u.	81,11,958	17,88,401	17,59,280	24,68,18	88,09,58	41,80,07	4.40,178	90,0

V.—Number and Tonnaye of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Dengal in the official year 1895-96.

•		-		1			Bucri
Countries whench which c		Bu:	tored.	Cle	તારવતી.	16n	tered.
	-	Vessela.	Tons.	Vessels	Топя.	Vensels	. Tous.
1		2	8	4	5	a	7
United Kingdom	C ranning	108 48	200,000 78,258	169 25	460,684 460,684		791
Austria—Hungary	· · · · { Sterm · · · · { Sailing	***	1.	2	8,777		
Bolgium	··· { Stema ··· { Sailing		***				
Franco ,	( Steam				7.51H	141	111
(Lamasur	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1) t)	16,895 11,638		
•	··· { Stoum ··· { Sailing { Sterm	10	20,002	ä	12,053	***	
Ilolland	" { Hailing	101	***	•••		***	
Italy	{ Steam { Sailing	101		0	18,013		
Africa—Rastora Coast	" { Steam " { Sailing	101	***		 4.558		
Ggypt	CSteniu	<u>6</u> :	 11,307		 7,361	"	٠,,
	"' { Suiling ( Sterm			***	***	***	1
Amritius	‴ { Sailing	8	4,263 4,263	18 16	97,7a7 39,10a	1	• •
Réunion 🔐	{ Steam !!! { Sailing			y	2,050		•
Torth America	{ Steam Sailing			,,,	•••		***
outh America	CSteam			**1	101	•••	•••
	… { Sniling ∫ Steam		1	19	20,679	100	***
Inited States	''' { Sailing	23	1,967 49,199	31	188,0		
.don	{Steam Suiling	5	9,555 				111
rabia	{Steam {Salling	6	9,190		7,974	11.	***
loylon	CSteam	4	817   7,208	1 81	817   67,207	•••	•••
hina—Hong-Kong	''' { Sailing ∫ Steam				•••	***	
., .,	™ ∑Sailing	44	71,806 	4B [	78,381		( ) (s)
apan	{Stoara !Salling		40.		144		
RYR	{Stonia Suiling	9	5,100		**	***	
faldives (except Minic	owl (Stenni	"	110	15.1	***	,	142
oraia	Storm	"			111	111	! }
***	''' \ Sailing	1	2,277	1		***	105
alsA ni nisen	{ Steam { Salling	26	1101,70	•••		• •••	***
raits Settlements	{ Steam { Sailing	4	9,082	6	11,718	***	18.
arkoy in Asia	(Stourn	'''	***	1	***	Ri	2)1 `{ 274 ; }
netraliu	''' { Suiling   Steam	•••	,	an.	1,262	***	
	™ \ Sailing	11	19,020	19	21,777 1,528	•	-195 }
ther countries	Steam	1	8,962 1,772	16 10	208,12	(177	980, 14, 1
Total 1896.96	g Z f St sam	17.7 <b>228</b>	694 Soci	نزر ونبيتها ليثبت	12,180	is zine	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Selling	89	164 431	118	790,069 814,501		
terterioest christina	(Steam -	284	ero est sun sca	1100			

TRADE—continued.

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of compared with the totals of the year 1894-95.

BDIAN.	ľ		Δusi	nian,	. }		Fre	nou.			Gere	CAN.	
Cleare	ril.	Cnio	od.	Olear	ed.	Entere	કરી.	Clear	ed.	Enter	ed.	Clear	ed.
V олво] н.	Tons.	Vessols.	Tons.	Vossols.	Tons.	Vossols.	Tons.	Vossels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	δ	10	11	12	13	14	16	16	17	18	10	20	21
#\$0	111			.,,		,,,						1	1,864
•••	110	'''	111		"	111	\	***	4,		967	***	***
***	","	***	111	•••	···	***		***	291	,,,	***		***
***	191	***	) 111 114	•••		***		•••			•••	***	***
***	***		10	144	,,,	10		10)		0)	***	**1	
191	111		,		144	m	<b></b>				511 0.010	;;; no.	## 00B
***	411	"	***	111	191 181	161	***     ***	101	131 45	1	2,918 2,892	89	76,008
***	***			534 534	171	7+1 114	\ ;;;	***	100	***	***	•••	
101	414			484					<b> </b>	141		***	
161	*11	***	""	***	***	<b>***</b> ,	""	""		***	***		
181	-114 -114	444	111	111	101	111		144		444	111	104	100
	**1		121	111		***	,   .,,			141 111	***	***	194
111			,,, ,,,	(41		***	٠,,				•••	***	
***	110	***		411	01	**1		1	688	147		-"	""
(1)	111	***		911	***	111	'''			) 111 111	,,,,	351	***
***				111		111		***	,,,,	181	""		195
***	'''		•••	***	""	147	""	""	100	""	,,,	***	100
***	141		***	4147		117	ļ '''	,,,,			[	""	•••
***	191			111		***		,,,,	( ;;; ;			"1	2,892
131	"	""	***	141 1972	<b>)</b> "" '	**	444			861	144	<b></b>	•••
***	***	]		,n			***				""	) "	***
•••	,		""			***	<b>!</b>	111	100	111	74.		111
411	"	"	""	2	2,940	0	5,562	7	6,480	***			•••
***				***	""	***	"	'''	•11	***	""	190	""
<b>1</b> 51	111	111	100	417	141	(1)	111	***	100	···	,	::	
111	"		1,1		.,,		134	***					""
***	11,		""		1 ""	""				111	151	"	1
***	111	""	] :				\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	100	141	"	100	-	<b>,,,</b>
149				[				111		(1)		, ,,,,	
171	"		"	, ""	""	""	"					ļ ,,	
141	::	""		1			"	<b></b> .	,				284
100						,			100	] :::	***	ļ	
***	]		]							} ;,	***	<u> </u>	, <del>, , ,</del>
•••				•••			1.		121	,,,,			
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8=1 1 1 1		1	1	(P)	1	- 49,	in	1	411	1 m	the are	110	148
4897	1	Jan.		' (مورد الفريدات	1 4 ju	, <b>, , ,</b>	J.,	1		1 / har	. 466		
94(_)	13.	rijet med Glegoria	3	] ; %   ``,iii,'`	1.00		46	2	2,090		***	<u> </u>	1,82
12000	<del>مثالة</del> إير	1 14 16		1	400 5	6			6,489 2,728		2,81 2,89	4	0 77,80 6 8,71
1	The state of	1 25 1	عدله	1	(1) 10 (1)	1111	0,87				1.41	1 8 8	9 74,84
ST 950 1325	at lake	100	9.80	ĝi · · · · · · B	4,186	1 : 10	19.27	0 10	, .   O   D   V	14.34	8 70	Z.4. !!\ ``	8   7,2E

II....
V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which
Bongal in the official year 1895-96, compared

	OUNTERS WHENCE ENTERED AND TO WILLOW OLFARED.					l _{TA}	TIAN.			A:
				AND TO	Ento	rod.	Clen	red.	isn	terri.
	which cerared.  I  Index Kingdom Stone Sailing tria—Hungary Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and States Stone Sailing and States Stone Sailing and States Stone Sailing and States Stone Sailing and States Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Sailing Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing Stone Sailing and Stone Sailing Stone Sailing and Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing and Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing and Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing and Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing and Sailing Stone Sailing and Sailing Stone Sailing and Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Stone Sailing Sailing Stone Sailing Sailing Stone Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Sailing Saili			Vessols.	Tona.	Vossola.	Tons.	Vessela.	Tons,	
	1				2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdon	ц	411	•••	{Stonm Sailing			411	***		
Austein—I lungs	nry	•••	***	Stoum Sailing					•••	
Belgrum	411	•••		Steam Sailing	100			***		
France	•••	•••		Steam	***					
Jormany				***			•••	•••	•••	
-	•••	•••	•••	(Storm	***			***		
(Lolland)	*11*	111	•••	{ Smiling						114
[taly	•••	•••	•••	Steam Sailing		ļ		•••	141	
•				CStorm		  -  -	***			"
ttron— Kastern	Cons	t	•••	{ Sailing	•••	<b></b>	1,	•••		
Sgypt .	•••	149	•••	Steam						
				,	***	""	•••			
fauritius .	***	•••	** 1	{ Sailing	***	i	•••			
léunion	140	•••		Storm Spiling	***					,
ا منال ا				CStorm	***	""	<b>,</b>		100	
ortu America	•••	•••	•••	(Sailing	***	! ":	***	•••	111	::;
south Amorica		•••	***	Steam Sailing				.,,		
Inited States				(Steam	***	,,,			•	
AMERICA CHILLER	100	140	•••	{ Sailing	149	""	***	111	101	
Adon	•••	•••		Stonm Sailing	11.		•••	.,		
rabia .				CSteam			} "	···		
,	•••	•••	•••	{ Sailing		]		<b></b>	<u> </u>	
loylon .	<del>1</del> 6 1	***	***	{ Steam { Sailing	***			•••		
hina— Hoses V	AD IF			(Steam		"   "		••	1	
	ong	***	***	{ Sailing	,	} "		•••		
որտո		•••		{Steam Sailing	101	ĺ		***		
nya				(Steam	***		'''			
•				(Sailing	100	1				111
Ealdives (excep	t Min	icoy)	***	) Steam   Sailing	111	***	•••			•••
ersia				( Bteam	***	***	410	'**	***	141
•••		•••	114			111	***		41.	101
ussin in Asia .	•••	•••	•••	{ Stoam { Sailing	#14 174		••	14.	***	•••
traits Settlome	ប្បទ			(Steam				***	41.	***
		***	1**	{ Sailing { Steam	} "			***	***	711
ırkey in Asia		•••	•••	Swam Sailing	] ::: ]	*11	 		141	
estralia	••	•••		Steam			***	""	•••	***
			***	Sailing		•••	***		411	111
ther countries.	••	•••	•••	{ Steam { Sailing	. ,,,	**1	116	***	***	100
' M.4.1	100=	n <i>a</i>		C Stoom			_ 111	ilian de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya	8 1 8 <del>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 </del>	
Total,	T9A2*	) Fig	***	Sailing		. 164		111	141 3	111
Total,	1894	96		Steam					*** , {	, <del> </del>
The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	, <b>-</b> - 1		**1	Sailing	991 12			134		4,670

TRADE-continued.

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1894-95-continued. 

Cloure	d.	Bntor	red.	Olor	rod.	Ent	orod.	Cleare	d.
Vossols.	Tons.	Vonacla.	Tons.	Vussols.	Tons.	Vossols.	Tons.	Vossols.	Tons.
H	9	10	11	19	13	14	TQ	10	17
					711 P				.,,
									,41
•••	***	***			141		,,,	419	***
•••	***				***			***	***
***		41	•••	***	114		***	***	144
	<i></i> .			.,,		•••		111	 
	111		·" (		***	\	\	н.	444
•••	***	***	}	***	***			***	***
111	**1	111	(1)	117	***		***	***	,410 ,411
		\			•••	<b> </b> ,	\	***	114
	***	***	,,,	.,,	***	"	***	,,,	491
	***			***			140	100	101
٠. ا			,	***	•••		110	1	2,170
111					110				***
	***	- HI	111	171	***	***	***		111
***	•••		,,,	***	(1)	""	441		144
}	***		(1)		141		 	2	1,701
	104				***			•••	189
1	1,890		1**	•••	•••	\ ""	***	***	44
111	111		,**	***	***		***	***	444
		] ₃	2,686	g	2,484	2	1,851	2	 1,86 L
101	***	"	114						124
***	***		,,,,	***	/	111		'''	***
111	***	***	115 115	144		•••			•••
	***	400	,,,	144					***
	***	711			] ":	""			.44
•••	***		,				***	***	
•••	***		.,,	111	,	***	***	"	eşs ess
***	)44 111				114	"	440	8	1,011
•••	}	"	***	***		/ "	***		441
***	,		141	***	,,,,	' "	,	***	•••
***	,,,		,,,	111		111		***	) 11   11
*14	111	\	,,,		<b></b>		•		40
***				-"		•••	***		,,,
***	141	***	. 511		***		1	"	•"
449		***	***		310	111	***		1,88
120	1,899	8	2,585	' 8	2,484	8	1,851	13	9,51
1 1			121.		2,586	1	1,026 8,490	10	7,50
	<u> </u>		<u></u>	<del></del>			7	J	4

II.— V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinggishing their Nationalities, which Benyal in the official year 1895-96, compared

				Тотац	Forkion.			Nat
	WHICH CLE	TERRU AND TO	Ent	orod.	Cl	 oured.	16	ntorod.
			Vossols,	Топн.	Vosacla.	Tons.	Vensols.	Тоня,
	1		2	8	4	Б	0	7
United Kingd	om	Steam " { Sailing		***	1	1,864		
Austria—IIur	gary	(Steam	\ \	•••		***	***	
	-	''' { Sailing { Steam	"	***		***		•••
Bolgium	*** ***	··· ( Sailing	***	•••	<b></b>	***	***	
Franco	40	{ Steam { Sailing	970	***		***		
Gormany	011 eq1	f Storam	1	2,818	39	76,003	111	'''
-	*** ***	" ( Sailing Steam	'	2,302	•••		111	
Holland	*** ***	··· { Sailing		•••	•••	***	•••	,,,
Italy	•••	{ Steron { Sailing		•••		***	•••	
AfricaEaster	rn Coast	( Steam		***				'''
		2	"	***		410	***	,,,
Rgypt	•••	··· { Stown Sailing		***	•	***	***	***
Mauritius	•••	{ Stoam { Sailing		•••	2	2,803	•••	
Réunion		( Steam		***	] "	#,au	•••	1
	***	" { Stiling		•••	<b></b>	•••	***	1.1
North Americ	u	{ Stonm { Bailing	***	941 941	<b></b>	***	111	1.,
South Americ	a	{ Stoam { Sailing		***	2			]
United States		( Sterm		•••	] "	1,701	•••	
	***	™ { Sailing		•••	2	4,201	***	::.
Aden	140 141	{ Stoum { Sailing	""	***	<b>  ::</b> .	•••	***	, ,
Arabia	*** ***	Steam   Sailing		4,436	· [		•••	
Doylon		3 Stonen	6	5,662 ·	5   9	4,335 8,835	•	640
-	***	" ) Sailing		•••			3	326
JhinaHong-	Kong	{Steam {Sailing	***	•••		411	••	•••
Մոյրոս		{Stoum {Sailing		•••			···	•••
Tava		(Steam	]	[	•••	••1	•••	•••
	*** )**	" { Sailing		•••	:::	;;,	***	***
Maldives (oxec	pt Mincoy)	··· {Steam ··· {Sailing		•••	}	101	***	
Porsia .	111	Stoom					13	3,(1)4
tussia in Asia,		… { Sailing ∫ Stoam	***	**	8	116,1	,	***
		· l Sailing				***	101	***
traits Sottlem	ents	{ Steam { Sailing	100			•••		***
urkoy in Asia	***	( Steam			***	***	145	•••
-		··· { Sailing	•••		•••			**
ustralia ,	• • •	··· 2 Sailing		***	***	***		***
thor countries	•••	{ Stoam { Sailing	:::	***	ler .	111	,,,	•••
Total,	1905-96	··· { Steam ··· { Sailing	7 6	7,875 6,828	49 25	86,702	21.0 21.0	44+ <del>1-1</del>
- - Model 1	/ 1904. Off.		14	<del></del>	·····	20,941	15	9,000
Total,	CA8-110	" ¿ Sailing	14	15,506 14,668	52 23	87,797 10,295	14	1,950

Tradre—continued.

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1894-95—concluded.

rapt.			GRAND TOT	ал, 1895-96	•		GRAND TOI	MI, 1804-95.	
Clon	red.	Kn	tered.	Clear	eod.	Ent	ored.	Cloar	ed.
Vояво] н.	Tons.	Vossols.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vosaels.	Tons.	Vonsoln.	Tons.
8	0	10	11	12	13	14	16	16	17
,	•11	108	206,030	170	462,448	147	366,475	179	487,900
•••	+11	43	78,258	25	64,116	57	112,090	88	81,592
114	bet Bli	:::	**	2	9,777	1  	1,173	10	17,974
***	***			***	***	1	1,411	1	2,695
***	***	•••		,	*** **********************************	"	•••	··· a	 11,408
111	49) 81)	984 981		9	7,518 10, <b>885</b>		111	14	27,752
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111	•••	#84 ;;;	***	***	***	} ::: {	***	{ و "	5,604
444	<b>\$</b> **	,,,	•••	9 (	18,013		[	2	4,800
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" 9	402		149	4	4,560 492	1	1,100	2	1,961
'	***************************************	. 5	11,397	1	1,261	7	15,245	1	2,174
***	•,,	,,,	•••	441	•••			•••	•••
***	***	8	20,952	12	27,767 81,909	7 7	17,712 5,729	9 15	17,446 17,546
***	•••	4	4,253	17	9,050	[		1	1,626
684 884	111	44*	441	23.	*10	***	***	ī	1,018
111	***	<b></b> ,	,		444	\ \	\	111	191
••1	***		1#4		111	***	***	•••	***
***	***	441 941	144	21	22,974	101	111	24	90,011
•••	***	₁	1,967	2	3,884	1	1,825	2	4,131
***	***	23	49,100	88	71,185	28	44,808	4.6	94,62
***	***	5	9,555	**1	401	11	19,697	111	110
***	•••	5	9.190	4	7,374	4	6,927	6	10,78
"' 1	010	7	6,028	7	5,822	6	4,436	7	5,87
9	1,509	10	12,860 325	40 0	1,509 66,013	12	12,783	90 6	60,147 68
111		44	71,805	45	73,384	45	78,904	45	74,194
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		2	5,100	,,,	***	8	6,668		•••
B++	***	<b>,</b>	400	•••	411	***	124	***	•••
 8	1,270	"12	2,044	g	i,270	18	i,840	10	1,86
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***	***		•••	1 1	1,262	111	10)	111	111
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603 667	**		10,000	1	1,628	•••		2	1,49
,,,		4	3,962 1,772	16 21	21,882 17,490	10	10,188	17 26	24,44 22,50
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22	9,911	285 108		973 165	813,254 284,848		,,,,		*** ***
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18	B,192	1 - 19	***		<b>"</b>	1	. ======		Į

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VI.—Number and Tonnays of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered year 1895-96, compared with the

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Bolgium Sleam Sailing		,		,,,		••	•••	 	••• •	11
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South America { Sailing United States { Sailing Steam { Sailing Sailing }		<i>*</i> **   ,			,	<b>61</b> 0		 		110
Aden Sailing	.,	,								
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Ceylon Steam	***		•••	l .   						
Chine-Hong-Kong { Steam					44 4**	,				
Jupun Steum Suiting						417	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
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Straits Softlements { Strain Sailing					***	194	141	101	<b>1</b> :	 ['39]
Turkey in Asia { Stonen Sailing	 		***		***	***	197		441 141	,,,
Anstralia { Storm		) 	111		101	***	***			
Other countries { Steam Sailing	P\$ 1	111	101	 	4	1.974	414		1/4	0,014 h)
Potal, 1808-96 Steam	a ba a pa aparana ta aparana	4   P	411	1011-014-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-1	441	1,884	11) 	enderjejskippen enderjejskippen eps	B ************************************	9,014 2,771
Total, 1894-96 Steam	aragen biblions			. ***	ā m	**************************************	ab 1	<del>Sportivité</del> s de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la c	10	4,376
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and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official totals of the year 1894-95—concluded.

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VII.—Number and Townage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interportate computed with the

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With Cargoos.						 				
British ports in other provinces— From or to Bombay { Steam Sailing	21 	64, <b>68</b> 8	31 •••	48,060	111	111		***		***
3 Sind {Storm	***		1	2,033		,,, ,,,			,	***
" Madras { Stenn Sniling	206	4 16,280 	10G 3	220,360 E411		181 181	411	110		90,826
" Burna « { Stoun Sulling	290	209,061	256 1	948,212 1,810		•••			11.	44 b
Total { Storm	4.62	799,917	NH 1	0 <b>27</b> ,62 8,22			101	,,,	r.7	96,825 
" British ports within Steam the province Sailing	R27	373,032 2,118		682,04 48				141	***	111 111 111
, Indian ports not Steam British Sailing	10 2	22,330 1,697	2	4,17	 	111	411		11.	1.893
Total, 1895-96 {Stoom	1,299 8	1,105,279 8,720	1,976 5 6	1,313, <b>8</b> 9 3,70					67 3	96,895 1,828
Total, 1894-95 { Stown	1,098	087,189 7,49	1,174	1,119,00 6,00	 !	111	111		1/	78,076 2,170
Tn Ballast.										
British ports in other provinces-	1					}	)			
From or to Bombay {Steam	~	70,10: 1,884	1	111	191	***		,,,		•••
a Sind { Steam Suiting	. de	7,030	•••			***		***	·	111
,, Madres Szilinj	20 g 2	40,733 95	2 1	4,3B	3		\	•••		
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Dritish ports within Steam the province Sailing	50 5 ()	80,063 11,62	2 19 6 1	17,00 2,80	0	(14	141	u sa Esa	1	2,170
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Tetal, 1896-90 { Steam Bailing	19 <b>0</b>	285,486 14,866	8 41 8 2	60,28 4,67	1	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	######################################	Bigs 1 USA	1	a,i70
Total, 1894-95 Stoan	110	213,946 8,266	3 <b>30</b>	47,15 0,60		731 TU	101	The "	**************************************	

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rdo which Entered and Cleared with Cargoos and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1895-96 als of the year 1894-95.

I <b>N.</b>			NATIVI	Chapt.			Тотац,	1806-06,			Total,	LHQ 6-96.	~ • • •
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	 17.818	4.11	***	***	1(1	***	101 101 6 10 100	111	114	 	 413,871	107	 101,109
:	1,668	77	9,041		3,161	289 27	649,106 9,911	192 <b>9</b> 0	784,049 884,0	18	2,209	112	6,173
::	4,072	13	1,058	"16	1,781	236 13	209,051 1,669	258 17	962,284 9,694	931 33	280,202 6,169	266   19	989,989 9,672 ************************************
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# 2. Calculla Circle of Lone of Paper

Notes in directation at the year of that Mar	8 DEGLENANO ( Jen 1895	אווין או	N			CORCLEANOR ATARIOS ALG	
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.		Total value of Calculta notes easted during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.		Note (a) Rs 60 and under Rs, 600,	
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K.-Charitable Institutions.

Charituble Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Rengal during the year 1895.

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# PART IV.

# STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

# $A. {\leftarrow} Ecclesiastical_{\rm to}$

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1895-96.

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the details of population given in redumer 3 and 4 of this statement do not correspond with the Course agares of 1801, as the latest real of the fact that is challenged been indepted.

B.--EDUCATION-GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1895-96.

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Be-Education-Centery, Table II.

Abstract Return of Aspenditure on Public Instruction in the Tower Proclams of Bougat for the offinial year 1895-90.

B.-EDUCATION-GRYERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Benynd for the official year 1895-96.

(For denie-see General Table IV.)

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Return of Colleges and Schools, and of Scholars attending them

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Be--Embertoin-General Paule VII.

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B.-Education-Gen

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MILAI TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

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## B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIIL

Return showing the Attendance and Exponditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for boys and girls in the Lower Provinces for the official year 1895-96.

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O.—Beientiffe and Literary.

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower Provinces of Bonyal for the year ending Ant March 1806.

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# 1.—Return of Scientifle and Literary Societies in the Lower

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Naux.	Onswer.	From Govern- ment	Endow - ments.
1	9	<b>3</b>	4
(1) PRESEDENCY DIVISION— OALGUTTA AND SUDURES.		EP4. A. 25	Ro. A. P.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	The promotion and improvement of the agriculture and horticulture of tudio.	स्रात्सा स्र इ	191
Albert Institute!	The chief object of the Institute is to promote larmony and friendliness among all sections of the community by affording them opportunities of mutual intercourse		
Ahiritola Reading Rooms	To provide a reading room and a library for public use.	<u> </u>	yer er er
Asiatic Society of Bengal(a)	The objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones. "The language of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquires will be extended to whatever or performed by man or produced by manner produced by manner."	ĺ	5,80 <b>0</b> () (1
Barabazar Family Literary Club.	To being Europeans and Indians interloses literary union and intellectual sympathy than land oxisted before, and to promote the cause of moral, religious and social progress.	Promit Day 	ly by Babu Mallikat nu d lie by enty
Bidyasagar Library and Jhama- pukur Reading Rooms.	Promotion and diffusion of modul knowledge by supplying a free library and reading rooms to the general public, and by earti- lating books and periodicals among its members and subsections.		
Calautta Improvement Associa- tion.	To attain intellection, physical, so all mod moral improvement.		
Calcutta Public Library	Spreading and diffusion of knowledge and providing free reading to the general public.		/4-
Calentin Reading Rooms and Literary Institute.	The institution is a corporate body under the mans and style of "The Calenta Reading Reens Liderary Institute," having for its object the premetion of letters and knowledge by anyidying a free library of reference to all ranks and classes of the community, and by circ thining looks, &c., among its number and subscribes subject to the rules in force and otherwise.		
Onlevilla Solvool Hook Bosiely	The object of the Society is to premeta the cause of education by precenting and distributing school unsteriula and Routish and vernacular school-looks, and also the production and eigenation at a cheener rate, of sound and unstal literature with out regard to commercial profit.		
The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	(in)	A . W	્રીનાં કા કેટલી

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Provinces of Bongal for the year ending S1st March 1896.

OUM R-	23 mart, w	Mı	O BARILLE	n Visito	Ra,		
Subsarip- tions.	Total.	Malo.	Female.	Juvo- uilo.	Total.	Registered or not.	Whon ostablished.
6	G	7	Я	9	10	11	· 12
Ila. A. P.	Ra. A. p.						
111	a _i uaa g g	854	G	111	660	Registered	1820.
1,200 0 0	11)	Daily 70 on an average.	<b>j</b>	454	Unily 70 in arernge.	Not registered	April 1876,
473 0 6		100 4- about 20 yluitars daily.	1	H	160	Ditto ".	August 1800.
<b>1,600 ()</b> ()	13,800 0 0	207			297	Registered	1784.
111	т	208		<b>H9</b>	ä <b>4</b> ₹	Not registered	27th April 1857.
	Blutivl	les not fut	i rainkad, 1	1		Ditto	lot March 1683.
1**	411	,,,	, ,,,	111	<b>,,,</b> ,	<b></b>	January 1878, 187- turns not (projahed),
1,51	***	411		***	<b>.</b>	Registered	1885. Returns not Increased,
813 0 0	H19 0 U	10,082	161	5,031	15,008	Not registered	int January 1872.
	,		,		,	,	
· m.	4,800 O O	14	,,,,	684	14,	Registered	1817.
						and the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of th	No september of the second second second

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O.—Scientific and

### 1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

			In
Name.	Onjects.	From Govern-	Endow- monts.
1	3	8	4
(1) PRESIDENCY DIVISION— CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS— continued.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cossipur Practical Institution of Agriculture, Florioulture and Horticulture, Inja's Park, No. 69, Gun Foundry Road, Cossipur, near Calcutta.	The principal object of the institution is to extend, improve and popularise the conditions under which hortfeulture and floriculture and agriculture may be practically studied in this country.		111
Calentia Phronological Institute, No. 89, Phone's Lane, Calentia.	To promote the study of phronology	111	bea
The Suburban Reading Club	To bring together the young people of the neighbourhood for literary culture and improved fellow feeling.	***	
Barasut Association	To ampliorate the condition of the lown and its neighbourhood by constitutional means and to premote the education of boys and girls.	120 o o	800
Chaitenya Library and Beadon Square Literary Club,	Diffusion of healthy, literary, and scientific tests among the community of the northern portion of Calentia, by supply of books, magazines and newspapers, by awarding modula for essays and translations and by lectures.	***	***
Dalhousio Institute ·	Literary and social	*1*	{
Kambuliatola Boys' Reading Club.	(1) To promote culture and friendly inter- course for purposes of mutual improve- ment among its members. (2) To afford them facilities for the same by means of reading rooms and a library. (3) To place within the reach of the educated public, works of moted authors and books of reference and general utility. (4) To have between delivered in connection with the Club on subjects extended to in- terest and benefit the student community.	***	12 a a
Vangiya Sabitya Parishad	The cultivation of the Hengali language and literature.	Nil	Nil
Madhya Banga Sammilani (Central Bengai Union.)	Female education. Moral development of young men.	Na	Mil
Bethune Society	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	161	
Indian Association for the Culti- vation of Science,	To cultivate selonge in all its departments, with a view to original research and irac- tical applications.		17,400 0 0 amount of and winers

LIFTERARY-continued.

## Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896-pontinued.

OF II		м	rnubre o	n Visitoi	28.		,
Subscrip- tions.	Total.	Male.	Fomale.	Juve- nile.	Total,	Rogistered or not.	When established.
5	6	7	B	0	10	11	12
Rs. 4. r.	Rs. A, P.	05		492	85	Not registered	1st June 1886 by Babu Hem Chandra Mitra, of No. 128, Ahiritole Street, Calcutta, by whom all expenses are borne; but the
	,	82			86	Not registered	expenses have not been shown, 1889.
 878 9 9	878 9 9		1	111	89	Ditto	July 1688.
<b>8</b> 22 0 ()	448 0 0	49	141	84.0	48	Ditto	1871.
<b>1,627 0</b> 0	1,627 0 0	Daily 50 on an average	1	nd o	18,250*	Registered	5th February 1889.
Male Rs. '2' onah. Female Ro. 1 onoh.	Male Rs. 2 encli Fonnic Ro. each.	1	99 26	} {	221 225	Ditto	1865. Returns not fur- nished.
672 0 0	584 O O	2,400	133	7,500	9,900	Not registered	It was established as a local institution in December 1888, but was expanded into a public one in 1885.
		1				, ,	
9,208 O	2,208 0 0	941	***	di.	<b>241</b>	Ditto	28rd July 1898.
Theoriain	Uncortain	, j.,	01.	.";	478	Ditto	1882.
200 on an		150	( <b>141</b>		190	Ditto	December 1851.
676 0 . Ó	Not furnishe	al Time	111	) 	1.50	Ditto	April 1875; opened to the public for lec- tures in 1876.

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1.—Rolurn of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

Name.	Onjects.	From Government.	ru- Endow- monts.
1	2	3	4
(1) PRESIDENCY DIVISION— CALCUTTA AND SUBURDS— concluded.		Rs. A. w	
Photographic Society of India	to.—To bring together all photographers and those interested in photography in India.  2nd.—To provide a convenient and comfortable Club-room in Chleutia, furnished with literature on photographic and kindred subjects, and having atlached an adjoining dark-room stocked with apparatus and chemicals for developing negatives, onlarging photographs and carrying on experiments connected therewith.  3nd.—To hold in Calcutta exhibitions of photographs and photographic apparatus.  4th.—To publish and circulate a journal containing original notes and articles, correspondence, proceedings of Photographic Societies, extracts from journals and other matter useful and interesting to students and workers in photography in India.  5th.—To advise mombers, through the medium of the journal, on all questions relating to photographic apparatus, materials, processes, &c.	***	u
naghat Students Library	To sproud education among the public	***	
ımarklıdi Daridra Bandhab	To supply books to the public	•••	
savpur and Jadyaboyra Bandhab Library.	To circulate books among the public	***	*1*
ciety for the Higher Train- ng of Young Mon.	Moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of the student community.	1,200 0 0	411,
Khulna Bar Library	to supply the members of the Khulna Bar with law-books.	·n	
Bolfullia Public Library 3	to afford facilities to the public for reading magazines, nowspapers and books.	*14	
	to promote Hindu religious culture spiritual- ly and morally, and to facilitate the study of Hindu religious literature.	141	B,200 () ()
Bagerhat Bar Library of Plosders.  Bagerhat Bar Library of	To supply the members of the Ragorhat }	*11	890 0 0
Mukionrs.	o cools the malfans of G .	144	100 0 0
Squa.	o seek the welfare of Sripur and neigh- bouring places in every way possible.	<b>311</b>	•••
riou	provide a reading room and a library	, 0,	
hampur Sahitya Samii To DIVIDIVAR DIVISION.	promote the study of Bengali language and to establish a library.	` tit	tm
wan Rej Public Library To	emply English and Bengeli books and compapers to the Bardwan reading public.		60 0 0
apore Bayloy Hall To	diffuse education in the district. Public technique and literary scaleties are also held	,	184 0.0

LITERARY -continued.

Provinces of Bongal for the year ending \$1st March 1806-continued.

юмя—	•					M	umbung c	oxisiV n	R8.		Maria Taburata Memberahan salah salah
Subs	ori _j	p.	To	tal.		Malo.	Fomulo.	Juvo- nilo.	Total.	Registored or not.	When established.
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			ı			rns not fur	l rnished.	Į.	J	Registered	1880.
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100 10	0	0	160 10	0	0	662	4A 5	147	600 14	Not registered Ditto	1884.   1884.
6		0	6			9	•,,	•••	0	Ditto	1847.
600	0	0	1,800	0	0	890	No	48+	890	Ditto "	1801.
428	0	Ó	428	0	0	18	141	14.	18	Ditto	In 1888
В	()	0	6	0	0	30	,	10	40	Ditto	In 1808.
••	•		3,200	0	0	41	н.	***	<b>#</b> l	Ditto	In December 1894.
41			<b>690</b>	0	Û	20	<b>)</b> [6	0	20	Ditto	In 1882. •
18			100		0	25	114	189	26	Ditto	In 1899.
240		٥	240		0	100	0	un.	Tog.	Ditto	16th December 1881.
144		0	184	0	0	90	<b>i</b>	16	49	Ditto	April 1894.
16			16	0	0	27	) ben	go.	B7	Dilto	1894.
د			,				, , ,	,	,		
, ,,,,,,	• ,		600	Ç	,	2,626	***	100	9,620	Ditto	December 1881.
880	<u>.</u>	0	BDO	4	0	49	The .		40	Dilto	
90	đ	ø	,	ø	ó	10	ing the second	10	10	Ditto	1840

C.—Boirntipio and

1 .- Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

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Name,	Оприота.	From Govern- mont.	Radow- monts.	
1	2	19	4	
(2) Bundwas Division— concld.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A, P.	
Beames and Wilson's Ghata. Public Library.	Reading of books and magazines			
Uttarpara Hitakari Sobbo	The objects are to educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to amelicate the social, moral and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places adjoining.	240 0 0	280 G U	
Utterpara Public Library	To afford the public free and cary access to the library.	***	1,900 0 0	
Hooghly Viotoria Public Library.	To supply the reading public with books, magazines and newspapers.	•••	#72 0 0	
Hooghly Vidyasagar Reading Rooms,	To give its constituents the benefit of reading useful and valuable books and periodicals.	<b>†</b> 100	411	
Howrah-Sibpur Public Library.	Duffusion of knowledge by collecting books and newspapers and discussion on literary subjects.		444	
Andul Public Library	For improving knowledge	m	***	
Bankura Hindu Library	For the benefit of the reading public		180 g g	
(3) Rajehahi Divibion.	1			
Bogra Students' Association	I H TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	1		
Bogra Public Library	boys in general. To afford facilities to the public for reading	141	144	
Rajshahi Students' Dobat- ing Olub. School Depart- ment.	The object of the Club is to promote the in- tallectual, moral and physical improvement of its members, as well as of the students in	•••	416	
Rajshahi Public Library al Boalia.	1 mmoval	144	···	
Dighapative Association	10 further the intellectual, physical and			
Rangpur Public Library	moral training of boys.  For the benefit of the reading public			
Nilphamari Sammilani Sabha		4	Ì	
Control National Mulamma- dan Association, Rangpur Branch.	different societies, to promote the welfare of the people of Nilphameri, and to do other acts of public utility and importance. To give education to, and improve the condi- tion of, the Muhammadans of the district; to spread primary education through the mak- tals; to train teachers for the maktals; to open a hostel for poor boys reading at the local sila school.	710	411	
Saidpur Native Improvement Society.	Goneral improvement and culture	455 /		
Pabua Public Library	Intellectual improvement and literary regrae- tion of subspribers and general advancement of the public,	10.7		
Parjana Library	Public utility and culture	. , .	00. 4	
Sirajganj Public Library	Diffusion of learning	· " [ ]	80,00	
Studenta' Moral Association, Dinaspur.	Moral training of the Dinajput Zilla School	in a	414 S	•

deving, to his enguination of the Chicamate Nows Room, with the Library, Ligarouper department.

Americally by their incide Ba, 8 a month;

Literary—continued.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1800 -continued.

COMB-		B			-	M	embers (	n Visito	RS.		
Sul ti	ROP RIED	ip.	T	obal		Malo.	Fomalo.	Juve- nile.	Total.	Registered ex not.	Whon ostablished.
	5			6		7	8	0	10	11	12
R	1. A	. P.	R	8, A	. P.						
161	4	8	151	4	8	74			74	Not registered.	1888.
868	0	0	878	0	0	200	914	And	200	Pitto .	,,   6th April 1863.
	••		1,900	0	0	No ro	gister of	visitora ig	kopt	Ditto .	. 1869.
86	4	0	467	4	0	1,185	16	111	1,200	Ditto ,	1864.
90	0	0	90	0	0	40	8	•11	48	Ditto	, January 1894.
679	4	0	670	4	0	1,508#		111	1,508	Ditto "	1878.
ű	0	0	5	0	Ú	46	ន	10	68	Ditto ,,	. 1886.
VO	0	0	276	0	0	129	•••	<b>,</b> 11,	120	Ditto	, March 1895.
87	9	O	97	0	a	m	111	195	1115	Ditto "	. February 1882.
952	8	0	868	8	0	28	1	***	20	Ditto	Over 28 or 20 years' year not known.
10	8	0	, 10	B	0	'''	•,,	79	79	Pitto "	
1,283	0	0	1,283	Ø	0	127	.,,	20	168	Ditto	. 9th July 1884.
,	••							26	26	Ditto	. 1490.
972	0	0	472	0	0	88		tes	88	Ditto .	1954,
4	Q	0	4	0	0	46	119	đ	<b>69</b>	Ditto ,	, 1684,
000	0	0	800	0	0	228	5	0	228	Ditto	Fobruary 1887.
					tı	,					
170	7	. 6	170	1	<u>,</u> 0	25	120	901	25	Ditto "	, 1889.
487	12	0	‡487	13	0	101	400		101	Ditta	July 1890.
	"	•	80	0	Ö	705	52	966	1,172	Ditto	1889.
800	4	0	. 899	4	0	. 40	kys	्र म्	46		1888.
80	<b>ا</b> ل	0	90	0	Û	,	, jui	<b>40</b>	40	,	. August 1874;

do proce obtained in equivorsion high fine l'Albanta. Aprèet subdiffées na adhebods une transflorit prisett sice Ballifes

C.--SCIENTIFIC AND

1 .- Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

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Name.		Овлиста.			From (		ı- Jüulo nieni	
1		2	<del></del>	وها ۱۳ و میوب ی اشتانه	<u></u>   	}	4	-
(4) DACCA DIVISION.					lta.	A. P.	Ru. 1	 L 1
Wanthimal II-11	To afford facility books and pori	ios to the pul odicals.	die for	ronding				
Sarasvat Samaj	Improvoment of	Sanskrit tols		***	••		.,,	
Jaydovpur Sahitya Samal chani Instituto.  Mymonsingh.	lo- To oncourage t literature, and hooks in Hansk on the history helping poor a or by purchasin them to import	also the public ritor English y of Indian c uthers with n artheir books	ention of throwin dvilization	useful g light on, by	**	•	•••	
Samerat Camilli	(1) To entivate ago arts, agric &c., (3) moral c	ulluro, native	, (2) to c manufa	mentr- uturos,	He		192	
Santosh Jahnavi School Clui	b For moral and lie	iorary ad <b>yance</b>	mont	141	*10			
Tangail School Club .	Dillo	ditto	<b>a</b> (1	,	***		190	
Santosh School Samiti	Ditto	ditto	•••		11.		101	
Kisorganj Gyanbikasir Sabba, No. I.	ni Ditto	dilto	w		•••		•••	
Ditto ditto, No. II	L. Ditto	ditto	191	]	100		,,,	
Achmita Gyanotpadini Sabb	n Lâterary	***	ш		***		] ",	
Faridpur,				)			]	
faridpur Suhrid Sabha	Social, intellectual of the local forms	l, and general de education.	improve	ement	408	0 0	***	
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Do. Swasthya Samiti	Physical improver	uont	.,,		10		***	J
Indaripur Bidyotsahini Sabh and Studonts' Library.	a Intellectual and m	ioral education	ı	1,,,	184	-	109	
ladaripur Karun Public Library,	To afford facilities books and period	s to the publi ie <b>nis.</b>	a for ren	ding	***		***	
aridpur Studonis' Club 🖫	Ditto	ditto		.,,	111			
Do. Band of Hopo	Temperance and m	oral improvem	iont		***		***	1
Backergunge. to Students' Union, Bruja- mohan Institution.	This Union cons	sists of the	follo		***		805 7 9	
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Laterary—continued.

Provinces of Bongal for the year ending 31st March 1896 -continued.

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Subscrip- tions.	Total.	Malo.	Female.	Juvo- nilo.	Total.	Rogintered or not.	When established.
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***	1,000 0 0	182			183	l Ditto	1872.
7,000 <b>0 0</b> *	h++	100	,,	**1	.,,	•••	1870.
708 0 0	708 0 0	143	12	m	105	Ditto	1284 N.S.
***	***	1111	/48	150	150	Ditto	November 1887.
***	149	***		170	170	Ditto	1888.
	111	111		196	130	Ditto	1887.
141	,,,	•		27	97	Ditto	1880,
5 O O	500	•••		70	70	Ditto	Not known,
	161	41		40	44)	Ditto	Dillo.
0 0 tiou,b	() <b>()</b> E(17.7	1,005	a	171	1,010	Ditto	1880,
03 0 0	889 O O	1417	2	•11	100	Ditto	1981,
<b>31 0</b> 0	81 O O	100	141		100	Ditto ".	18HD.
20 0 0	20 Q D	8		167	175	Ditto	1803.
1,400 0 0	),400 <b>0</b> 0	20	1116	ebd	20	Ditto	1806.
196	***	83	.,,		88	Ditto	1884,
4111	140	ao i	4	***	506	Ditto	1088.
65 10 O	<b>65 10</b> 0	23	. 181	B47	- 670	Ditto	188 <b>0.</b>
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11	, ( ; , )		( ;	٠, '			
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The expenses of the year under notice will be county Ra, 7,000 including the pioney Rd. 8,000 first has been given to Mr. Prempaga

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Dackergunge-soueld.			]		
Barisat Zila Sehool Students' Ausociation.	Litorary and moral improvement	nt	691	***	
Backergungo Uissisini Sabba	<ol> <li>Spread of female education of Backerguage.</li> <li>Provention of intemperance triet of Inckerguage.</li> <li>Promotion of good will a smong the students and of Backerguage residing in Calc</li> </ol>	o in the dis- nd friendship her neonlo of	Annual grant from the Dis- triet Board of Darisal, Rs. 150.	tu.	
Teachers' and Students' Friendly Union at Braju- mohan Institution.	Presenting to students by more readings and songs, unseeta principles of morality and rereference to any doctrinal que particular soot or creed.	rian cardinal Digion without	***	710	
Barisal Public Library	To afford facilities to the publi- magazines, newspapers and be	o for reading	***	•••	
(5) Chiffagono Division.					
Tippora,					
Birchandra Public Library	To afford facilities to the publications, nowapapers and be	ic for reading	454		
Noakhali,				}	
Vidayot Sahini Dalal Bazar M. R. School.	Improvement in essay writing			111	
Balatoshini Mangalkandi Model School.	Improvement in literature and	essay writing	•••	   '	
Asadal Samiti Lamohar M. R. School.	Improvement of moral culture	**1	•••	1,,	
Vidyonnati Basurhat Girelo M. V. School.	Improvement in literature and	osany writing		00	0
Agaanthuirrasini Jugdia M. V. Sekeel.	Improvement in literature	129 111		20	Ð
Vidyotkaraha Badhika Non- khali M. V. School.	Improvement of moral outture	111 491	*):	800	O
Juanadayini Karparah Circle M. V. School,	Improvement in literature	*** ***	114	111	
Jnanabikasini Sahapar M. V. School.	Improvement in literature and	ossay writing	>#4	111	
Ohhatra Samiti Kanohanpur M. V. School.	Ditto di	tio	***	***	
Ohhatra Samiti Athakara M. V. School	Ditio di	tto ".	bes	. 141	
Vidyotsahini Khilparalı M. E. School.	Ditto di	tto	, 241	0.10 0	١
Okittagong.	To afford facilities to the publi magazines and tiewspapers	e for reading	13.65 45.75	The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	

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LITERARY -- continued.

Provinces of Bongal for the year ending 31st March 1896-continued.

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Subscrip- tions.	Total.	Malo.	Fouric.	Juyo- nilo.	Total.	Rogistered or not.	Whon established.
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DAR	***	25		800	926	Not registored	1887
887 D O	<b>637</b> 0 0	911	T	942	842	Ditto	1877.
110	     hu	23		400	428	Ditto	1891.
801 O O	301 O O	1,841	18	001	1,960	Ditto	1858.
1,017 0 0	1,017 0 0	50	23	***	бH	Ditto	lst Soptember 1886.
100	111	42	*111	<b>146</b>	43	Ditto	1882.
<b>6</b> 0 <b>0</b>	400	47	***	101	47	Titto	January 1880.
171	111	27	***	411	97	Ditto	2nd April 1802.
P4+	000	50		•11	60	Ditto	1st April 1801.
•••	200	42	***	•••	42	Ditto	14th Fobruary 1881.
	800	<b>6</b> 0	411	111	<b>6</b> 6	Ditto	1804-08,
, ni	111	82	111	741	32	Ditto	eld Apell 1880,
en l	<b>,,,</b>	35	161	**1	86	Ditto	5th April 1890,
<b>911</b>	)···	29	*11	101	29	Dilto	17th Margh 1804.
, m.	111	40		s <b>is</b>	40	Ditto	1699.
	0 10 0	86		111	86	Ditto	let March 1880.
694 0 0	894 (0. 0	24	311	MI.	10 124 7 10 124 7 10 12 14 1	Ditto	November 1891

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Name-	Онгиота.	lfrom Govern- ment.	Endow- ments.
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(6) Patha Division.	Manuschapping Schrippungswebber (see a signe) (pales t see riche	Ns. 4. 14.	Rs. A. 1.
	This institution is a library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of community. There is a museum attached to the Library. The District Judge is ex-afficia Trustee of the funds belonging to the Library, and President of the Committee of Management. The general management of the Library is entrusted to a Committee of seven members. It was established by public subscription raised among the principal residents of the district, in commemoration of the visit to Graya of Sir Frederick Halliday, the then Identonant-Governor of Bengal, who laid the foundation stone of the building.		718 4 0
Geya Bar Association	The object of the Association is to provide accommodation for the members of the Gaya Har and to have a library of law books and reports. Mr. W. J. Howard, Barristorat-Law, is the President, and Habit Nath, Senior Government Plouter is Vice-President. It is managed by a Committee of seven members. Bahu Nagwam Sahai, B.A., B.L., is the present Secretary of the Bar Library.		***
Chapra Public Library*	The Library is intended to be used by the publi- for the gerusal of books, periodicals and non-papers, and for circulation of the same to the subscribers.	1	2TO 0 0
Bar Library, Muzasfarpur	To supply the members of the Muzaffarpu Bar with law books.	r)	41.
Indian Olub, ditto	For the improvement of health and education and union among the community.	1,	8-1
Bottlah Maharaja's Dharan Samaj—Sanskrit School at Motihari.	Sanskrit teaching—free—to such students a may be willing to proscente their studies a to the Title Examination.	is	1,
Bunkiporo Book Club	To being all sections of the Indian communiting closer literary union and intellectual sympathy.		
Pains Bar Library	. To accommodate mombers of the Bar Librar	···	531
Bankiporo Oriontal Publi Library,	o Public bonefit and preserving and accumula ing costly and authorite manuscripts.	t- 600 <b>0</b> 0	1,140 0 0
Bihar Hitaishi Library a Chowk Patna City.	t Promotion of vernacular as well as English knowledge among the citizens.	h (a)120 0 (	***
Patna Hindu Boys' Association.	To promote Hindu religious entiture spiritus ly and morally. To facilitate the study of Hindu religious literature.	i of	368 0 0

^{*} The library inititing is a gift of the late Maharaja Chuturdhari Shaha iinhadur of Halwi

f Municipal contribution as in the sea to Alabaraja's grants are sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the sea to the s

⁽a) Proto Kuntalphlity

LITERARY—continued.

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Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 51st March 1809—continued.

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Subser tions	ip-		Tota	ai.		Male.	Fomale.	Juvo. nilo,	Total	Registered or not.	When established.
5			(	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		7	8	9	10	11	13
Rs. 4			Re. 1,120		ļ	40	1	ega.	41	Rogistered	1867.
610	4	0	<b>81</b> 0	4	0	43		01	42	Not registered	1892.
229	8	0	703	8	Ů	25	1	141	20	Ditto	. 1857.
1,284	o	0	1,2H4	0	0	44			44	Ditto	. Jamary 1889.
613	0	0	012	0	0	10	w	<b>341</b>	19	Ditto	, ( 1801,
1,680	0	0	1,680	0	υ	21	140	•	B1	Ditto .,	1978,
28	8	0	28	8	0	18	ш.	141	18	Ditto .	lst June 1802,
   902	0	Ó	908	0	0	78			78	Ditto, ,,	. 1886.
	:4		1,740	0	0	23			28	Ditto	1831
800	14	0	490	14	0	30	्राप्	1111	80	Ditto	
97	8	0	908	2	<b>o</b>	9	3	195	100	, , ,	. Plat January 1895.

A portion of the Library building was rented and brought in an annual income of Re. 540

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(6) Parma Division—conold.		la. a. y.	Rs. A. P.	
Victoria Jubiles Club, Banki- pore,	Common place of recreation and social gather-	181	144	
Skrine Literary Society, Arrah.	To acquire the art of public speaking and of English composition, and to discuss literary and scientific questions.	P30	N	
Arrah Reading Olub	For solf improvement and diffusion of know- lodge, &c.	100	100 0 0	-
Arrah Bar Association	To maintain a constitutional association com- prised of members of the Mar practising in the court. It has a library of law books.	141	   	
Armh Town School Students' Debating Club.	For the improvement of English literature	tit		
(7) BRAGALPUR DIVISION.			1	ı
Banka Publio Library 🔐	Diffusion of education	***	ļ	
dupaul Public Library	For public convenience and improvement		100	
Ohagalpur Library and Boiontific Institute.	The premotion of social intercourse and the pursuit of the study of politics, literature, and science.	111	 	-
Karngarh Dharm Sabha, las- titution.	To impart religious instruction and to teach Sanskrit,	80 U Q	410	١
Monghye Arya Dharam Pari- obari Sabha,	For the advancement of Sanskrit literature and astrology,	•••		
Monghye Anjuman, Himayet Islam,	To support and educate poor Muhammadans		1,268 4 8	
Malda Public Library 🔝 🚻	General culture	<b>.</b>	{	
Malda Clab	Sproad of education, by supplying the mon- bers with popular periodicals and hooks and public lectures.	•••	-41 -31	
(8) Ouissa Division.			1	
Orisea Graduates and Under- Graduates' Association.	To take up matters of educational interest and to discuss questions of literary and scoisl importance, and if necessary to take constitutional steps to give practical offect to the above.	<b>***</b> ***	ta .	
Aloohana Sabho	Literary outlive amongst the members and the readering of pecuniary, help to poor and descring pupils of local solves.	A++	701	
Jutlack United Funds Read- ing Club.	For improvement of literary knowledge,	par.	***	
Orisea Sanskrit Samiti Out- took Union Club.	For improvement of Sanskrit language. Abo-	, ne	pin .	ļ L
Balasore Squakrit Bamiti	For improvement of Sanskrit language		. ' '/- <u>b</u> ' ' 's	*  - 
li De's Rogial Olio	Intellectual and moral improvement of the			

Interary—continued.

Provinces of Bongal for the year ending 31st March 1896—continued.

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Ì	813	Q	0	818	0	Ü	60		***	G <b>Q</b>	Not registored	1867.
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	476	0	v	475	8	0	87	m	1**	91	Ditto	1801.
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	279		Űŧ	1			10	111	,;;;   ;;;	18	Ditto	101 8 . 1 . 100 h
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	,	194			19.		87	*111	1+1	84	Ditto	Brd March 1888.
		,	, _K	, A 199	10	А		-	,		70.4-	Jash Danneline 1999
	827	·18.	Q	827	4#	Q	87	***	.10	B7···	Ditto	10th December 1803.
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Studente' Booint Club, Naya- bazar.	For the moral and intellectual improvement of the boys of the Balasore Kila School.	tu	181
Balasoro Muhammadan Asso- olation.	Inprovement of the Mulaumandan counting	J\$4	<del>1</del> 0
Puri Literary Club and Jagan nath Cottago Library,	(1) To create a tests for reading among the Part publis. (2) To improve literature. (3) To help only literary subjects. (4) To supply the reading public with books, magn- sizes and newspapers.	μι	679
Japannath Sanskelt Sazoiti	Promotion of the study of Senskrit literature and philosophy.	m ,	200 0 (
Puri Bindonta' Association .	No improve the power of speaking and writing English and recessering and to render post- nary help to poor and deserting pupils of the Pari sits sedecie.	fer	ויו
Kishora Chandra Hahitya Sanalodiani Sava	For premotion and diffusion of useful know- lodge of literature and science, and provid- ing free reading to the general public.	   ##	114
Dhonkanal Moral Training Club,	To impart moral lustructions	NF	ні
(6) Onora Risyvu Division	,		
Purulia Students' Debating Club.	To improve the moral and nacial character of students.	100	***
Mazaribagic United Cints	Cultivation of governt literature	114	1)4
Ranchi Therpakhna Bonding Club,	Onliteration of good rotation and premation of intellectual pursoits among the monders.	ш	Hì
Ranuli Boys' Improvement Olub,	Moral, intellectual and educational improve- ment of the boys of the Manchi Zila School.	144	149
Reachi Public Library	To mapply the monthers with popular and admidio works in linguish and vermonian.	19)	Hŧ
Raashi Bar Library	To supply the members of the Ranchi Ilar with law books and newspapers.		40
Rauchi Bihar Likerary Olub	To supply the sounders of the Club will. Hand and English perspapers.	411	ч
Girldhi Bandhah Smalti 🔐	Moral and intellectual improvement of the boys of the Giridin High Regulat School.	н	и
Stridik Chroalating Clab	To supply the members with assurptions and		ر
Gleidih Bar Libe <b>acy</b>	To supply the members of the Girklih Dar with tan-books,	10 }	44 ( ) 44 ( )
Deltongani Reeding and Sporting Olah,	Supply of newspapers, playing at lawn tomic, and holding friendly conversation.	<b>u</b> ,	o _i
Daltongan Bar Library	Supplying law-books to the manhous		' I
Challessa Reading Club	To supply the members with noverpapers and our our literature.	#1 #1	
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Province of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1890—concluded.

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## C.—Sciencipio and Literally—continued.

## 8,—TUN PRESS.

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  1. Horticultural Prove has being removed to Calcusta.

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Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1805-00-contd.

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		Arunadoya	Kamikhya Persad Ganguli	" Pratikat"	410	
	]	Gour Colindo	Jodanath Banerjee	"Murshidabad Protinidhi."	198	
ge g		Radha Romon	Ramnarayan Vidyaratna Raj Krishna Sing	,111 (11)		
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8	[ ,_, ,	Biswa Bliov	Hiswambher Das	4h	•••	
Į,	Murshidabad	Murshidalad City	Kamikhya Persad Ganguli	H4	189	
<u>.</u>	1	Dhana Sindhu	Rai Dhanpat Sing Bahadur	411	111	
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7			Bahadur.		15*	
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arrest are the		Valpoiguri Prom	Molim Chandra Ghoro	NU	NI TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	1. 大学 "我们的我们是不是一

#### O .- Soientific and Literary-continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bongal Presidency during the year 1895-98-contd.

1	2		8	4.	·	5	C
Dreinor.	District.		Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication		Renabre.
Á	adional the man	]	waggang pinik har aka marakki wani saan nindows. Wil		Nowapapora.	Poriodicals.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Darjeeling		Darjeding-Illmalaysa Railway Pross. Allurt Pross	Darjoeling-Himalayan Rali- way Co., I.d. Nand Lal Roy	Nil (1) "Darjeoling M Masik Patrica, (2) "Derjeoling, Sikkim Nows. (8) "The Darjeolin	icalimpong, and	The Darjeeling News Press has coased to work since 1st Feb- ruary 1890.
1		Į	Darjeeling Standard Press.	Mrs. A. Lord	" Darjeeling Stand- ard."	Nil.	
			Sambhu Chanden Pross	Raja Mohima Ranjan Roy Chaudhury.	"Rangpur Dik Pra- kas" (Bengali, weekly)." Nil	Nil.	,
concluded.	Rangpur.		Padmebati Press Loke Ranjan Panga Press	Radhika Roman Chatterji Soshi Bhusan Neogi Maluraja of Chook Bohar and Rani Lakhui Prya	Nil	nii. Nii.	
		Į	Mond Chandra Press	1) by a	Dan	Nil.	
Rajakki	Водси	{	Rogra Roy Press Bogra Chaudhuri Press	Gopal Chandra Rey Mobarak Ali Chondhuri	Nii+	5711	"The "Bogra Dar- pan" (wookly) appears to have coased to exist.
	Palno	{	Naimbikash Press	Purna Nanda Roy     Uhandra Shokhar Kali     Mukanda Lal Roy     A. Srish Chandra Roy     Kallash Chandra Roy	11	Nil.	
•			Radha Benode Press Arya Press Mohamedia Press	Mohini Mohan Son Gupta	Nit	. Nil	. `
			1. Hongal Times 2. Bengali	I II bas d'Issues d'Issuesation	"Bongal Linea" "Dacca Prakásh."	None.	
		ĺ	3, East Bengal Press	Bulm Hanga Chandra Roy	""The East"		in)
			4. Girish Pross 6. Raghu Nath Pross		None "Nuraswata Patr ka,"		
d)	) 		0. Synmauluk ., 7. Ishan Press	Babus Nadia Chand Da and Munik Chand Das. Baba Shashi Himsan Roy		F Mano.	
Å,	Dagua	111	8. Adarsha ,	, Dahus Lelit Mehan Da Bhuban Chandra Ser Mokini Mehan Sen, an Khitish Chundra Neogi,	∳l{nn .		
,		•	9. Ashqtoch Pross 10. Baikanta Nat Pross.	Bahn Brindabau Dhar Balkauta Nath Dub		None.	
		•	11, Sudaruon Prens.	and Pany Bhasan Ghose.		39	
• }		۰ ا را	13. Mohenhwar	Babu Madhab Chandi Tarka Churamani.	***	**	
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#### C .- Scientific and Laterary-continued.

Annual Roturn of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bongal Presidency during the year 1895-90-contd.

1	2	9	4		G	ø
Dryggos.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Роштинсто	NO THENEAT.	Кимания.
E A				Nowapapara.	Poriodicula.	12 p-113 42 - 2 648 4 W
, i	Mymansingh	1. Chern Press 2. Dasanti 3. Ahanudia 4. Mahanudia Press	Babu Jancki Nath Chalak , Koshab Chandra Roy Alalul Hamid Khan ulius Dagoo Mesh. Maulyi Najauddin Abdul Rahim	"Ohhru Mihiv." None	Nonc.	
chade	l	5. Abdul Rahim " 6. Mailsal Islam …	Abadi Renon Ibadiin Khau	t3 \$1+ 1) 140	) 12 12	
ě.	Faridpur	Faridpur Hitublu Press	• •	H N	"	
Daces - concluded.	Backergunge	1. Barisal Ritaishi Pross. 2. Satya Prakash Pross 3. Kashipar Pross	Baba Raj Mohan Chatterjee "Kedar Nath Kar "Protab Chandra Mukerjee	"Barisal Hibbshi" (weekly). None "Kashipar Nibashi." (fortnightly).	1	
		4. Adarsha	Baba Kali Pada Banerjee	Nono	A monthly jour- nal, * Chatraban- dla."	
		Baradoswari Press Sinha Press (Comilla)	} (Turu Doyal Sinha		101	The Proprietor supp that the Burndenward Prost has been analgamated with the Sighn
ſ	Тіррога	Amar Press (Camilla) Chaitainya Pross (Comilla).		"Tripura Prokash,"	į	Persu.
		Hitaishini Pross (Brak- manbaria).	Jagat Chandra Bhatta- charjee and others.			
Chitragong	Neakhali { Chittagong Chittagong Hill Tracks.	Upon Press (Comilla) Ramondra Press Glovinda Shadharan Chandra Shokar Press Bharati Press Annada	Rajani Kumar Dutt.  Ramandra Chandra Chaudhurt. Clovinda Chandra Do. Chaudra Kantu Chakravarty, Nayan Tara Dobya, and othors.  Nil Krishna Kar. Haruda Kantu Boso and othors.  Annada Charan Das, Syama Charan Das, Chittagong Oriental Company, Limited.	" Sanshodhini."		
		Bihar Times Khadga Vilns	Habu Mohosh Narain Babus Ramdoon Prasad and Shahob Prasad Singh.	" Dihar Pimos"	Harioh "Chandra Kala and Itrah-	finglish (weekly). Hindi (monthly)
. i)	Pains	Bihar Bandhu Dihar Horald and Indian Chronicle.	Babu Lachmi Nath Bhut The Hon'ble Guru Pra- sad Sou.	"Bihar Bandhu"  "Bihar Bersld"  and "Todian	nsin.	Negri and Hindi (wookly), Kugiish (wookly).
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#### O .- SCHENTIFIC AND LITERARY -continued.

Annual Robert of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-90-could.

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	Tistriet.		Name of Press.	Namo of Proprietor.	Nowspapors.	Periodicals.	
	Canya		Magadh Subhankar  District Board Press Court of Wards'	Babus Bhikari Shankar Blattacharlic and Bagesh- wari Prosad Trivoli. District Heard, Unya. Munuger, Tikuri Estato. Syed Ali Mchamud			
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Mohamudi Press Kako Press	Syad Ali Mehamad Mehamad Yusuft Hussein.		111	Voruasular (weekly),
			Town ,	Syed Mohamad Tahir Waziri Lal.	"Shoheai Afaq"	***	Vorunoular (weekly).
	Shalulad	$\ $	Dumraon Raj Pross	The Maharani of Dunara- on. Hazari Lall-			
	153 MCGA11435- 341		N. G. Brother's Press Sinc of India Press City Press	Mohamad Zahural Hug. Pakir Chand Dass.			
	Saran	}. }	Nasim Sacon Press Shunkar Press Sacon Sudinkar Press	A'khoy Kumar Bhattebarjes Dhuram Deo Singh, Kishun Prashad			
	(Պտուրաան	. {	Hott Press H. P. Butt	and Hhologath Son.	491 1	fii	Discontinued.
ļ		7	Champaran Chandrika Horonlean Pross	Dalous Ajodhia Prasad and		411	Job and soli
1	 		Narain Press	Mahdoo Prostud.   Bubn - Parmedur - Navair	l !	***	Job, solid, an look works.
١		1	District Beard Press	Alahtha. District Hourd, Musuffarpar	,	111	Holid and ju
į	Mugaffacpar		Bihar Tadigo Planters' Association Press Gernam Mission Press	Atembera of Bilar Indige Planters Association German Alission Musat	1 1	bet Ele	Joh and soli works Religious frac
Ì		١	Maddai Quanin	Farjuar. Shaikh Najib	{ i	hii	and back work Joh, wild, so back works
١		1	Mehar Manan	Majhilay Saheb		pip	Solid and bar lank warse
١	ļ	Ĺ	Dilawari Press	Shaikh Nathum	,	410	Notices of t Municipalit
		ſ	Maharaja's Pross	The Hou'lds Maharnji Lachmesher Singh Baba	1		&e.
l	Darldanga		The Union Press Kaisth Press Chitragupta Press A Lathagraph	, Runwari Jal. Jugal Kishara Narain. Rai Ganga Prosad Singl Bahadar.	,		
1	Monghyr	•••	Mirat-ul-Ifind	Han Pershad			
	ilingalpar .		The Allert Fress of Vyns Fress of	t Davidson and History	"I'iyush Prabsh" (monthly).	, , , , , ,	
		}	Victoria Press	Halas dlamas blinch no	d -		
Ļ							
			Haribar Press	Protap Chandra Satin	•		
,	Malda	<b>,</b>				1 , "	
,			Nityenanda Fress Damoday Fress	Radhea Chunder Soi Arish Chunder Nata. Broje Gevind Bank.			

C.—Sometific and Lauranay—continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Benyal Presidency during the year 1805-90—contd.

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DIVISION.	District	ı	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor,	Nеwнрароги.	Periodicals.	Jenara.
		[	Orissa Mission Press	Buptist Missionary Corporation, London.	Nil	Government "Uriya	e de dit al basilmentos pag
			Outtack Printing Com- pany's Press. Orissa Patriot Press	Cuttack Printing Company Babu Kalipada Bancrico	The "Utkal Dipi- ka," Nil	"Indra Dham" Nil.	
•	Cuttack	•••	Ray Press	,, Situmth Ray	Nil	The "Brahma," a monthly theistic lournal.	
Orism.	-	l	Arunodoy Press Victoria Press	Babu Bhaghat Dan Orissa Printing Corporation, Town Guttack,	Nil The work of the Press is under suspension.	Nil.	
	Balasoro	{	Do'n Utkal Press	Babu Satyandra Nath Do	"Uriya" and "Naba Sambad."	<b>!</b> !	
	Puri	(	Balasors Utkal Printing Company's Press.	Balasore Utkal Printing Company, Ld. Nil.	Balasore "Sambad Balika."		
	Hazaribagh	111	Chota Nagpur Prova Press.	Niburan Chandra Chakra- burti.	Nona.	None.	
Ħ	Lohardega ,		G. J. L. Mission Press.	O. E. L. Mission Society	"Ghar Bandhu," a fortnightly paper,	Nil	The Press pals, lishes backs and does job works also,
Chots Nagpur.		\	Resal and Kamaloswar Press.	Rasal Isall and Kamaleswar Krishna Sahai.	NO	nii	Ditto.
Chot	Manbhum		Southal Mission Press, Pakhuria, Gobindpur, Manbhum.	A. Campbell, Free Church of Scotland,	Nil	Nil	Letter-preas, Printing of all kinds in execut-
	Palaman						ed in English, Deogali, Hindi, and Nouthali,
ļ	Singhblium	**-	•				
			Standard Prosa Smith & Co.'s Pross	llose, Mitter & Co. Moti Lall Ghose	Patrika" Godin	"Ititaishi." "Bishaapriys."	
-	1,		≠ rcose		weekly, and over- land edition). "Sulay Dainik."		
4)		داا	Rolinnoo Pross	Akhoy Ocemar Bagohi and Barat Kumar Bagohi, Pulin Obunder Roy.		-	
3	5 7 <b>m</b> 1		Saroda Press Calcutta Press Lonzanath Press	Saroua Kanto Roy. Mookerjee & Co. Lalia Brothers & Co.		-	
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		I	irampore Press	headmony Dasi	G. His A. A. S.		
				Foncial Chilader Chices,			

#### C .- SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY-continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1805-96-contd.

1	9	. 8	4		5	0
TON.	491 1 1 .			Publicatio	NS THEREAT.	71
Divisios.	1 1/201.000	District. Name of Press.	Mame of Proprietor.	Nоwspapors,	Poriodicals.	<b>Венации.</b>
	n er en ekkerter - Self vik tr	Son Pross Now Victoria Pross Hanifla Pross Soal Press Kamala Kanta Pross Now Bengal Pross M. L. Scal's Bidyaratan Jantra Surjo Press Lokhibilan Jantra N. L. Scal's Press Jantanta Press Jantanta Press Jantanta Press Jantanta Press Jantanta Press Jantanta Press Jantanta Press Jantanta Press Jantanta Press Jantanta Press Jantanta Press Jantanta Press	Kristedhono Coondon	180	"Bharnt Randhab"	ngang panggang panggang panggang panggang panggang panggang panggang panggang panggang panggang panggang pangg
		Ilhagirathi Pross	Gour Kristo Dutt, Hari Das Mitter	13-7	and "Biksha." "Banskrit Chandri- ka," "Binda Sur- hid," and "Upa-	
		Mahakali Press Sahitya Press Girest Edon Press Raha Kavya Prokash Jantra	Vmaprosad Ghoso. Jolish Ohmeler Somajpatl Vpendro Uhundor Boso & Co. Naba Kumar Boso.	" Snhltyn."	hid," and "Upa- nislad."	
	ces Ý	Sunghad Provakar Press. Hari Jantra Sidhikia Press Sudhaman Press Great Town Hysack Press Sudhamaya Press Islamia Press Kubita Kammuli Press Harmanium Press	Haridas Nundun. Mofizzaddin Ahmed. Montraddin Ahmed. Sarat Kumar Hen, Haisnab Chundor Hysank. Trailokya Nath Dutt. Samshere Ali. Russick Lail Chunder. Umesh Chunder Bhatla.	"Sungbad Prova- kur."	-	. •
		Cowton Press Aryun Press Blyshum Press Behood Book Press Satyanarain Janten	Provided Nath Mukorjeo. Raja Janokilaliub Sen. Furcadeonath Hatterjeo Momanthe Nath Dutt Momanthe Nath Dutt Abulakanto Sen. Gopal Chunder Pyne.	" Banganitineki," 	⁴ Quom."	
		Pointhanua Press Viotoria Press General Printing Press	Nadir Ohnud Bil. Aloni Alohun Rakhit.	, , , .	"Sakitya Parishad Patrika."	
	,	Manika Pross	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	***	"Sahitya Sebuk" a n d "Banga Jihan"	
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press New Heitangis Satyn Press New Oriontal Press Hengal Press	Jogensur Mukorjoo. Ashutosh Mitter. Batyalvata Bamastami Bebari Lal Muur. Aunoda Churn Chowdhury	Hà Ha	"Usha." Qo-operativo. Quarterly Re-	
·		Foolmoni Press	Jogondro Nath Duit, Nundo Lal Soal, Foolmoni, Roma Prosad Miller,		rion & Siksta Pariobar	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Indica. Chaniz Peluting	Prespino Ocomer Bldys- retna Nobin Chunder Bidyaratus. Social Dhunon Bhuthadar- iso: Blddhashur Chowdhury			
		Raine	ratua. Nobin Chunder Bidyaratua. Bashi Dhuson Bhuttashar			

O .- Boientific and Literary-continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengul Presidency during the year 1805-00-contd.

1	2	8	4		6	0
Вгумож.	, District.	Name of Press,	Name of Proprietor.	Nowapapora,	Portudients.	Nahahan
		Boso	   Kally thes Whenis.			• · · · ·
		Siddessur Press	charjee. Siddhosaur Pan, Sarut Chander Chucker- butty,		"Lakhi and "Saya- awati," " Bada- by a s," a u d "Banijya Dar- pm."	
•		Sansteit Jautra Natya Binarat Basu- mati Pross. Union Printing Pross Picture Press Art Union Press	Narain Chunder Bidyaratna Rajkristo Henerjee. Dobi Presonno Roy Chow- dhury, Dhurma Das Gupta. P. C. Biswas. Kally Das Pal. Hurry Das Shaha. Houn Chunder Ghoshal. Bopin Bihary Bysak. Srinath Laha. Madhobanundo Dysak, Bulloram and Rundo Ram	•"	"Nabya Bharat."	
Calcutta—continued		Mahabharat Pross Kripauunds Now India Sudhashdu Motoalfo Viatorla Printing Pross Jotish Prokash	Nuffer Chunder Sirrar, Kumud Chunder Chatterjoo Moti Lati Joss, Ahinash Chunder Mukerjoo and Hari Das Chutterjoo and Hari Das Chutterjoo		"Arunadaya," " Ja- tish," " Hadu Patriko," " Chi- kitsa Sanudiani," " Sangadhar San- hita," " Susrutha Sanhita," a n d " Churak Sa n -	
		Sandrananda Pross Ludian Patriot Aupta Pross Saratsashi Pross Brahmo Mission Pross	Mohesh Chundor Pal. Nobin Chundor Pal. Jaggatjoti Gupta. Jadunath Roy. Sadiaran Brahmo Somaj Sociely; Secretary, Kali Bankur Bukul.	"Indian Messen- ger."	bita." "Tutwa Kaumudi," "Ilmi," "Moo- kui,"	
ļ		Adi Brahmo Somaj Pross.	Adi Brahmo Somaj ; Sooro- tary, Rabindra Hath Tagoro.	qub.	" Internbodical " and "Sadhaps."	,
		Indian Art College and Lithegraphic Press. Arra Chileniaya Law Book Press People's Diamond Unigabidya Prokasika	Debendro Nath Dhur, Chundi Chura Ghoss. II. Banorjeo & Co. Harl Dass Banerjeo, Shaik Dilloo. Azhutosh Addy	"Diddodaya." "Bangabidya Pro-		
		Press. Purus Chandradya Press. Goodhoin Press	Shama Ohuen Addy	kasika."  Bangbad Purna ohandrodaya."  Indo Ruso pompi Constitutes.		

#### STATISTICAL RETURNS.

## O .- SCIENTIFIC AND LITTERARY - continued.

of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1805-96-comid-

8 .	4		5	G
Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Poulicatio	NS TITREAT.	There are broken
- Name of Liebs.	thing of Probeside.	Nowspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Ohunder Coemar Mu- kerjee's Press. Corinthian	Hurry Das Mukorjee. Oma Churn Das. B. C. Mitter. Juggernahl Dass & Co Kanuni Kumari Dasi.	"Ilharat Mitra" (duily and wookly)		
Commercial Press Columbian Indian Opinion Press United Press Lithograph Press	Shib Chunder Dass. Ramgopal Ghose Hurry Churn Banarjee. Suresh Chunder Coondoo Blahi Bux. Captain B. B. Longley	"Indian Planters' Gazetto," 'Indian If n.g t.n. voring,''	1 !	4
Calcutta Pulica Office Press.	Covernment	"Indian Field, and "Sports Gazotto."	,	
Exchange Cazette Press	Mosers. Mackansio, Lyall- & Co. Binode Behary Sen D. O' B. Moore	"Calentia Ex- change Gazette." "Itmprass" and	."Satuiran."	
Narain Press Roure, Miller & Co.'s	Ram Narsin Pal. Mosses. Houre, Millor & Co.	" Buô."		
Press. Contury Press Remark Indian Rubber Stano Press.	Umbika Churn Biswas. I'nran Chunder Dass.	'		
Calcutta Control Press	Lal.; Socy. and Manager, C. V. Pritchord.	"The Epiphany."	"The Indian and Kastern Engin- cor."	
Hongal Secretariat Press     Angle-Indian	Hovernment of Bengal	" Unhithakia" "Caloutia Ausotto."	"Civil Lists."	• •
	Dr. S. K. Barman. Bangabasi Co., Lal	"Hangabasi" (Bengali), and "Bangabasi," (Hindi, "Dajnik") and: "Samadar	" Madical Circular." " Januabhumi."	
Cones & Co.'s Press C Diarantary I Hitahadi	Rash Holfari Dhur- Lenos family. Ipendra Natheston: Call Prosonno Kavya - bisharad.	Chundrika," "Hitabaili."	"Bingpani."	
Indian Empire Press S Indian Public Opinion C	heshibhusan Rose Johind Chunder Dhur.	'Indian Empiro.''		
Rahumi Pross 3	Acton Roboman.	'Darn's Saltanat'' and ''Urdu Cfulde.''		
Ripon 8	helinda Primad Dsy. Inik Budón Inji Moulyi Mahomod		Olosed from 18th	
	Basir.		March 1996; and is not in work	
Nogendra Vina Arte Association S	bhel Churn Chatterice and Kali Prosonno Duth ubbal Chundor Dhun	THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH		
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C .- Scientific and Laterary -continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895.00 -would.

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ri	<del></del>	######################################	$q = 16 \times 10^{-10}$ (16 ) and the second supplies are approximated to $q = 16 \times 10^{-10}$	I'unioartes	io Thennati	— q19
2	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.		S. 2 akr. 2 a	RBUARRO.
DIVISIOS.				Newspapers.	Periodianla.	
	(	,	Girish Chumler Roy	111	"Interpreter" "Young Monthly."	1 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 -
		Wookly Trade Report Press.		Week)y Trade Report.	•	
		Bongal Superior Press     Bakha Press	Bluobna Mohun Roy Adhoro Nath Banorjon Piacy Mohun Banorjen Barola Prosad Ghoso,	, pts	" Sak ha and Sathi."	
	]	Midhun , Excolsion ,	Trailokya Nath Sanyal	" Lilioral." " Hupo."		
	1	Mangalyango Mission   Pross. Dova Pross	Rhotter Mohun Dult	" Unity" and " Minister." "Cosmopolitan."	" Mahilaj" " Dhurmatutwa."	
	}	Itadharam Prom Oritorion ,	Nritya Gopal Chuckerbutty.	in and	"Upanyash Patri-	
{		J. (4, Chatterjon's	Jadu Gopal Chatlerjee.		kn." "Alimbouary (Home- or."	
	}	Pross. Navabibhakar Pross	Nritya Gonal Choshal. Kali Narain Sanyal.		<del></del>	
		Post Desputch ,	Jogandro Nath Chatterjee. A. O. Mukorjeo	400	"Priendly Grapt- tugs."	
		Banerjee's Pross	Busando Coomar Chacker- Intty. Jada Nath Basorjee.			
		\	Nundo Lall Chatterios Bhupondro Nath Roy and		" Ha ma bod hi n t Patrika."	
12.00	}	G. P. Roy's Press	Munshi Fuzio Roheman. Charter Mohan Datt.	kar."		,
Galcutis — confir red	***	Victoria Printing Works. Whitenway's Pross	J. Whiteaway, and M. Wil	"Homettion."	   Tudjon Claurch.	
ig in the second		Government Printing	l kirtson.	146	man," ^o Indian Church."	
الق		Mathab Towfookee	Shaik Romann,		"Quarterly Me. View."	<u>;</u>
		B. K. Dass' Press Law Publishing Press Urdu (fuide Press		· "Samaya."	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	•	The Report ,	1		" Indian Medical Record."	
	1	Row School Book Press Paradiso Press Kohinur Datta	Namila Lali Dass and Sons Homendre Nath Bagold.	"Sahaoline."	tendotti	, ,
	•	Kumari ,	i II. Day Kali Dan Day,	"Kumari Patrika,"		
		Boo Pross Ghose Pross Olympian Pross	II. C. Ghoso. Rajaxam Rai, II. D. Deb.	"Releand Rayyet."		
		flazrah Anglo-Banskrit Press			"Oslenita Journal	
-	,	Juyonile Press	Hom Lall Addy Amrito Lal Bruhmo	·	of Medicines,"	
		Vistor Printing Work Englishman Press		"Ilvoning Rail."		
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				Lito Planton.		The same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the sa

## O .- Soientific and Laterary-continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96-contd.

a	8	4		5	8,
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Pumnoatio	NS THURBAT.  Poriodicals.	Renaus.
ne ve e e estados estados estados e e estados e e e e e e e e	Indian Daily News Press.	Indian Publisher Co., Id.	"Indian Daily Nows," "Over- land Sum- mary of Indian		***************************************
	Thucker, Spink & Co's. Press.	Thucker, Spink & Co	Daily Nows"	" Caloutta University Magazine," " Indian Medical (lazotto," "Railway Guido,"	•
	t'axlau Works	W. Nowman & Co	111	way Guide," "Maha Bodhi Journal," "Indian Frommason," "Indian Bradshaw."	
	Cambrian Pross in City Press and	Ernanus Jones. T. S. Smith	**1	"Calculta Roview," "Solections from Calculta Roview," "I'nrish M a g a. zino." "Glennet," "St. Paul's Mouth- ly," "Agri-Horti- cultural Society's Journal," "Aliexosaopical Bullotin,"	
) }	Culentin Advertiser Press. Howarment of India Central Fress.	T. W. Spink and W. T. Spink. Coverement of Judia	" (Inleutta Advertisor." " Gazette of India."	"Indian Ryangs- lical Review," "Ostalogus of India Publication," "Army Dist." "P.W.D. Chassiffed List," and "Take- graphic Guide,"	•
J	Chledoniau Stonm Printing Press.	A. Arton	"Capital," and		
	11 C. Chingody & Co's. Press, K. P. Mukerjee's Press	K. P. Mukorico.			
	Dalhousie Printing Verks. P. H. P'Rozeria & Co's	I.C. Axhite. 	,		
	Press. Spitesburg Press	R. Knight & Sons	"Statesmun and Erigud of India."	"Indian Agricultius turist," 'Fricud	· 
	Hope Pens Methodist Publishing House.	M. C. Dasa & Sons. American Mission	ш	"Indian Witness," "India's Young Folks," "Wo-man's Friend."	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	"		"Mossonger," "White Ribbon," "Young Mes of India."	1. 1.
	Lithograph Press Chundi Press Municipal Press Calcutta Pginting Works	Panehu Ram. Junkim Chunder Chatterjee. Corporation of Calcutts. G. O. Dey	***	"Royal Chroniele." a n d "Military	
	Odieno Relating	C Charles		Stendard."	The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second secon

#### U .- SOIENTIFIC AND LITERARY-concluded.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-Vi-convold.

1	3	3	4		5	0
VISION.	District,	Name of Pross.	Name of Proprietor.		NA THURAT.	Remares.
Calcutta—concluded.	District.	Burkati Press Commorcial Press Lithograph Albert Printing Works Cacher Press Hindu Patriot Press Gowsih Press Sen Press Bengali Press Hongali Press Works Annayaraa Printing Works Annayaraa Printing Works Hablul Mateom Press Ibrohim Press Makomedan Orphanage Press Baptist Mission Press	Mchamed Ismail. O. Cesar. Mohamed Israil. Mohamed Israil. Mohamed Israil. Mohamed Israil. Mohamed Israil. Mohamed Israil. Muker- jee, and Bamapodo Muker- jee. J. H. Bolchambors. Trust Proporty; Manager, Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhi- kari Bahadur. Halls Abdodia. Narendra Nath Sen Holls Abdodia. Narendra Nath Sen Hon ble S. N. Hamerjee P. C. Ghose. Aga Muhamed Isa and Aga Muhamed Moosa. K. Martin Synd Jalaloedia. Munshi Mahomod Ibrahim.	Nowspapers.  "Indian Mirror."  "Indian Mirror."  "Indian Mirror."  "Indian Mirror."  "Sporting Times and Pink'un."  "Indian Nation."  "Indian Nation."	Periodicaly.	
		Press.	Dr. L. Fornanduz Government of Bengal	247 884	of the Asiahe Society." (14) "Journal of the Indelist Text Horisty." "The Indian Lances," "Bihar and Bougal Gazotte," "Police Gazotte,"	

#### PART V.

### STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calculta and Suburbs, and among classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year 1895.

Prace on Glass.	Population.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of population per language.
ī	3	9	4
(1) Calculta (2) Suburbs of Calculta (3) General district, excluding above (3) Clemeral district, excluding above (4) Police brea under the Commissioner of Police (5) Hougal Police (6) Railway Police (7) Priconers in Jails and subsidiery Julis in Rengal	70,888,678	27,031 2,204,457 29 499 11 406	80-6 81-89 10-09 21-08 17-86 27-4

## STATISTICS OF LIFE-continued.

42.—Statement showing the deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Benyal for the year 1805.

Divisions,	Districts.	Population	1	40 RAUM		.Rati	10 PKN 1, Populate	or. One of
			Male.	Fornalo	Point.	Malo.	Femalo	. Total
1	2	8	4	6	0	1	H	p
	Burdwan			22,809	48,00	30.70	R2-29	36.48
	Birbhum Bankura	707,833	19,905	12,543	20,44	10.04	8073	38 14
Burdwan	1.76.3	10.001.00	10,080 38,888	14,082	1,177		25.80	28.70
	Hooghly	T COM L MAKE	21,873	94,794 18,082			20.20	37 00
	llowrali	MAR ASH	18,838	11,611	40,000 25,871		80.48 (16.4)4	88-67
,	24-Parganas	1,892,098	20,028	0.00			00.730	83-28
	Caloutta	0.04 - 0.0		25,154 11,405			27·R0	20-11
Presidency {	Nadia	1,044,108	88,006	80,708	27,031 08,808	81-77	48416	39.00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Murshidabad	1,250,046	19,403	17,720	87,189	109-18	37.10	88-80
	Jarrovo	1,888,827	11,202	87,168	78,800	43.78	37·46 39·21	19.73
·	Khulna	1,177,662	20,258	18,437	38,695	03.78	1048	41.4H
ſ	Rajshahi	1,313,890	25,880	23,000	49,905	88'80	ĺ	
1	Dinappur	1,666,886	20,068	20,048	0,000 0,011	80.80	86.37	87.69
الامالية وا	Jalpaigari	(181,862	13,405	11,146	24,011		86'78 86'78	Bernt
kejekahi	Darjeoling	229,814	4,008	8,702	8,396	37 40	37.81	95:07 87:59
-	Rangpur Bogra	2,066,444 817,404	36,610	81,2119	07,879	34-47	81-11	189-KG
1	Pabna	1,901,223	18,694 26,831	11,440	25,041		2873	30.63
	1.	ľ	-0,001	21,212	61,048	80.01	86.88	117.40
. (	Daeca Mymensingh	2,305,602	12,438	97,355	70,788	86.72	30/03	83480
)aooa	Manidana "	<b>8,472,18</b> 6   <b>1,823,54</b> 3	69,267	48,806	107,669	39.18	58.05	30.07
(	Buckergunge	2,163,905	84,102 86,771	29,006 35,020	04,187 78,701		82.70	115-19
	Tippora				10,707	40-10	93-90	84:25
hittagong}	NT 1.1 1.1	1,782,935 1,000,693	25,208	22,514	47,729		26-81	26.78
	Chittagong	1,300,107	18,000 20,131	12,458	26,624		21.80	26.37
			l	10,017	80,788	82:47	\$0.00	DURO
<b>[</b> ]	Paina Gaya	1,769,004	28,202	25,271	58,588	92:04	27.07	Soga
	Shahabad	2,138,381 2,063,927	84,248 80,652	32,057	06,805	82.77	20.89	8140
ntara .,, {	Saran	2,400,006	87,911	25,689	66,186	30,82	23.86	27:10
[ ]	Champaran	1,800,400	89,182	28,950 20,810	MRK,110	88549	31·73	27-12
. []	Muzaffarpur	2,712,867	48,844	89,711	60,999 488,88	8644 87:24	29 (3)	84.50
Ų	Darbhanga	2,801,955	45,075	80,780	81,605	33-87	28:22 25:48	80 10 80-00
ر	Monghyr	2,080,021	89,178	20,038	•	1 1		to 16
	Bhagalour	2,082,696	97,006	20,824	03,810	88:61	P7 (18	80:36
pagojbat { ]	L'urnon	1,944,658	84,687	20,484	00,080 01,181	97:48	28.62	87.112
Į į	Malda	B14,010	16,689	12,606	28,105	#9-29 #9-29	30.01	92-07
Ч	Sonthal Parganas	1,764,106	38,819	17,022	40,786	20.20	80·19 20·28	81.97 81.97
(	Outtrok	1,087,671	26,489	24,000	Ro Jon		- 1	40 24
riasia }	Molasoro I	094,625	16,995	14,184	50,498 29,470	2810	81/07	<b>20:06</b>
9	Purl	944,998	18,199	19,768	26,000	31.75 27.80	27:04	20.03
` <b>r</b> l	Hosaribogh	1,104,921	20,078	·		I. 1	97.13	27.47
ota Nag-	Lohardara	1,128,885	14,717	18,281	BB,804	8540	18:08	83-80
SUP ST	Palaman	596,770	8,660	18,509 7,868	28,010	20.00	\$0.88	14-89
	Manbhum	1,199,328	17,147	14,022	16,598	29.42	20,01	17 69
ч , Ч	Singhihum	645,486	5,898	4,811	81,700 10,707	2890 2173	14.30	26 62
	Total for the Prov.	A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN		,		, T . 1 .	17.56	19 🙀
	-inos	1,070,280	108,004 1				4	1
			787 7		<b>9,981,4</b> 88	8578	NO:04	er ed

B .- Roturn showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1805.

STATISTICS

R .- Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

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